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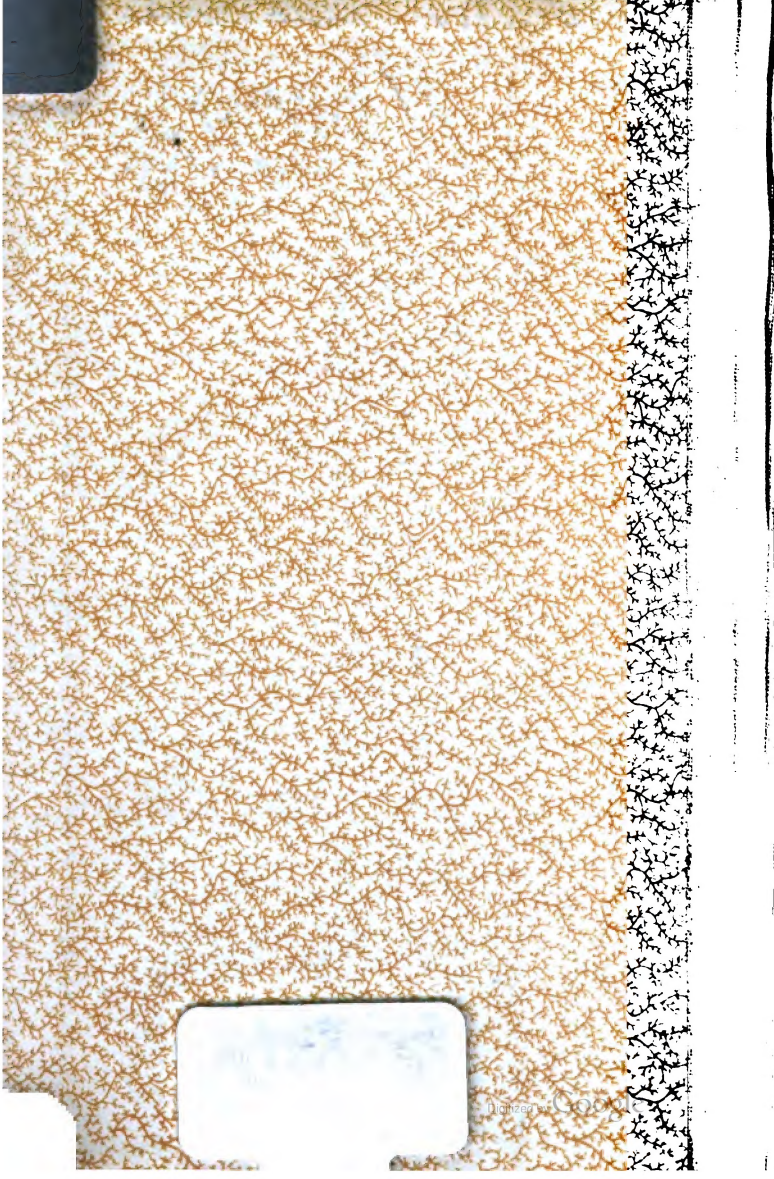
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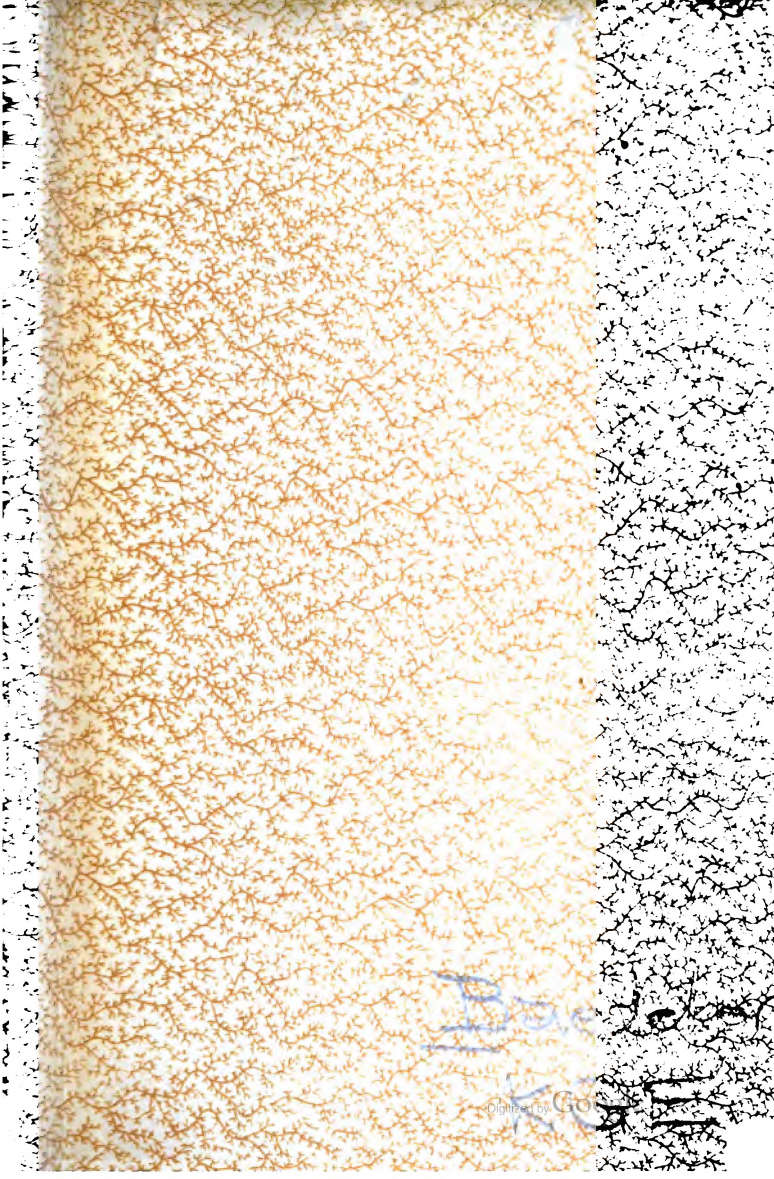
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THE RHINE.

MONEY TABLE.

(Comp. p. xiii.)

Approximate Equivalents.

American Money.		English Money.			French Money.		German Money.		Austrian Money.	
<i>Doll.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>Fr.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Pf.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Kr.</i>
—	1 ¹ / ₄	—	—	⁵ / ₈	—	6 ¹ / ₄	—	5	—	2 ¹ / ₂
—	2 ¹ / ₂	—	—	1 ¹ / ₄	—	12 ¹ / ₂	—	10	—	5
—	5	—	—	2 ¹ / ₂	—	25	—	20	—	10
—	10	—	—	5	—	50	—	40	—	20
—	12 ¹ / ₂	—	—	6	—	62 ¹ / ₂	—	50	—	25
—	20	—	—	10	1	—	—	80	—	40
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	—	50
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	1	—
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	1	50
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	2	—
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	2	50
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	3	—
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	3	50
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	4	—
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	4	50
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	5	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	6	—
4	—	—	16	—	20	—	16	—	8	—
5	—	1	—	—	25	—	20	—	10	—
25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	50	—
125	—	25	—	—	625	—	500	—	250	—

THE RHINE

FROM

ROTTERDAM TO CONSTANCE.

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### HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

**K. BAEDERER.**

NEW YORK

PUBLISHED

With 29 Maps and 21 Plans.

NINTH REVISED EDITION.

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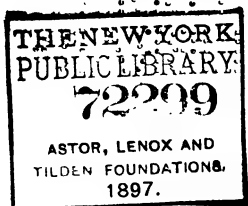
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'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

CHAUCER.



PREFACE.

The chief object of the Handbook for the Rhine is to supply the traveller with such information as will render him as nearly as possible independent of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook is based almost entirely upon the personal observation of the Editor, and the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as changes are constantly taking place, he will highly appreciate any communications with which travellers may kindly favour him, if the result of their own experience. Those already received from numerous correspondents, which he gratefully acknowledges, have in many cases proved most serviceable.

The present edition, which corresponds with the 22nd in German and the 13th in French, has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. For the article on Rhenish Art the Editor is indebted to *Professor A. Springer* of Leipsic.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will often render material service to the traveller, and enable him at a glance to ascertain his bearings and select the best routes.

TIME TABLES. Information regarding trains, steam-boats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are '*Hendschel's Telegraph*' (2 marks), published

at Frankfort on the Main, and issued monthly during the summer season, and the '*Kursbuch*' (2 m.), published at Berlin, issued eight times a year.

HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), DISTANCES in English miles (except in the case of mountain-excursions, where the time they occupy is given as more convenient), and the POPULATIONS in accordance with the most recent census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others also of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the '*voyageur en garçon*', with little sacrifice of comfort and great saving of expenditure. Although changes frequently take place, and prices generally have an upward tendency, the average charges stated in the Handbook will enable the traveller to form a fair estimate of his probable expenditure. The value of the asterisks, which are used as marks of commendation, is relative only; those prefixed to town hotels and village inns signifying respectively that the houses are good of their kind.

The Editor regrets that he is unable to answer all communications. To hotel proprietors, tradesmen, and others he begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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Abbreviations.

R. = room; L. = light; B. = breakfast; D. = dinner; S. = supper; A. = attendance. — N. = north, northern, etc.; S. = south, etc.; E. = east, etc.; W. = west, etc. — r. = right; l. = left. — M. = English mile; ft. = Engl. foot. — *M*, m. = mark; pf. = pfennig.

The number of feet given after the name of a place indicates its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and high-roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

INTRODUCTION.

I. Language.

A slight acquaintance with German is indispensable for those who desire to explore the more remote parts of the Rhenish Provinces. Tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find English or French spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers; but if they are entirely ignorant of the language they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

II. Money. Travelling Expenses.

MONEY. The German mark (*M.*, m.), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Banknotes of 5, 20, and 50 m. are issued by the German Imperial Bank (*'Deutsche Reichsbank'*), and others of 100, 500, and 1000 m. by the Imperial Bank and by twelve other banks which possess the privilege. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 (*'Krone'*) and of 20 marks (*'Doppelkrone'*), the intrinsic value of which is somewhat lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (1*l.* being worth about 20 m. 43 pf.). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old dollar), 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ (50 pf.), and $\frac{1}{5}$ mark (20 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 10 and 5 pfennigs (formerly groschen and half-groschen), and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and Napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16s. = 16 m., and often a few pfennigs more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of circular notes of 5*l.* or 10*l.*, rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of circular notes, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES. The expense of a tour in the Rhenish Provinces depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. Of late years many complaints have justly been made of the exorbitant charges at some of the Rhenish hotels; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany, and even on the Rhine, is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most other countries in Europe. The pedestrian of moderate require-

ments, who has attained tolerable proficiency in the language and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, will have no difficulty in limiting his expenditure to 8-10 m. per day; but those who prefer driving to walking, frequent the most expensive hotels, and require the services of guides and *commissionnaires*, must be prepared to expend at least 25-30 m. daily.

III. Passports. Custom House.

PASSPORTS are now unnecessary in Germany, as well as in Austria, France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; but as they are occasionally required to prove the identity of the traveller, to procure admission to collections, and to obtain delivery of registered letters, persons who contemplate a prolonged tour had better provide themselves with these easily-obtained credentials. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrell and Son, 15 Charing-Cross; E. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

CUSTOM-HOUSE formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

IV. Railways. Diligences.

RAILWAYS. Railway-travelling is cheaper in Germany than in other parts of Europe, Belgium excepted, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. Those of the second class, with spring-seats, are often better than the first in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, and comparatively little used, are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, and the carriages tolerably clean. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, without seats. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nicht-Raucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are about $1\frac{3}{4}d.$, $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ and $\frac{4}{5}d.$ per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and the enormous traffic carried on in some parts of England, where hundreds of trains traverse the same line daily, is entirely unknown. These circumstances, coupled with the fact that the German railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government, render accidents of very rare occurrence. On some of the lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand, over-weight being charged for at moderate rates; but on many of the lines all luggage in the van must be paid for. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it; this being done, the traveller need not enquire after

his 'impedimenta' until he arrives and presents his ticket at his final destination (where they will be kept in safe custody, several days usually gratis). Where, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person. — *Circular Tickets* for prolonged tours are issued at considerably reduced rates (see the time-tables), but are unfortunately not available for the Rhine steamers. Ordinary return-tickets are available for one to three days.

DILIGENCES. The diligence-communication in most parts of Germany is well-organised. The average speed is 5 Engl. M. per hour, the fare $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per M. 'Extra-post' generally obtainable on application at the post-offices: 6d. per M. for 1-2, 1s. per M. for 3-4 persons. Carriages to be had almost everywhere, at the rate of 10-15 m. with one horse, and 12-25 m. with a pair of horses, per day.

V. Steamboats on the Rhine.

The Rhine is navigated by upwards of 100 steamboats, from the local vessels of fifteen or twenty horse power to the powerful tug-steamers of upwards of four hundred. During the last few years the average number of steamboat-passengers has exceeded one million annually. The following four vessels of the united Cologne and Düsseldorf Companies are the best: 'Deutscher Kaiser', 'Wilhelm Kaiser und König', 'Humboldt', and 'Friede', all saloon-steamers. The first two of these accomplish the journey from Mayence to Cologne in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and that from Cologne to Mayence in 12 hrs., touching, in descending, at Biebrich, Coblenz, and Bonn only; in ascending, at Bingen also. On Sundays and holidays Königswinter and Eltville are also called at. The 'Humboldt' and the 'Friede' make the journey down stream in $8\frac{1}{2}$, up stream in 14 hrs., calling, in addition to the above-named stations, at Rüdesheim, Oberwesel, St. Goar, Boppard, Lahnstein, Neuwied, Andernach, Linz, Remagen, and Rolandseck. The ordinary steamers take $9\frac{1}{4}$ and 15 hrs., stopping at numerous small places where passengers are landed in boats. The vessels of the Netherlands Co. are too uncertain to be depended upon for short distances, but are sometimes preferred by travellers to or from Rotterdam, no change of boat being necessary. Some of them are fitted up with sleeping cabins.

The fares are very moderate, those for voyages up stream being one-sixth less than for those in the reverse direction. The express fares are somewhat higher than the ordinary. The express-steamers carry saloon-passengers only. Each passenger is allowed 100lbs. of luggage free. Additional advantages are offered by the issue of return-tickets, one class of which is valid for a week, another within the current year. These tickets must be stamped at the office or by the conductor at the beginning of the return-journey.

Passengers failing to take tickets before embarking should obtain them from the conductor immediately on going on board, as otherwise they may be compelled to pay the fare from the steamer's first point of departure.

The charge for landing or embarking by small boat is 10 pf. each person. Extortion is very frequently practised by the steamboat-porters.

The holder of a ticket worth 2 m. and upwards is at liberty to break his journey, provided he signify his intention to the conductor before the tickets are collected. If the journey be resumed at a station nearer the passenger's destination than that at which he disembarked, the ticket ceases to be valid for the intervening stations.

In autumn the steamers are often unpunctual in consequence of the fogs which then prevail. Should the steamer be more than two hours behind time, the traveller is entitled to quit the vessel and demand repayment of the fare for the portion of the voyage still untraversed.

Refreshments are provided on board the steamers. As the tariff of charges is not always exhibited, the following items are given: coffee with bread and butter 1 m., table d'hôte at 1 o'clock 3 m., $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of table-wine 60 pf., cup of coffee 45 pf., ices 50 pf. Dinners 'à la carte' are not recommended.

Travellers starting at an early hour will find breakfast on board pleasanter than a hurried meal before leaving their hotel. The waiters occasionally offer worthless books, maps, and panoramas for sale at exorbitant prices.

Fall of the Rhine.

Height above the level of the sea of —

	Feet.		Feet.
The Toma-See, source of the		The Rhine at Mannheim . .	302
Vorder-Rhein	7689	" " " Mayence	272
The Rheinwald Glacier, cradle of the Hinter-Rhein . .	7268	" " " Coblenz	190
The Lake of Constance . . .	1305	" " " Cologne	122
The Rhine at Bâle	803	" " " Düsseldorf	87
		" " " Emmerich	33

Breadth of the Rhine.

	Yards.		Yards.
At Bâle.	159	At Bonn	532
" Mannheim.	429	" Cologne	433
" Mayence	492	" Düsseldorf	409
" Coblenz.	399	" Schenkenschanz (Dutch front.)	909

Length of the Rhine.

	Engl. Miles.
From Bâle to Strassburg	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Strassburg to Mannheim	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Mannheim to Mayence	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Mayence to Bingen	18
" Bingen to Coblenz	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Coblenz to Cologne	59 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Cologne to Düsseldorf	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Düsseldorf to Emmerich	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Emmerich to Briel (German Ocean)	101
" Bâle to the German Ocean	537 $\frac{1}{2}$

Average Depth of the Rhine.

	Feet.
Between Bâle and Strassburg	3-12
" Strassburg and Mayence	5-25
" Mayence and Bonn	9-76
At the Lurlei	76
Between Bonn and Cologne	10-90
" Cologne and Düsseldorf	12-66

VI. Walking Excursions.

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers, and to him alone the beautiful scenery of some of the more remote districts is accessible. For a short tour a couple of flannel shirts, a pair of worsted stockings, slippers, the articles of the toilet, a light waterproof, and a stout umbrella will generally be found a sufficient equipment. Strong and well-trying boots are essential to comfort. Heavy and complicated knapsacks should be avoided; a light pouch or game-bag is far less irksome, and its position may be shifted at pleasure. A more extensive reserve of clothing should not exceed the limits of a small portmanteau, which can be easily wielded, and may be forwarded from town to town by post.

The banks of the Rhine abound in charming scenery, which it will amply reward the pedestrian to explore; many districts replete with both historical and natural interest are described in the following pages. The following are especially recommended to the notice of travellers: The Seven Mts. (R. 13), the Eifel (R. 26), the banks of the Moselle (R. 25), the Black Forest (R. 49), the Vosges (RR. 42, 44), the environs of Schaffhausen and Falls of the Rhine, and the neighbourhood of Constance. By consulting the Handbook the traveller will discover many attractive spots, both in these and other districts.

VII. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: bed from 2½ m., plain breakfast 1 m., dinner 3 m., table wine 1 m., tea with meat 2 m., attendance 1 m., light 1 m., boots extra.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable, except in some of the more remote and primitive districts where bills are never written. A waiter's mental arithmetic is faulty, and the faults are seldom in favour of the traveller. A favourite practice is to present the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful imposition cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who purpose starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, mis-

understandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants, and to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's Manual of Conversation* will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 2-3 m. for half-a-day, and 3½-5 m. for a whole day.

VIII. Geology of the Rhine.

For geologists *Von Dechen's* map of the *Rhenish Province and Westphalia* (Berlin, pub. by Schropp) is of great value. Scale 1:80,000. The map is divided into 34 sections, price 3 m. each.

From Bâle to Bingen the valley of the Rhine is lake-like and filled with comparatively recent deposits, but at the latter place it suddenly changes its character, and becomes so narrow that room is barely left for the high-roads and railways which traverse it. The river flows swiftly between almost perpendicular rocks of considerable height, intersected here and there by ravines. Towards Coblenz the valley gradually expands, the hills become less abrupt, and the rocks disappear. From Coblenz to Andernach a broad basin extends on both sides of the stream, which at the latter again enters a rocky defile. Near Bonn the river gradually widens, and the 'Seven Mountains' appear, forming the grand closing scene of the picturesque portion of the Rhine. This chain of mountains, in diminished proportions, accompanies the Rhine on its right bank as far as Cologne, Düsseldorf, and nearly to Duisburg. Below the mouth of the Ruhr the country is uniformly flat.

Between Bingen and Bonn the Rhine Valley thus intersects an extensive range of high land, consisting of upheaved and contorted strata of *slaty-grauwacke* and *quartzose-rock*, one of the oldest formations in which fossils are found. Since the fossiliferous strata have been more accurately classified, the Rhenish slate mountains are believed to hold the second place according to age among these formations, belonging to what is termed by Sir Roderick Murchison the *Devonian System*, while the oldest formation of this class is known as the *Silurian*.

From Bingen to the confluence of the Sieg below Bonn, all the strata intersected by the Rhine belong to the same epoch, as they contain the same organic remains. These strata consist of many different kinds of *clay-slate*, the purest of which is the *roofing-slate*. The latter is yielded in great abundance by various quarries on the banks of the Rhine, e.g. those of Caub (p. 108), whence it is sent in all directions, even as far as Switzerland. The clay-slate forms transitions to the species of sandstone termed *grauwacke*. It is generally fine-grained, and in combination with a quartzose cementing matter passes into *quartzose-rock*, which owing to its inde-

structibility often assumes grotesque shapes, and between Bingen and St. Goar greatly enhances the beauty of the valley.

Between the period when the Rhine first began to force its passage through the above-mentioned mountainous district, and that during which the strata forming these highlands were deposited at the bottom of what was then an ocean, a vast interval must have elapsed. The formation of the valley from Bingen to the sea is more recent than the deposits of the middle section of the Tertiary system, the *Miocene* of Sir Charles Lyell, in which the clays of Vallendar and the brown coals of the Westerwald, the Seven Mountains, and the neighbourhood of Brühl are found. Of equal age with these tertiary formations are the *basalts* of the Rhine (p. 59), which occur in the most fantastic shapes near Linz, Kaisersberg, and Ockenfels, on the Erpeler Lei, on the Birgeler Kopf (p. 57), at Rolandseck (where the railway has laid bare some curiously-situated columns), on the Oelberg, Petersberg, Nonnenstromberg, and other peaks of the Seven Mts.

The Rhine Valley is then, geologically considered, of very recent formation; and the extinct *volcanoes*, of which numerous cones may be seen from Neuwied, such as the Camillenberg and the peaks of the Hummerich at Plaidt and Kruft, are still more recent. From the peak at Fornich a stream of lava, whose large perpendicular columns may be seen from the river (p. 61), descends into the valley. The latter had nearly attained its present depth when the eruption which produced this stream of lava took place. This is proved by the fact, that all the other lava-streams near the Laacher See and in the Eifel have been poured into valleys already formed. The pumice-stone, which extends over the whole basin of Neuwied (comp. pp. 64, 88), the only place in Germany where this volcanic product is found, must have been discharged at a still more recent date than most of the lava-streams.

In the flat parts of the valley of the Rhine, are found beds of *loam* and *rubble*, at first narrow, and then gradually widening, which have been deposited by the stream. Similar masses are also met with on the terraces parallel with the river, at a height of 400-800 ft. above the water. The strata could only have been deposited by the agency of flowing water, and must have been deposited long before the valley attained its present depth. These terraces are distinguishable by their long horizontal ridges from the peaks formed by the uncovered slate; they prove that the Rhine Valley has been gradually hollowed out by the action of water, though its rugged aspect might give rise to the conjecture that it had been the result of some mighty convulsion of nature.

IX. Climate. Grape Cure.

The climate of the valley of the Lower Rhine is influenced by the proximity of the North Sea, which renders the temperature remarkably equable. To the same influence are due the mild autumns enjoyed by the districts on the central Rhine, where the mean temperature is 3-6° Fahr. higher than that of the corresponding portions of E. Germany. A tour in the Rhenish provinces is therefore still enjoyable at a season when the Alps and the mountainous districts of Central Germany are beginning to feel the frosts of the coming winter. This geniality of climate is also very favourable to the ripening of the grapes; and hence it is that the '*Grape Cure*', a very popular continental institution, long established in the Southern Tyrol and on the banks of the Lake of Geneva, has been introduced into the Rhenish Provinces also.

Grapes when eaten in moderate quantity (1-2 lbs. daily) have a soothing effect on the mucous membrane, and in conjunction with a generous diet contribute materially to restore the strength of convalescents. When eaten in greater quantities (3-8 lbs. daily), the vegetable acid and salts produce an effect similar to that of mineral waters containing Glauber's or common salt. The grapes of the Rhenish Palatinate ('Gutedel' or 'Junker', and 'Oesterreicher' or 'Sylvaner') are large, thin-skinned, and well-flavoured, and hence this district is the centre of the 'Cure'. *Gleisweiler* (p. 253) is especially frequented on account of its favourable situation and the proximity of the vineyards, in which visitors may gather the grapes for themselves. The grapes of *Dürkheim* (p. 250), *Annweiler* (p. 263), *Edenkoben* (p. 253), and *Neustadt* (p. 251) are also in great request. Good desert-grapes may, however, be procured almost everywhere on the Rhine, and the grape-cure may be undergone at *Honnet*, the *Laubbach*, *Boppard*, *St. Goarshausen*, *Rüdesheim*, *Wiesbaden*, *Badenweiler*, and numerous other summer-resorts.

X. Wines of the Rhine and Moselle.

Wine is a subject to which those who visit the land of the grape will naturally expect some allusion, and although it must necessarily be noticed but briefly in a work like the present, the following remarks may prove acceptable.

No error has been more prevalent than that the Rhenish and Moselle wines possess an injurious acidity. Liebig on the contrary affirms, not only that the exquisite bouquet of the Rhine wines is owing to the free acid which they contain, but that some of their *most salutary properties* arise from the tartar present in them. To this he attributes the immunity enjoyed by those who use the German wines from the uric acid diathesis. Dr. Prout, among

many others who have investigated the subject, may be mentioned as entertaining the same opinion. Another advantage possessed by Rhenish wines is the total absence of brandy, an ingredient with which the wines of Spain, Portugal, and Sicily are almost invariably fortified, to the utter destruction of their flavour, and the injury of the health of the consumer. The diseases which attack spirit-drinkers, chiefly disorders of the liver, are commonly met with amongst consumers of fortified wines, though such maladies rarely follow even the intemperate use of pure wine. That the addition of alcohol to wine is unnecessary for its preservation is proved by the fact that Rhine wines often retain their excellence for half-a-century, although they seldom contain more than eight or nine per cent of alcohol. The very property of keeping is indeed mainly attributable to the fact that the fermentation is more perfect in Rhenish wines than in those of Spain and Portugal, where fermentation is checked by the addition of brandy. With the white wines of France the same object is effected by sulphuration. By these processes the richness and sweetness of new wine are artificially and unwholesomely retained.

While the palm must be yielded to France for her red wines, no country in the world can compete with the Rhenish Provinces in the vast variety and excellence of the white wines which they produce. On the banks of the Rhine from Mayence to Bonn, a distance of 90 M., the cultivation of the vine may be seen in the greatest possible perfection.

The traveller who finds the table-wine of the hotels unpalatable, and whose eye wanders in bewilderment over the 'Weinkarte', is recommended to select a bottle of still Hock or Moselle at 3-4 marks per bottle, at which price the taste ought to be gratified. The hotel prices of the high-class still wines, as well as of the sparkling wines, are often exorbitant.

The Rheingau, a district about 15 M. in length, produces the finest wines of the Rhine. Here is situated *Schloss Johannisberg*, a most favoured spot, yielding a wine almost without rival. As the celebrated vineyards do not exceed 40 acres in area, little of this rare product falls to the share of the ordinary public. Moreover the first quality is only obtained in the finest seasons; the grapes are selected with the utmost care from the ripest bunches, not a drop of the precious juice being allowed to escape; the yield, under the most favourable circumstances, is therefore very limited. The various qualities of this wine are sold in the cask at *Schloss Johannisberg* by public auction. It is remarkable for raciness, delicacy of flavour, and bouquet, rather than for strength. The other wines of the vicinity, distinguished by the name of *Johannisberg-Klaus*, and those yielded by the vineyards of Count *Schönborn*, are also highly esteemed. There is also 'Johannisberger' produced from the vineyards of the village of that name, but this is inferior to

many of the other products of the Rheingau. In this neighbourhood are *Rüdesheim* and *Geisenheim*, both producing first-class wines. Bingen is a favourable district for strong wines; the hill behind it yields *Scharlachberger*. Below Bingen, on the opposite bank, is *Assmannshausen*, the red wine of which holds a high rank and in good vintages vies with Burgundy of the best class, being made from the same species of grape; but unfortunately, like the latter, it is often impaired by travelling. The *Marcobrunn* vineyard, between *Hattenheim* and *Erbach*, produces a white wine of exquisite flavour and bouquet. The wines, however, which compete most successfully with *Johannisberger* and trench closely upon its celebrity are the *Steinberger*, produced from the carefully-cultivated vineyards on the hill at the back of *Hattenheim*, and the *Rauenthaler Berg* (p. 128), the best vintages of which are unsurpassed in flavour and quality. *Hochheim*, situated on the Main, yields a wine of very superior quality, and has given the name of 'Hook' to the produce of the country generally.

The Valley of the Rhine below Bingen produces many pleasant and wholesome wines, but inferior to the above. Those of *Engelhölz*, *Stoeg*, *Oberwesel*, and *Boppard* may be mentioned among the white. The *Rheinbleicherte* (i.e. 'bleich rothe', or pale red) of *Stoeg*, *Oberwesel*, and *Bacharach*, and the light-red wines of *Salsig*, *Camp*, *Horchheim*, the *Kreusberg* (near Ehrenbreitstein), and *Urbar* are also esteemed. Most of the wines grown below Coblenz are light-red. *Lins* produces excellent *Rheinbleicherte*.

Rhenish Bavaria yields a vast quantity of white wine, generally known as wine of the Haardt, or Palatinate. The best qualities are those of *Ruppertsberg*, *Deidesheim*, and *Forst*, after which rank those of *Ungstein*, *Dürkheim*, *Wackenheim*, and *Königsbach*. Good red wines are grown at *Gimmeldingen* and *Callstadt*. The inferior wines of this district usually have a coarse, earthy flavour.

Rhenish Hessen produces the excellent *Scharlachberger* above mentioned, next to which rank *Niersteiner*, *Oppenheimer*, *Laubenheimer*, and *Bodenheimer*, all pleasant wines, but less delicate than those of the Rheingau. *Liebfrauenmilch* ('Lait de Notre Dame') is a good sound wine which owes much of its reputation to the superior wines sold under that name, and to the quaintness of the name itself. The vineyards where it is grown (p. 248) are incapable of producing a tenth part of the wine usually so called. The flat vineyards of *Ingelheim* between Mayence and Bingen yield a good light-red wine.

The *Nahe* wines, like those of the Palatinate, possess considerable body, but little flavour. That of the *Scharlachberg* near Bingen is sometimes classed as a *Nahe* wine, and is the best of this group.

The Valley of the Ahr is the most northern point at which the grape is successfully cultivated. Its light and wholesome '*Ahr-bleicherte*' are chiefly consumed in the neighbourhood of their growth.

They are strengthening and astringent in their properties, and resemble Burgundy of an inferior class. The best are those of *Walporzheim*, *Ahrweiler*, and *Bodendorf*.

The Moselle wines are chiefly grown amidst rugged and sterile-looking slate rocks, and owing to the narrowness of the valley and want of sun do not so frequently arrive at perfection as those of other districts. They are distinguished by their delicate, aromatic flavour, and are considered remarkably wholesome, being frequently recommended to persons of sedentary habits. The best are *Brauneberger* and *Okligerberger*, which possess a delicious 'bouquet', next to which may be placed the wines of *Zeltingen*, *Graach*, *Pisport*, and *Grünhaus*.

The Saar wines possess less body than those of the Moselle, but surpass them in aroma, and contain a larger proportion of carbonic acid gas. *Scharzhofberger* is a most excellent wine of this district.

Markgräfler, the wine of the Duchy of Baden (*Affenthal* red, *Klingenberg* white), the wines of Alsace, the Neckar wines, and those of the *Bergstrasse* (pp. 224, 226) are almost entirely consumed in their respective districts. The Franconian wines which grew on the Main near Würzburg are abundant, but generally coarse and earthy in flavour. *Leisten-Wein* and *Stein-Wein* are, however, really good varieties.

The wines of the first half of the present century are now either entirely consumed, or at most linger in stray bottles in the cellars of a few connoisseurs. The vintage of 1846 was celebrated, that of 1848 tolerable. The crops of the following nine years were very poor, but in 1857, 1858, and 1859 the vineyard-proprietors were rewarded with three vintages of a very high class, which were at first thought to be the best of the present century, but did not afterwards realise the expectations to which they had given rise. The yield of 1862 was very good, particularly in the Rheingau, but limited, that of 1865 copious and of high quality, except in the Rheingau, and that of 1868 also very fine and plentiful. The years 1869 and 1870 yielded good average wines, which gradually came into notice as those of earlier vintages became scarce. The crop of 1871 was a failure, that of 1872 was of good average value, and that of 1873 poor. The wines of 1874 were generally of fair quality, but those of the Rheingau were not quite satisfactory. The vintage of 1875, though excellent at places (such as *Deidesheim* and *Forst* in the *Haardt*), was on the whole inferior to that of 1874. The vintages of 1876-1883 were not above the average either in quality or quantity.

Sparkling Wines. The effervescing German wines were first manufactured at *Esslingen* (in 1826), *Würzburg*, and *Trèves*, and afterwards at *Mayence*, *Hochheim*, *Rüdesheim*, *Coblentz*, and various other places. These wines, generally known in England as Sparkling Hook and Moselle, are distinguished from the French wines by the predominance of the flavour of the grape, and when obtained in

unexceptionable quarters, are a light, pleasant, and wholesome beverage.

The process is precisely the same as that employed in the preparation of Champagne. The wine (which at the outset is an ordinary still wine, worth 1s. or 1s. 6d. per bottle) is bottled after the first fermentation is over; and, by the addition of a small quantity of sugar and exposure to a moderately warm temperature, a second fermentation and the generation of carbonic acid are produced. The bottles are then placed on racks with their corks downwards, where they remain a month or more, and are opened several times to allow the escape of the sediment. At this stage of the process as many as 20-25 per cent of the bottles usually burst, while the contents of the survivors are much diminished. When the wine has thus been thoroughly clarified, the bottles are filled up, a small quantity of syrup (cognac and sugar) is added to give the requisite sweetness and body, and the final corking then takes place. The sparkling wine thus laboriously prepared for the market is worth more than double the original still wine from which it is manufactured. The inferior qualities are generally the most effervescent.

The traveller is cautioned against dealing with any but the most respectable wine-merchants, and should remember that excellence of quality is quite incompatible with lowness of price. As a pleasant and wholesome summer beverage the Rhenish wines of the second and third class may be imported at a moderate price, the duty and carriage amounting to 4-5s. per dozen; but the higher class of Rhine-wine, of which Marcobrunner may be taken as a sample, cannot be drunk in England under six or seven shillings a bottle.

XI. Rhenish Art.

In the valley of the Rhine we find that several different strata of civilisation, if we may use the expression, had deposited themselves ere the rest of Germany had abandoned its primitive forest life. The lowest of these strata, were a section of them exhibited in geological fashion, would show an ante-Roman period, when the natives carried on a busy trade with the Mediterranean seaports and with Etruria. After Cæsar's campaigns a new stratum was gradually formed by the occupation of the country by Roman military colonists. This stratum was afterwards sadly contorted and broken by the storms of the barbarian migrations, and was at length almost entirely covered by that of the Franconian-Christian period, which began in the 7th century.

On Rhenish soil antiquarians will find frequent opportunities of tracing back the history of human culture to its earliest beginnings, while the Roman relics are so numerous and important as to arrest the eye of even the superficial observer. The *Peutinger tablet*, the mediæval copy of a Roman map, now preserved at

Vienna, shows the principal towns on the Rhine and also on the tributaries of its left side, together with the roads connecting them; and even the baths and other public-buildings with which they were embellished. The Roman colonies on the Rhine, being chiefly the headquarters of the different legions, always presented a military character. Most of the existing monuments are accordingly votive stones and tombstones of soldiers. The artistic forms are, as a rule, somewhat primitive, while the subjects are frequently borrowed from the Oriental worship of Mithras. We also find that in some cases Gallic deities have been Romanised. The principal collections of Roman antiquities are at the university of *Bonn* and at *Cologne*, *Moyence*, and *Trèves*. At *Trèves*, moreover, we obtain an admirable idea of the character of a very important Roman provincial town.

Trèves, the capital of *Germania Inferior*, and for a considerable time an imperial residence, did not merely possess buildings of practical utility like most of the other colonies, but was also embellished with some of the noblest decorative Roman structures ever erected north of the Alps. On the banks of the *Moselle* also, outside the town, rose a long series of villas, many of which were richly decorated with mosaics. Before the decline of the Roman supremacy CHRISTIANITY established itself on the banks of the Rhine, but no churches of the earliest Christian epoch are now extant. The only relics of that period are the nucleus of the cathedral of *Trèves*, a number of tombstones at *Trèves*, and several monumental inscriptions, such as that in the porch of *St. Gereon* at *Cologne*.

In consequence of the barbarian migrations, the Roman-Christian culture was afterwards almost completely buried beneath a new stratum of German paganism, and the vast valley of the Rhine relapsed into its primitive rudeness, although at *Cologne* and *Trèves* the arts were not entirely extinct. The Austrasian princes, however, were munificent patrons of the church, and the Bishops of *Trèves* and *Cologne* (*Nicetius* and *Charentinus*, about the middle of the 6th cent.) distinguished themselves by their zeal for church-building.

The artistic efforts of the Merovingian period, of which the *Cathedral* at *Trèves* and the church of *St. Gereon* at *Cologne* are almost the only authentic specimens, appear to have been very insignificant compared with those of *Charlemagne's* reign (768-814). In the prosecution of his numerous undertakings the great emperor was not merely stimulated by his zeal for the promotion of art, but by his ardent desire to revive the ancient glory of the Roman empire and to invest his capital with all the splendour of the ancient imperial residences, and particularly that of *Ravenna*. The Carolingian art was entirely centred around the court of the emperor, and he was personally attended by a circle of scholars called his academy. Among the members of the academy was *Einhard*, who in consequence of his surname *Berzaleel* has been

supposed to have been familiar with art, but of whose labours in that sphere nothing certain is known. To him is attributed the building of the *Palace Chapel* at *Aix-la-Chapelle* (now the *Cathedral*), which is still in comparatively good preservation. It is obviously a copy of the court-chapel at *Ravenna* (*S. Vitale*), but has been more judiciously and articulately designed, and has in its turn served as a model for later edifices, for which either its ground-plan (as at *Ottmarsheim* in *Alsace*), or its double row of columns in the interior of the rotunda (as in the case of *St. Maria im Capitol* at *Cologne* and the *Münster* at *Essen*), has been borrowed.

The magnificence of the palaces which the great emperor possessed on the banks of the Rhine was a favourite theme with the poets and prose-writers of the day. According to their accounts the *Palace* at *Ingelheim* was not inferior in splendour to that of *Aix-la-Chapelle* itself, but of that edifice there is now no trace beyond a few fragments of walls and of columns which have been transferred to other buildings. — During the later *Carlovingian* period the *Rhineland* again suffered severely from an irruption of barbarians. At this period the *Normans* took possession of the banks of the river and penetrated into its side-valleys; but civilisation was now too far advanced to be seriously retarded by this catastrophe.

Endowed with a rich art-heritage handed down by antiquity, the *Rhenish-Franconian* tribes gradually overspread the country after the middle of the 10th cent., from which period down to the *Reformation* the development of *Rhenish art* is traceable without interruption.

In the *EARLY MIDDLE AGES* (10th-12th cent.) *Rhenish art* differed materially from that of most other parts of *Germany* in being the product of an already cultivated soil, where ancient models were abundant, while in these other districts it was the growth of a soil previously untilled. On the banks of the *Rhine* were preserved fragments of *Roman* and early *Christian* edifices; there the eye was familiar with architectural forms and mouldings; in the *Rhenish towns* were always to be found artificers possessed of considerable manual skill; and owing to the constant communication kept up with foreign places skilled labour could always be readily imported when necessary. *Rhenish art* was thus matured considerably earlier than that of *Lower Saxony* and *Swabia*. At the same time the features common to the whole of early mediæval art in the west recur in that of the *Rhine* also. The forms of worship having been well defined in the early *Christian* period, the churches all present a certain uniformity of appearance. Like the early *Christian basilicas*, the *Rhenish churches* of the 10th-12th cent. are of an elongated form; they possess aisles which are lower and narrower than the nave; the altar is placed at the rounded extremity of the nave; and on the whole the *basilica type* is preserved throughout.

The Rhenish edifices also possess the characteristics of the **Romanesque Style**, which are common to the great majority of works of the 10th-12th centuries. In this style the pillars and columns are connected by means of round arches, the doors and windows also terminate in round arches, and the naves and aisles are either covered with flat roofs or with groined vaulting of rounded form. The *Cubical Capital*, which was probably invented by mediæval architects for the purpose of forming a harmonious connecting link between the column and the arch above, is also used in the Rhineland, and the copings and mouldings of the Rhenish buildings are the same as those employed in the contemporaneous edifices of Western Europe. The Rhenish architecture, however, occupies an independent position of its own within the Romanesque group. The character of the building-material (red sandstone or tufa), local traditions, and the prevalent taste of the period all combine to impart to the Rhenish buildings a distinctive character which seldom or never recurs in other countries. At an early period the use of alternate courses of different colours came into vogue. Thus we find arches faced with stone alternating with light-coloured brick, the latter material having been taken from Roman ruins; and when the architects had exhausted their supply of bricks, the art of making which was unknown in Germany in the early middle ages, they produced the same effect by the use of dark and light coloured stones. The copings on pillars and walls were generally copied from Roman models, and the ancient *Corinthian Capitals*, formed of a wreath of leaves, were copied with varying success. The most curious instance of this is afforded by the *Justinus-Kirche* at *Höchst*, the columns of which, though executed in the 11th cent., look as if they had been borrowed from some ancient edifice. The long-established practice of art, and the wealth which the Rhenish towns succeeded in amassing at an early period, enabled them gradually to extend the dimensions of their churches, to develop the construction of vaulting earlier than elsewhere, and to impart to their buildings a picturesque richness of effect. — The same conditions were likewise favourable to the development of the **GOLDSMITH'S ART**, and that of **ENAMEL PAINTING**. The Rhinelanders also attained considerable proficiency in **MURAL PAINTING** at an early period, but for the plastic art they displayed less aptitude.

As early as the 11th cent. the practice of art and of artistic handicrafts seems to have become naturalised in the Rhenish towns and in those of Lorraine. In all the larger towns extensive building operations were undertaken, and at the same time a number of handsome abbey-churches sprang up. At *Strassburg* a cathedral was erected by *Bishop Werner*; at *Cologne* the archbishops *Heribert* and *Anno* exhibited much zeal for church-building; and at *Trèves* the cathedral was extended by *Pöppo*. The grandest monuments of

German mediæval art, however, are the three CENTRAL RHENISH CATHEDRALS of *Spire*, *Mayence*, and *Worms*, examples of the golden prime of a style which began and also ended earlier here than in other northern districts. It was not till the Gothic period that France and England fully realised their architectural ideals, while the independent exertions of German masters had already culminated in their Romanesque cathedrals. It has frequently been asserted that these cathedrals originally possessed flat roofs only, and were not covered with vaulting till the 12th cent.; but it is at least probable in the case of the cathedral of *Spire* that it was completely vaulted in during the 11th cent., to which period its huge crypt and massive articulation undoubtedly belong. The charming *Abbey Church of Laach* proves that vaulted churches were easily and skilfully constructed in the first half of the 12th cent., notwithstanding the novelty of the style. While the pillars of this church are of uniform pattern and are placed at considerable intervals, those of the Central Rhenish cathedrals are placed much closer together, and those which bear the vaulting are differently shaped from those supporting the arcades.

Towards the end of the 12th cent., and for a considerable part of the 13th, COLOGNE was the chief cradle of Rhenish art. The sacredness of the city as the custodian of the highly revered relics of the Magi, combined with the wealth and the political power of its enterprising citizens, not only led to the rebuilding of all the principal churches at this period, but were conducive to the general progress of architecture, and contributed to impart a rich and picturesque decorative character to the city itself. The architects do not seem to have aimed at grandeur of dimensions. The naves of the churches are usually small and insignificant, but the builders expended their utmost skill on the embellishment of the choirs. The apse, in combination with the rounded transepts, was regarded as the nucleus of the church, the other distinctive features of which consisted of the gable of the choir, the dome, and the towers. As an example of the picturesque effect of this arrangement we may mention the *Church of the Apostles* at Cologne when viewed from the Neumarkt. At the same time variety of ornament, richness of articulation, and pleasing effects of colour were also studied. Immediately under the roof runs a gallery, which is of some structural importance inasmuch as it lessens the dead weight of the wall, but is also effective in a decorative point of view as the small columns stand out in strong contrast to the dark background. Generally, indeed, the Rhenish masters appear to have devoted much attention to such effects of light and shade. Under the gallery runs a frieze consisting of dark slabs framed with light-coloured stone; the columns and half-columns are of a different material from the walls; and even the wall-pillars are composed of differently-coloured stones. In keeping with this picturesque character is the richness of the

ornamentation. The architects were not satisfied with straight and simple lines. Their windows are either round or fan-shaped, and they are disposed in groups or enclosed within a pointed arch. The portals consist of archways resting on several columns; the space above the doors is filled with sculpture; and the façade is enlivened with narrow pillars and entwined arches. Buildings of this character, which are typical of the Rhineland, and occur in almost every town of any importance, are usually described as belonging to the TRANSITIONAL STYLE, as if the forms recurring in them were identical with those which pave the way for the Gothic. The term, however, is entirely misapplied, as it is impossible in the rich and handsome Rhenish churches of the 12th and beginning of the 13th cent. to discover the slightest germ of the Gothic style. The style may, however, be appropriately characterised as the final and most ornate manifestation of Romanesque architecture, a definition which is borne out by the general tendencies of Rhenish art. As an auxiliary of this style we may now mention the art of MURAL PAINTING, which was developed at an unusually early period. Most of these paintings were unfortunately covered with whitewash at a later period, but those still existing (at *Schwarz-Rheindorf*, opposite Bonn, the paintings of which resemble a symbolic poem, at *Brauweiler* near Cologne, in *St. Maria im Capitol* at Cologne, etc.) exhibit a rich and thoughtful style of composition, and show that the painters were skilled in drawing and even in the delineation of complicated action. We cannot with any certainty judge of the colouring, but we at least possess sufficient materials to warrant the inference that the art of wall-painting was industriously practised on the banks of the Rhine as early as the second half of the 12th century.

This prevalent branch of the Romanesque style, with its highly developed ornamentation, was not hastily abandoned by the Rhenish masters, and it was not till about the year 1250 that the Gothic Style, introduced from France, was completely nationalised in this part of Germany. The precise manner in which the Gothic architecture, with its spirited flying buttresses, lofty vaulting, and other members relieving the monotony of the walls, was introduced into the valley of the Rhine is unknown; but it was probably adopted simultaneously at several different points. At *Cologne* we observe in the church of *St. Gereon* an attempt to apply the new precepts to the old forms, and in the church of the *Minorites* we have a somewhat plain example of Gothic dating from the middle of the 13th century. In the *Liebfrauenkirche* at *Trèves* the Gothic forms were successfully adapted at an early period to an unusual ground-plan. The *Cistercian Church* at *Marienstatt* in *Nassau* is a fine example of the early Gothic style, destitute as yet of all ornamentation, and to the same style belong the church of *Rufach* in *Alsace* and the western parts of *St. Thomas* at *Strassburg*. In the second half of the 13th cent. began the construction of the great GOTHIC CATHEDRALS.

Those of *Cologne* and *Metz* were designed entirely in the Gothic style, while at *Strassburg* and *Freiburg* the earlier Romanesque beginnings were adapted to the new Gothic work. Goethe has contributed much to immortalise the name of *Erwin of Steinbach*, who is usually described as the originator of the cathedral of *Strassburg*, but that master's actual share of the work seems to have been limited to the façade and the raising of the nave and aisles, including the disposition of the windows. The masters of the *Strassburg* as well as of the *Cologne* cathedral must have been thoroughly conversant with the details of French Gothic, but they were very far from being mere mechanical copyists. The façade at *Cologne* and the tower at *Strassburg* are entirely emanations of German imagination. In order, however, to convince himself of the independence of the German masters of the Gothic style the traveller must not confine his attention to the great cathedrals. Among the SMALLER GOTHIC CHURCHES he will discover frequent proofs of originality and not a few gems of architecture. Among these smaller churches we may mention the grave and dignified *Abbey Church of Altenberg*, near *Cologne*, and the *Collegiate Church of Xanten*, erected under the influence of *Cologne* masters; the superb *Church of St. Catherine* at *Oppenheim* and the ponderous *Cathedral of Frankfurt* on the Central Rhine; and lastly, in *Alsace*, the *Church of St. George* at *Schlettstadt*, the *Church of SS. Peter and Paul* at *Weissenburg*, the church of *Nieder-Haslach*, and that of *Thann*, with its graceful tower. The numerous churches of the Mendicant and Dominican orders, some of which have nave and aisles of equal height, are generally too plain and monotonous to arouse much general interest.

The highest efforts of the Gothic architects in this part of Germany were devoted to the building of churches, but the Rhenish districts also contain SECULAR EDIFICES, including castles, town-halls, guild-houses, and private mansions, which present Gothic forms or at least Gothic characteristics.

The eye, however, is less frequently struck by buildings of this class than by the churches, partly because well-preserved examples are now comparatively rare, and partly because in secular architecture generally there is usually less room for marked changes of style. Throughout the whole of the middle ages the dwelling-houses, for example, were constructed of timber, and the character of their ornamentation was rather determined by the nature of the material than by the fashion of the day. Even in the case of the stone houses the projecting upper stories frequently recall the style of their wooden predecessors. The architectural character of the palaces, châteaux, and castles, on the other hand, was necessarily determined by military considerations. As the requirements of both defensive and offensive operations were almost equally important during the 11th cent. and again during the 13th, the châteaux and castles retained the same forms for several centuries. Of Barba-

rossa's residence at *Gelnhausen*, an imperial palace of the Romanesque period, there still exist considerable ruins. The palace of the same emperor at *Hagenau* (1157) was entirely destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Among the mediæval CASTLES those of Alsace are very numerous and important. The most considerable are the three *Castles of Rappoltweiler*, that of *Hoh-Barr* near Saverne (1170), the *Hohen-Königsburg*, the *Wassenburg*, near Niederbronn, and the *Lichtenberg* near Neuweiler, the last three belonging to the Gothic period. Most of the hills on the banks of the Rhine and its tributaries are also crowned with the ruins of mediæval castles. In most cases the pinnacled *Bergfried*, or *Donjon*, which was used both for purposes of attack and defence, is still standing; remains of the *Palace*, or dwelling-house, are also frequently preserved; and in many cases the outworks, gateways, and towers by which the approach to the castle was protected are still traceable. These ruins, however, which impart so picturesque a charm to the scenery of the Rhine, rarely possess much artistic value. The most interesting of the Rhenish castles is that of *Reichenberg*, near St. Joarshausen, with its three stories borne by columns.

The Gothic architecture is also notable for the richness of its PLASTIC ORNAMENTATION. The portals and the various niches and canopies are generally filled with statues, and the gables and other parts of the building adorned with reliefs. The finest specimens of Gothic statuary are to be seen on the *Portals of the Liebfrauenkirche* at Trèves and the *Cathedrals of Strassburg and Freiburg*. The *Statues of the Apostles* in the choir of the *Cologne Cathedral* also afford evidence that the Gothic sculpture was sometimes richly coloured. The same cathedral also contains the *Monument of Archbishop Conrad v. Hochstaden*, the finest specimen of bronze statuary of the Gothic period. The numerous tombstones of that period must also be examined by the student of the progress of Gothic sculpture, such as those of *Archbishop Siegfried*, *Peter Aspelt*, and *Johann von Nassau*, in the *Cathedral of Mayence*, and those of *Günther von Schwarzburg* and *Holzhausen and his Wife* in the *Cathedral of Frankfurt*. The best examples of late-Gothic sculpture, which afterwards degenerated into a mere handicraft, are to be found in the altars of carved wood.

Throughout the middle ages, however, Rhenish artists evinced more aptitude for the art of PAINTING than for that of sculpture. The stained glass at *Strassburg*, *Cologne*, and *Oppenheim*, and the remains of 14th cent. mural paintings at *Cologne* are not less valuable than the easel-pictures of the 15th cent. which are still preserved. At this period, as in the 12th cent., *Cologne* continued to be the cradle of Rhenish art. The COLOGNE SCHOOL OF PAINTING was the first of those which attained to any celebrity on German soil. The earliest master of the school known to us by name is *Meister Wilhelm*, who flourished at the end of the 14th cent., and

from whose brush we possess one authentic work in the faded mural paintings of the Hansa-Saal in the Rathhaus of Cologne (now preserved in the Museum). A number of easel-pieces, such as the altar-piece of St. Clara in the cathedral, are attributed to him with little or no foundation. There is, however, better authority for attributing to *Meister Stephan Lochner* the execution of the *Dombild*, the finest German painting of the 15th century. This master, who was a native of the district of Constance, and died in 1451, has been successful in substituting figures of considerable spirit and life for the traditional types of his predecessors, with their emaciated limbs, their undeveloped busts, and their childish expression of countenance, but he has failed to take the next step towards fidelity to nature in omitting to individualise his characters. His female figures are all exactly alike, and his male figures, though divided into young and old, are also destitute of distinctive character. In his treatment of the drapery, weapons, gold trinkets, and all other external accessories, however, Meister Stephan cannot be reproached with the fault of monotony; in executing these details he is scrupulously faithful to nature, and his task was doubtless facilitated by his occasional use of the newly-invented art of oil-painting. The *Dombild* and the somewhat earlier *Seminary Madonna* (preserved in the Archbishopal Museum) are the most important works of this school, the career of which somewhat resembled that of the early Flemish school under the leadership of Hubert van Eyck. The Rhenish masters, however, were soon surpassed by their Flemish contemporaries, and ere long entirely lost their independence. About the end of the 15th cent. the art of painting in the Rhineland was at length thoroughly pervaded with Flemish influence. The new style, however, was least successfully imitated on the Lower Rhine, and particularly at Cologne. A number of pictures of the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th cent., collected by the brothers Boisserée and Hr. Wallraf, which were formerly ascribed to Netherlands masters, have recently been pronounced to be the works of painters of Cologne, not only from the fact that they were found in churches of Cologne, but owing to their marked Lower Rhenish characteristics. They present at the same time strong traces of Flemish influence, but the Flemish models are either exaggerated or but rudely imitated. The drawing is stiff, the colouring gaudy, and the expression harsh. These works are generally classed in accordance with their subjects; and we thus frequently hear of the 'Master of the Lyversberg Passion', the 'Master of the St. Bartholomew', and other equally vague designations. The historian of art will find abundant opportunity of studying this school in the Museum of Cologne, but the subject is not one that will interest ordinary travellers. One of the best masters of the Lower Rhine was *Jan Joest* of Calcar, who painted the high altar-piece in the principal church there about 1505.

Portrait-painting was also practised with some success at this period by *Barthel de Bruyn*, *Johann von Mehlem*, and others.

The UPPER RHENISH AND ALEMANNIAN SCHOOL OF PAINTING had a more prosperous career than the Lower Rhenish. The masters of this school also succumbed to Flemish influence, but they succeeded in making a better use of what they had learned in the Netherlands. At the head of the school was *Martin Schongauer* of Colmar (d. 1488), a pupil of Roger van der Weyden, and more famous as an engraver than as a painter. The engraver's art, indeed, fostered by the advance of scientific pursuits, was more rapidly and successfully developed than that of painting. The *Younger Holbein*, *Mathias Grunewald*, and *Hans Baldung Grien* were also members of this school, but as their training was not strictly Rhenish they are only mentioned here in passing.

When, at a somewhat later period, the tide of the Renaissance overflowed the Rhineland, it met with little or no resistance. After a brief conflict with the Gothic architecture, which gave rise to the erection of a number of curious buildings in a mixed style, the Renaissance, introduced from France and Flanders, and possessing little in common with the genuine Italian Renaissance, became naturalised on the banks of the Rhine about the middle of the 16th century. This new style of art, however, never thrived satisfactorily on Rhenish soil, partly because the Rhineland had ceased to be a great centre of civilisation as it had been in the middle ages, partly because the sway of ecclesiastical princes is less favourable to the steady progress of art than that of hereditary sovereigns, and also because this unfortunate region was the theatre of numerous wars which of course paralysed all artistic effort. Although Renaissance art never took the form of a permanent and organic system, it has bequeathed to the Rhineland several works of great importance. Foremost among these is the *Castle of Heidelberg*, the most sumptuous example of German Renaissance, next to which we may mention the *Porch of the Rathhaus of Cologne*, the fragment of the *Rathhaus of Jülich*, and the *Schloss of Aschaffenburg*. On the Upper Rhine, in the Palatinate, and in Baden we encounter a number of handsome châteaux and pleasing houses in the Renaissance style of the 16th cent., but as a rule all other styles were completely overshadowed and obscured by that of the Jesuits.

The history of the PLASTIC ART of the Renaissance period is traceable in the numerous tombstones of the 16th and 17th centuries, which are to be found not only in the large churches of the principal towns, but also in smaller and more remote places, such as *Simmern*, *Boppard*, and *St. Arnual* near Saarbrücken. A strikingly-beautiful work of a late period is the tomb of the saint in the *Church of St. Ursula at Cologne*, which was executed in 1619.

The dependence of the Rhineland on the Netherlands, which is often noticeable in the province of architecture, is still more ob-

vious in the **PAINTING** of this period. Numerous Netherlands masters migrated to the German courts, and the Germans themselves imitated these foreign masters, even when they drew their inspirations from the Italians. In the second half of the 16th cent. the German masters fell under the influence of the Dutch school, and when French taste came to be in vogue they again yielded their homage to the fashion of the day. Many of these painters, even down to the 18th cent., such as *Junker*, *Seekatz*, and *Roos* of Frankfort, possessed considerable natural ability and manual skill, but at the present day their works are well-nigh consigned to oblivion.

The most imposing of the Rhenish edifices of last century are the palaces in the **ROCOCO** or **BAROQUE STYLE**, erected by the various petty Rhenish princes, temporal and spiritual, in imitation of the palace of Versailles, such as those of *Carlsruhe*, *Mannheim*, *Bruchsal*, *Brühl*, and *Bonn*.

At the close of the century the Rhenish principalities were swept away by the French Revolution, and with them were extinguished the last signs of the vitality of art. After the restoration of peace, however, a revival began to take place. Boisserée's collection was the means of bringing early Rhenish art into very favourable notice and of inspiring the public with confidence in the capabilities of Rhenish artists. The 'Romanticists' were desirous that Cologne should be made the new centre of art and science, but in 1818 the university was founded at Bonn, and in 1819 the academy at **DÜSSELDORF**. The painter *Cornelius*, who was appointed director of the academy, and who usually spent the winter only at Düsseldorf (and the summer at Munich), exercised no great influence on the progress of Rhenish art. He was succeeded by *Wilhelm Schadow* (1827), under whose able guidance the Düsseldorf School was brought into the right track and secured the favour of the public. The chief subjects of the painters of this period are scenes from private life, melancholy, sentimental, and humorous, or poetical themes readily intelligible to the middle classes of society, and their style is generally pleasing. Some of the masters of this school, and particularly *Lessing*, have also chosen themes of the deepest national interest. Forty years have elapsed since the Düsseldorf School first attained celebrity, and the public taste has undergone material changes since that period, but the industrious colony of painters on the banks of the Düssel still deservedly enjoys a high reputation. Lastly we may mention *Veit's* studio at **MAYENCE**, the school of art connected with the **Städel Gallery** at **FRANKFORT**, and the academy of **CARLSRUHE**, forming a kind of offshoot of the Düsseldorf School, at all of which modern German painting is taught and practised with considerable success.

1. From Brussels to Cologne.

138½ M. By EXPRESS in 5¼-6½ hrs. (fares 26 fr. 25, 19 fr. 25 c.). Small articles of luggage are examined at Herbesthal, registered luggage on arrival at Cologne. Finest views between Louvain and Liège to the right. District between Liège and Aix-la-Chapelle replete with interest.

The BERGISCHE-MÄRKISCHE RAILWAY for *Düsseldorf* diverges from the line described below at Verviers (p. 8), and runs viâ *Bleyberg* (custom-house) and *Aix-la-Chapelle* (Templerbend Station). From Aix-la-Chapelle to Düsseldorf, see E. 6. Through-carriages at Brussels for Düsseldorf (Berlin, etc.).

Brussels†. — Hotels in the Place Royale, in the upper part of the town: BELLEVUE, DE FLANDRE, DE L'EUROPE, MENGELLE, all expensive. In the lower part of the town: GRAND HÔTEL DE BRUXELLES, Boulevard Central; HÔTEL DE SUÈDE, Rue de l'Evêque; DE SAXE and DE L'UNIVERS in the Rue Neuve, leading from the station into the town. DE LA POSTE, Rue Fossé-aux-Loups; DE VIENNE, Rue de la Fourche, less pretending.

English Church Service at the Church of the Resurrection, in the Rue Stassart, completed in 1874; at the chapel near the Porte de Namur; and at the French Protestant Church, Rue Belliard.

Brussels, the capital of Belgium and residence of the king, contains, including the suburbs, about 400,000 inhab., 2/3rds of whom speak Flemish, and 1/3rd French. Like Paris it possesses its parks, boulevards, cafés-chantants, and other attractions; but this Paris in miniature should be seen before the great French metropolis by those who would avoid disappointment.

The passing visitor is recommended to take the following walk, which will occupy half-a-day: Adjacent to the Rue Neuve, which leads from the station into the city, rises the **Martyrs' Monument*, designed by Geefs, and erected in 1838 to the memory of those who fell in the war with Holland in 1830.

Then past the *Théâtre Royal* to the **Hôtel de Ville*. The E. half of the magnificent façade of the latter was begun in 1402, the W. in 1403; statues of Dukes of Brabant, erected in 1853, replace those mutilated by the sansculottes in 1792. On the W. side of the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville are various **Guild-houses*, erected at the beginning of last century. At the back of the Hôtel de Ville, at the corner of the Rue du Chêne and the Rue de l'Etuve, is the curious *Manneken* fountain, much revered by the populace. The **Galerie St. Hubert*, an arcade near the Hôtel de Ville, is a handsome structure, 702 ft. long, 59 ft. high, and 78 ft. broad, containing some of the most tempting shops in the city. The Place

† For a fuller description of Belgian towns, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

Royale is adorned with the equestrian **Statue of Godfrey de Bouillon*, in bronze, executed by Simonis in 1848. The adjoining **Park* is the favourite promenade of the citizens. On the S. side rises the *Royal Palace*, on the N. side the *Palais de la Nation*.

Not far from the latter, beyond the *Rue Royale*, is the **Cathedral (Ste. Gudule et St. Michel)*, the finest church in Brussels, with two truncated Gothic towers. It was erected in the 13th-14th cent., but the choir and the unfinished W. towers are of the 15th, the large (N.) chapel of the Sacrament of the 16th, the (S.) chapel of *Notre Dame de Délivrance* of the 17th cent., and the whole was restored in 1848-56. The chapel of *Notre Dame* contains a **Monument* in marble to *Count F. de Merode*, who fell in a skirmish with the Dutch in 1830, executed by Geefs.

At *Schaerbeek*, the first railway-station, the *Malines* line diverges to the left. Then several small stations.

18 M. *Louvain*, Flem. *Leuven* or *Loven* (*Hôtel de Suède*; **Du Nord*; *Du Nouveau Monde*), pop. 35,000. The traveller who stops here should not fail to visit the ***Hôtel de Ville*, a magnificent edifice in the later Gothic style, erected 1448-63, and the Gothic **Church of St. Peter*, dating from the 15th cent., remarkable for symmetry of proportion. The choir-stalls in the *Church of St. Gertrude* also merit inspection.

29 M. *Tirlemont*, or *Thienen* (*Nouveau Monde*; *Hôtel de Flandre*; *Cerf*; *Rail. Restaurant*), occupies an extensive area, nearly 6 M. in circumference, but is thinly peopled (13,700 inhab.). The *Church of St. Germain* probably dates from the 12th century.

The train next traverses a lofty embankment, affording an extensive view. In clear weather the Lion and the Prussian monument at *Waterloo* may be distinguished in the distance to the right.

Between *Esmael* and *Landen* the line intersects the plain of *Neerwinden*, the scene of two great battles. In the first the allies under William III. of England were defeated in the Spanish War of Succession by the French under Marshal Luxembourg, 29th July, 1693; in the second the French under Dumouriez and Louis Philippe ('*Egalité*') were defeated by the Austrians under the Duke of Coburg, 18th March, 1793.

38 M. *Landen* was the birthplace of Pepin of Landen, ancestor of Pepin the Little and Charlemagne, and 'major-domo' of Clothaire II. He died here in 640, and was interred on the hill which bears his name. With him began the ascendancy of the Carolingian line.

Beyond (46 M.) *Waremme*, the line intersects the well-preserved *Roman Road*, or '*Road of Brunhilde*', from *Bavay* (*Bavacum Nerviorum*) near Mons, to *Tongres*, 9 M. to the N.E. of *Waremme*. The *Hesbaye*, a district of which *Waremme* was formerly the capital, was noted for the strength and bravery of its inhabitants, as the old proverb testifies: '*Qui passe dans le Hesbain est combattu l'endemain*'.

The undulating, agricultural district of Brabant, with its phlegmatic Germanic inhabitants, is quitted near (58 M.) *Ans* (490 ft. higher than Liège) for a mining tract with a Walloon population of Celtic origin, remarkable for activity and vivacity of disposition.

As the train descends the rapid (1 : 30) incline to Liège, a fine view of the city and the valley of the Meuse is obtained.

61 M. Liège, Flem. *Luik*, Ger. *Lüttich* (**Hôtel de Suède*; **Hôtel d'Angleterre*, etc.), is a town containing 122,000 inhabitants. A short stay here should be devoted to the *Palais de Justice*, the *Church of St. Jacques*, the *Cathedral (St. Paul)*, and, for the sake of the view, the *Citadel*.

Beyond Liège the Meuse is crossed by the handsome *Pont du Val Benoît*. Numerous lofty chimneys afford indication of the prosperity of the district. The extensive zinc-foundry of the *Vieille-Montagne* company is next passed, and the *Ourthe* crossed. *Chênée*, the first station beyond Liège, is another manufacturing town.

66 M. *Chaudfontaine* (**Grand Hôtel des Bains*) is a small, but picturesquely-situated watering-place, with a thermal spring (104° Fahr.), rising on an island in the *Vesdre*.

Before the next tunnel is entered, the picturesque castle of *La Rochette* is seen on an eminence to the left. Near *Le Trooz* the ancient castle of that name, now used as a manufactory of gun-barrels, is perched on the rocks to the right. Farther on, to the right, is the castle of *Fraipont*.

Between (70½ M.) *Nessonvaux* and (73½ M.) *Pepinster*, to the right of the line, stands the *Château de Masure* (*masure* = ruined house), erected by a wealthy manufacturer of Verviers, and said to occupy the site of a hunting-seat of King Pepin. At *Pepinster* ('Pepin's terre') a branch-line diverges to *Spa*, the well-known watering-place, 7½ M. distant. The next stat. *Ensival*, to the left of the line, is almost contiguous to Verviers.

76½ M. *Verviers* (*Hôtels du Chemin de Fer* and *d'Allemagne*, both at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*, dear), with 40,300 inhab., the junction for *Bleyberg* (see p. 1), is a busy commercial town of recent origin. Here and in the environs about 400,000 pieces of cloth, worth 3,400,000*l.*, are manufactured annually.

On an eminence (**View*) near stat. *Dolhain*, a modern town, picturesquely situated in the valley of the *Vesdre*, stands the ancient fortress of *Limburg*, almost the sole remnant of the once flourishing capital of the duchy of that name, destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1675. The castle was the family-seat of the powerful ducal family of *Limburg*, to which the emperors Henry VII., Charles IV., Wenceslaus, and Sigismund belonged. Pedestrians will be repaid by a walk (about 25 M.) from *Dolhain* by *Verviers* to *Liège*.

85½ M. *Herbesthal*, the first Prussian village, is the frontier station. The custom-house formalities cause a detention of about 10 min. here. Beyond stat. *Astenet*, *Lontzen* and the castle of

Welkenhausen lie to the left. The train crosses the valley of the Göhl by a handsome viaduct, 128 ft. in height. To the left lies *Hergenrad*, and in the distance beyond, the *Eineburg* or *Emma-burg*, situated on the slope of wooded mountains (p. 10).

The train next passes through two tunnels (191 yds. and 833 yds. respectively), and finally descends to the Rhenish Station at —

95 M. Aix-la-Chapelle. — Railway Stations. 1. *Rhenish Station* (Pl. C, 5), for Cologne, Verviers, and Liège. 2. *Templerbend Station* (Pl. A, 8), the main station of the Bergisch-Märkisch Railway for Gladbach, Düsseldorf, Verviers, Liège, etc. 3. *Marschierthor Station* (Pl. B, 5, 6), a second station of the Bergisch-Märkisch Railway. These three are all used by the trains of the Belgian *Grand-Central* line (for Maastricht, Antwerp, etc.). 4. Station of the '*Aachener Industriebahn*', at the Kölnthor (Pl. D, 3).

Hotels. **GRAND MONARQUE* (Pl. a; C, 3), Büchel 49-51; **HÔTEL NUKLENS* (Pl. b; C, 4), Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz 5, 6, opposite the Elisenbrunnen; both belonging to the same landlord, and of the highest class. **HÔTEL BELLEVUE* (Pl. c; C, 3, 4), Holzgraben 3; **HÔTEL DE L'EMPEREUR* (Pl. l; B, C, 4), Edel-Str. 6; **HÔTEL HENRION* (Pl. f; C, 3), Comphausbad-Str. 13, adjoining the Curhaus; **HÔTEL HOYER*, or *Imperial Crown* (Pl. e; C, 3), Alexander-Str. 34-36; *DRAGON D'OR* (Pl. d; C, 3), Comphausbad-Str. 9; *HÔTEL ZUM ELEPHANTEN* (Pl. k; B, C, 4), Ursuliner-Str. 11, well spoken of; *KÖNIG VON SPANIEN* (Pl. h; B, 4), Kleinmarschier-Str. 52; *KARLSHAUS*, Capuzinergraben. All these in the interior of the town. — Near the Rhenish Station: **HOYER'S UNION HÔTEL*, Bahnhof-Platz 1; **HÔTEL DU NORD*, Römer-Str.; *KAISERHOF*, at the corner of the Hof-Str. and the Wall-Str., with a large restaurant and concert-room; *HÔTEL STADT DÜREN*, Bahnhof-Platz 4, R. & B. 2½, D. 2 m., well spoken of; *GRAAF*, Wall-Str. 1; *BRÖCKING*, Marschierthor-Platz 2; the last three unpretending. — Near the Templerbend Station: *KLOUBERT*, Templergraben 66, with restaurant.

Bath Establishments (also hotels, and open throughout the whole year; no table d'hôte). **Kaiserbad* (Pl. 26; C, 3, 4), Büchel 26-30; *Neubad* (Pl. 27; C, 3, 4), Büchel 34; *Quirinusbad* (Pl. 29; B, 4), Hof 7; *Königin von Ungarn* (Pl. 28; C, 4), corner of the Büchel and the Edel-Str., a handsome new building. These four are the bath-houses of the 'Upper Springs' (p. 8). The following are supplied by the 'Lower Springs': *Rosenbad* (Pl. 30; C, 3), Comphausbad-Str. 20; *Corneliusbad* (Pl. 31; C, 3), Comphausbad-Str. 18; *Karlsbad* (Pl. 32; C, 3), Comphausbad-Str. 16, all three opposite the Curhaus. — *Cold and Warm Baths* at the *Swimming Baths* in the Kaiser-Platz, the water for which is supplied by the new aqueduct, finished in 1880, and at the *Hangeweiler*, outside the Jacobsthor.

Restaurants. **WINE.** **Giesen* (Pl. m; 'im Klüppel'), Holzgraben 1 and Ursuliner-Str. 21; *Elisenbrunnen* (in the pavilions and hall); *Scheufen*, Hartmann-Str. 7; *Wiener Hofburg*, Adalbert-Str. 35; *Bernaris*, see below; *Erholung*, Fried. Wilhelms-Platz, a favourite place of amusement, with richly-decorated rooms. — **OYSTERS:** *Lennertz*, Kloster-Str. 23. — **BEER:** '*Alt-Bayern*', Wirigsbongard 43 (Pl. C, 4); *Bavaria*, Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz; **Küppers*, Theater-Platz 9; *Fasshauer*, Capuzinergraben, opposite the theatre; *Fickartz*, *Vandeneschen*, Hochstrasse; *Schmitt*, Hoch-Str. 17, with a pretty garden; *Kaisersaal*, Wall-Str., with a handsome concert-room; *Schartmann*, Hoch-Str. 31. Several 'Bierkeller' at the foot of the Lousberg (Pl. A, B, 1), at the Frankenberg (p. 10), etc.

Cafés: at the *Curhaus* (see p. 8); at the *Elisenbrunnen* (p. 8); at the *Lousberg* (see p. 10). — **CONFECTIONERS:** *Wahl*, Theater-Platz 7; *Geulen*, Theater-Platz 9; *Oellers*, Damengraben 7.

Cabs. From 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. (at night double fares): —

(1) *Per drive:* Within Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid, 1 pers. 60, each additional pers. 20 pf.; luggage under 10 lbs. free, trunk 30 pf. — To the Belvedere Inn on the *Lousberg*, 1-2 pers. 1 m. 50 pf.; 3-4 pers. 2 m.; to the top of the hill 2 m., and 2 m. 50 pf.

(2) *By time:* Each ½ hr. 1-2 pers. 1 m. 30 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 m. 50 pf.

Tramways traverse Aix-la-Chapelle and Burtscheid, in various directions; comp. the Plan.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 22; B, 4), Jacob-Str. 23. Also at the Rhenish Station, in the Wall-Str., etc.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 20), performances in winter only; *Bernarts' Saison-Theater*, with a large concert-room, garden, and restaurant.

Music. During the season (1st May to 1st Oct.), 7-8 and 12-1, in the garden by the Elisenbrunnen, and 3 to 4.30 p.m. at the Curhaus; on Sundays, 12-1, by the theatre.

Picture Gallery of *M. Jacobi*, Theater-Platz 17.

Consul of the United States, *Geo. F. Lincoln, Esq.*

English Church in the Anna-Strasse; services at 11.45 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. Charles de Cœllogon*, Hochstrasse 69.

Aix-la-Chapelle, German *Aachen*, a very ancient town with 85,600 inhab., the *Aquisgranum* of the Romans, lies in a fertile basin surrounded by gently sloping hills. It was a favourite residence of Charlemagne, who died here in 814. That monarch elevated the town to the rank of the second city in his empire, and the capital of his dominions N. of the Alps. From his death down to the accession of Ferdinand I. (1531) Aix witnessed the coronation of all the German emperors (37), and was called *par excellence* the free city of the Holy Roman Empire and seat of royalty ('*urbs Aquensis, urbs regalis, regni sedes principalis, prima regum curia*'). The insignia of empire were preserved here till 1793, when they were transferred to the Imperial treasury at Vienna. Aix-la-Chapelle has frequently been the scene of Imperial diets, ecclesiastical convocations, and congresses. In 1668 the peace between Louis XIV. and Spain was concluded here, by which the French king abandoned his pretensions to the Netherlands; the second Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, of 1748, terminated the Austrian War of Succession; and by the treaty of 1818 the German armies were recalled from France.

Externally this venerable imperial city has retained few relics of her ancient history. The cathedral, corn-exchange, Rathhaus, and a few gates are now the only old buildings. Aix has become an entirely modern town, with broad, handsome streets, busy manufactories (of cloth, needles, and machinery), and attractive shops.

The MARKET, adorned with a *Fountain* and a poor statue of Charlemagne erected in 1620, forms the centre of the city. Here is situated the **Rathhaus* (Pl. 18; B, 3), a plain Gothic edifice, begun in 1358 by the burgomaster *Ritter Gerhard Chorus*, the builder of the cathedral choir, on the site, and partly with the fragments of the ancient Carolingian palace, and completed in 1376. The building was recently carefully restored, but was seriously injured by a fire in 1883. The two towers flanking the façade, of which that to the W., called the '*Granusturm*', belonged in part to the ancient palace, were almost entirely burned down.

A flight of steps, erected in 1878, leads from the market-place to the *Vestibule* on the first floor, from which we ascend the Gothic staircase, added in 1848 (view of the cathedral from the balcony), to the *Kaisersaal* (custodian 50-75 pf.; more for a party).

The **Kaisersaal*, a hall 55 yds. long and 20 yds. wide, with vaulting borne by four massive buttresses, occupies the whole length of the upper

floor. The room possesses a good echo. The walls are decorated with eight **FRESCOS**, which rank among the finest modern examples of historical painting; the first four are by *Alfred Rethel* (born at Aix 1816, d. 1859); the others, designed by him, were executed, with more vigorous colouring, by *Kehren*: —

1. The Emp. Otho III. opening the burial-vault of Charlemagne; 2. Fall of the 'Irmensäule'; 3. Battle with the Saracens at Cordova; 4. Conquest of Pavia in 774 (these by *Rethel*); 5. Baptism of Wittekind and Alboin; 6. Coronation of Charlemagne in St. Peter's at Rome; 7. Building of the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle; 8. Abdication of Charlemagne and Coronation of his son Louis the Pious. Polychrome ornamentation of buttresses and vaulting by *Kleinertz*. The 37 consoles on the walls are destined for small statues of the German emperors crowned at Aix.

The **COUNCIL-HALL** contains portraits of Napoleon, Josephine, the Empress Maria Theresa, the oldest and most celebrated portrait of Charlemagne, by an unknown master, and others. The stained-glass window, with a portrait of the Emp. William, is by *M. H. Schmitz*.

The ***Cathedral**, or *Münster* (Pl. 1), consists of two distinct parts in different styles of architecture. That portion erected by Charlemagne in 796-804, and consecrated by Leo III., a noble example of the Byzantine style, is an octagon copied from S. Vitale at Ravenna, and partly built by Italian workmen, 48 ft. in diameter, surrounded by a sixteen-sided passage, and terminating in a cupola, 104 ft. high. The eight gables of the central structure are of the beginning of the 13th cent., the lofty, fantastic roof is of the 17th. The octagon is surrounded by several chapels, built in the 14th and 15th cent., and afterwards partly altered. Adjoining the octagon on the E. is the lofty and elegant Gothic *Choir*, begun by *Ritter Gerhard Chorus* in 1353, and completed in 1413. A thorough restoration of the whole edifice has now been some years in progress, and a Gothic tower has been erected to the W. of the octagon, on the foundations of the low belfry that formerly stood here.

On the right and left of the principal entrance, borne by modern pillars, are a brazen *Wolf*, probably of Roman origin, and a *Pine-Cone*, dating from the 10th cent., both having doubtless once belonged to a fountain, the water of which flowed from apertures among the hair of the wolf, and from holes in the pine-cone. According to a mediæval legend, the funds for the erection of the church ran short, whereupon the devil offered to supply the deficiency on condition that the first living being that entered the building should be sacrificed to him. The magistrates entered into the compact, but defrauded the devil of his due by admitting a wolf into the sacred edifice on its completion. The *Bronze Doors* were cast about 804.

The ***INTERIOR OF THE OCTAGON** is borne by eight massive pillars, which separate the central space from the surrounding two-storied passage. The lofty, round-arched openings of the upper story, or 'Hochmünster', are enlivened with a double row of columns, of unequal length, some of them in marble, others in granite, brought from Rome, Trèves, and Ravenna. The most valuable were taken to Paris by the French in 1794, but restored in 1815; some of them were replaced by new ones in 1845. The capitals are all new,

and unfortunately differ materially in ornament from the Byzantine originals. The large *Mosaic* in the dome, on a gold ground, representing Christ surrounded by the 24 Elders of the Apocalypse, was executed by *Salviati & Co.* from a design by *J. Béthune*, in the style of an old mosaic with which the dome was originally adorned. The gilded Candelabrum was presented by Frederick Barbarossa in 1165. The inscription 'Carolo Magno' on the pavement beneath it is modern. The tomb of the great emperor was probably in a chapel adjoining the church. The so-called *Ungarische Capelle*, adjoining the octagon on the S. (to the right of the W. entrance), recently restored in the Gothic style, contains the treasury (see below). The *Kreuz-Capelle*, or *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, on the N.W. side, retains its Gothic architecture of the beginning of the 15th century. (The egress leads to the late-Gothic *Cloisters*, with the small 'Drachenloch', a relic of an interesting late-Romanesque edifice.)

The *CHOR is remarkable for its light and elegant proportions. The large windows are filled with richly-coloured **Stained Glass*, representing scenes from the life of the Virgin (Assumption and Coronation designed by Cornelius), executed partly at Berlin, and partly at Cologne and Aix. On the pillars between the windows are statues of Charlemagne, the Virgin Mary, and the Twelve Apostles, of 1430, recently coloured. The **Reading Desk*, consisting of an eagle on a rich stand of open-work, was cast in copper in the 15th century. Behind it is the stone which marks the *Tomb of Otho III.* (d. 1002). The *Pulpit*, adorned with gold, precious stones, and carved ivory, was a gift of Henry II. (d. 1024). The sacristan shows the pulpit, the imperial throne, and sarcophagus (1-1½ m.).

The HOCHMÜNSTER, or gallery of the octagon, contains the *Imperial Throne*, composed of marble slabs, on which the remains of Charlemagne (d. 814) reposed for upwards of 350 years, having been found by Emp. Otho III. who opened the tomb in the year 1000. Frederick Barbarossa opened the tomb a second time in 1165, and transferred the remains to an antique *Sarcophagus*, while the throne was afterwards used for the coronation of the emperors. The sarcophagus, in Parian marble, with the Rape of Proserpine in relief, is also preserved here; but the remains of the emperor, who had been canonised in 1164, were placed by Frederick II. in a reliquary composed of gold and silver (see below) about 1215. The **Balustrade* between the columns was cast about the year 804, and is perhaps of Italian workmanship. — The *Carls-Capelle*, which adjoins the Hochmünster on the N., dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., has been recently restored, and handsomely decorated with polychrome ornamentation and coats-of-arms by *Kleinertz*.

The rich **Cathedral Treasury* (shown daily, except Sundays and festivals, from 10 to 12 and from 1 to 6 o'clock; ticket for 1-3 persons 8 m., for each additional person 1 m.; a single traveller will frequently find opportunities of joining a party) is contained in the above-mentioned *Ungarische Capelle* (Keeper, Herr Lennartz, Domhof 1). The chief objects

of interest are the sumptuous late-Romanesque *Shrine of the Four Great Relics*, executed in the year 1220 (containing the 'robe of the Virgin, the swaddling-clothes of the infant Christ, the bloody cloth in which the body of John the Baptist was wrapped, and the linen cloth with which the Saviour was girded on the Cross', which are shown to the public gratis once only every seven years); *Reliquary of Charlemagne*, likewise a magnificent late-Romanesque work; the *Bust of Charlemagne*, in gold and enamel, 14th cent.; the *Cross of Lothaire*, presented by that monarch (d. 1137); several admirably-executed *Gothic Reliquaries*; sixteen *Reliefs* in gold, with scenes from the Passion, etc., in the Romanesque style; the *Hunting-horn of Charlemagne*, of oriental ivory-work; numerous mediæval vessels, in gold and silver, candelabra, and other curiosities. These objects are preserved in large glass cabinets, closed by winged doors, on the insides of which are paintings of the early Flemish school, attributed to *Hugo van der Goes*, a pupil of the Van Eycks (15th cent.).

In the Fischmarkt, a little to the W. of the cathedral, is the dilapidated *Kornhaus* (Pl. 15; B, 4), or *Grashaus*, perhaps the old Town Hall, completed in 1267, with statues of the seven Electors(?).

The celebrated warm SULPHUR SPRINGS of Aix, which were known to the Romans, rise in Aix itself and the neighbouring town of Burtscheid from the limestone-rock, and there are also several chalybeate springs which have their source in the clay-slate. Of the former the chief is the *Kaiserquelle* (131° Fahr.), which rises on the 'Büchel', on the slope of the market-hill (Pl. B, 3), and supplies the Kaiserbad, Neubad, 'Queen of Hungary', and Elisenbrunnen. The *Quirinusquelle* (125°) rises in the bath-house of that name in the neighbouring 'Hof'. These two springs are called the 'Obere Quellen'. The 'Untere Quellen', as the *Rosenquelle* (116°) and *Corneliusquelle* (113°) are called, rise in the Comp-hausbad-Strasse, a little to the N.E. of the others. The remains of extensive Roman baths have lately been discovered under the Kaiserbad and Neubad; part of them is visible in the cellar of the latter. The baths of Aix-la-Chapelle are annually visited by about 8000 patients, besides passing travellers.

The *Elisenbrunnen* (Pl. 14; C, 4), as the drinking spring is named after the consort of Fred. William IV., is in the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz. The Doric colonnade connected with it, 90 yds. long, was designed by *Schinkel* and erected in 1822-24. Two flights of steps descend to the 'Trinkhalle', above which is placed a bust of the queen by *Tieck*. At the back of the colonnade is the *Elisengarten*, where a new Trinkhalle was erected in 1873, and where a band plays from 7 to 8 a.m. and 12 to 1 p.m. during the season.

From the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz several streets flanked with handsome shops lead to the N.E. to the COMPHAUSBAD-STRASSE, in which, opposite the bath-houses, stands the *Curhaus* (Pl. 16; C, 3), built in 1782 and forming the chief centre of attraction to visitors; it contains a large ball and concert-room, beautifully fitted up in the Renaissance style, a restaurant, and a reading-room (open till 10 p.m.; adm. 50 pf.). Adjoining the Curhaus, but facing the Curgarten, is the *Cursaal*, in the Moorish style, completed in 1863. Music in the Curgarten 3-4.30 daily.

In the old 'Redoute', Comphausbad-Str. 11, a little above the Curhaus, is the **Suermondt Museum**, the chief attraction of which is a collection of 150 valuable paintings of the early-German, Flemish, and Spanish schools, presented to his native town by *Herr Bartholomew Suermondt*, a well-known connoisseur and patron of art. The most noteworthy pictures are the Fall of the Damned by *Rubens*, and a specimen of *Murillo*. The museum also contains Roman and Carolingian antiquities found in or near Aix-la-Chapelle, relics and curiosities connected with Aix, and a collection of mediæval woven fabrics, lace, and other products of industrial art.

On the S.E. side of the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz lies the Theater-Platz, in which rises the *Theatre* (Pl. 20), erected by *Cremer* in 1822-24. Opposite are the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 19).

In the vicinity is the handsome Gothic *Marienkirche* (Pl. 6; C, 5), in brick, erected by *Statz*, an architect of Cologne, in 1859. The tower is surmounted by a gilded figure of the Virgin.

The open space in front of the Rhenish Station (Pl. C, 5) is embellished with the **'Warriors' Monument**, erected by subscription to the memory of natives of Aix and the neighbourhood who fell in 1866 and 1870-71. The dying warrior, to whom an angel presents the palm of victory, executed in bronze, was designed by *Drake*.

At the opposite end of the town, in the spacious Platz at the Templerbend, near the Aachen and Maastricht Station, is situated the Rhenish-Westphalian **Polytechnic School** (Pl. 17; A, B, 3), erected by *Cremer* in 1865-70, and now attended by 400 students. The handsome staircase and hall should be inspected. — Adjacent is the *Chemical Laboratory*, a fine Renaissance edifice built by *Ewerbeck* and *Intze* in 1879, with accommodation for 120 students.

The other churches of Aix-la-Chapelle contain little to detain the traveller. The *Augustine Church* (Pl. 2; B, 3) contains a painting by *Diepenbeck*, a pupil of *Rubens*, the *Parish Church of St. Michael* (Pl. 3; B, 4) a Descent from the Cross by *Honthorst*, and the *Church of St. Leonhard* (Pl. 4; B, C, 5) a Nativity by *De Crayer*. — In the Promenaden-Str. is the *New Synagogue* (Pl. 21; D, 3), in the Moorish style, designed by *Wickop*. A new church, designed by *Wiethase*, has been built in the Jacob-Str.

The mediæval fortifications of the town have been almost entirely converted into promenades, but the *Marschier-Thor* (Pl. C, 5) and the *Pont-Thor* (Pl. A, 2) of the 14th cent., and a few other relics of them are still extant. — Between the Cologne and Sandkaul Gates rises the imposing *Mariahilf Hospital* (Pl. D 2), built in 1850, with pleasant grounds, always open to the public. In the Kaiser-Platz, by the *Adalberts-Thor* (Pl. D, 4), rises the *Kaiserbrunnen*, a tasteful fountain purchased at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 and erected here in commemoration of the 'Golden Wedding' of the Emperor of Germany in 1879. — The adjacent *Steffens-Platz* is also embellished with a pretty fountain. — Outside the *Adalberts-Thor*,

to the right, is a kind of marble temple, erected in 1844 to commemorate the Congress of Aix in 1818. Adjoining it is the turreted Gothic *Prison*, by Cremer. — Opposite lies the *Roman Catholic Cemetery*, containing a monument to the memory of the French and German soldiers who died at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1870-71.

The **Lousberg* (859 ft.), a wooded eminence to the N. of the town (Pl. A, B, 1; cab, see p. 4), and rising 200 ft. above it, ascended in 40 min. from the *Marschier-Thor*, or in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the *Pont-Thor*, is laid out in grounds and shady walks. The summit, on which rises an *Obelisk* (a large café near it), commands a fine survey of the busy town and the wooded, undulating environs; to the E. lies the rich, grassy *Soersthal*, with numerous country-residences and coal-mines. The white *Wallfahrtskirche*, or pilgrims' church, on the adjacent *Salvatorberg*, is a conspicuous object.

Adjacent to Aix on the S.E. side, and connected with it by promenades and new buildings, lies the town of *Burtscheid*, or *Borcette* (*Carlsbad*; *Rosenbad*; *Schwertbad*; *Johannisbad*), with 11,000 inhab., which also contains important baths and manufactories. On an eminence in the centre of the town rises the church of *St. John the Baptist*, which formerly belonged to a Benedictine Abbey founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1018, but has been remodelled in the degraded taste of last century. The principal springs are the *Victoriabrunnen* (140° Fahr.), the *Kochbrunnen* (158°), and a drinking spring (162°), which together yield such abundance of hot water as to form a *Warm Brook*, adjoining which and separated from it by a footpath, is the *Cold Brook*. — To the N.E. of *Burtscheid* is the long viaduct of the *Rhenish Railway* (see below).

The *Frankenberg*, 1 M. to the E. of the *Rhenish Station*, was once a hunting-seat of *Charlemagne*. There are now no remains of the original building, the principal part, lately restored, dating from 1842. The pond surrounding the castle was once a large lake, in which, according to tradition, was sunk the magic ring of *Fastrada* (p. 141), the third wife of *Charlemagne*. Attracted to this spot by its influence, the monarch is said to have sat here for days, gazing on the lake, and mourning for his lost consort. The ground round the castle has been laid out as a park (*Restaurant*). — (As far as the *Gillesbach*, near the *Frankenberg*, ordinary cab-fare is charged.)

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther in the same direction is *Trimborn*, a grove where a Roman legion-stone and a gigantic sarcophagus were discovered. The artificial ruin at the entrance is constructed of the fragments of a chapel of the time of *Charlemagne*. Carriage 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 m.

The promenades of the *Carlsböhe*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Aix, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from *Ronheide* (station on the line to *Verviers* and *Liège*), afford the finest view of the town. Carriage 8-4 m.

About 6 M. to the S.W. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the hill-side, stands the ancient *Emmaburg*, a castle from which *Eginhard*, the private secretary of *Charlemagne*, is said to have abducted the princess *Emma*. It may be reached either from *Astenet*, the second railway-station towards *Liège* (p. 4), not far from the great *Göhl Viaduct*, or from *Bleyberg* (see p. 1). The neighbouring cadmium-mines and zinc-foundries of the *Vielle Montagne Company* are in the parish of *Moresnet*, which is neutral ground belonging to Prussia and Belgium in common.

Cornelimünster, with the handsome late-Gothic buildings of the suppressed Abbey (now a Roman Catholic seminary), situated 6 M. to the S.E.

of Aix-la-Chapelle in the picturesque valley of the *Inde*, at the foot of the *Hohe Venn*, on the Trèves road, is a favourite point for excursions.

RAILWAY TO COLOGNE (44 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 6, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 3 m.; express train, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.). Few lines exhibit such varied forms of railway engineering as that between the Belgian frontier and Cologne. On leaving the station of Aix-la-Chapelle the train crosses a *Viaduct* 308 yds. in length, and passes the *Frankenberg* (to the left, see above); it then passes through the *Nirmer Tunnel* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.), traverses the *Reichsbusch* wood, and stops at (101 M.) *Stolberg Junction*, near which are the remains of a Roman villa, excavated in 1881 (key kept at the station refreshment-rooms). A short branch-railway and a tramway run hence *viâ* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stolberg-Mühle* and ($2\frac{1}{3}$ M.) *Stolberg-Hammer* to *Stolberg* (*Keller*; *Scheufen*; *Welter*), a prosperous town with 11,000 inhabitants. Stolberg is the centre of one of the most important manufacturing districts in Germany, the numerous products of which are sent to every part of the world. For the foundation of its prosperity it was indebted to French Protestant refugees, who established brass-foundries here in the 17th cent., and drove a thriving trade. The old château is supposed to have once been a hunting-seat of Charlemagne.

The principal products of the district are zinc, lead, and silver; there are also manufactories of pins, needles, mirrors, glass, chemicals, etc., the fuel consumed by which is yielded in abundance by the coal-mines of the *Eschweiler Pumpe* (near the railway) and others in the neighbourhood. There is probably no other locality in Germany where so many branches of industry are so successfully prosecuted within so small a space.

Branch-line from Stolberg to (8 M.) *Aisdorf* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — Another line runs from Stolberg by *Eschweiler Aue* and *ESCHWEILER* (see below) to *JÜLICH* (p. 12), whence, united with the *Düren-Jülich* railway, it goes on to *Ameln*, *Hoch-Neukirch*, *Odenkirchen*, *RHEYDT* (see p. 47), and *GLADRACH* (see p. 47). — A third line runs by *Weiden*, *Würselen* (whence there is a branch to Aix-la-Chapelle), and *Grevenberg* to (5 M.) *Morsbach*.

The train now traverses a most picturesque district, with numerous coal-mines and foundries. Near Eschweiler it crosses the *Inde*, and passes through a tunnel.

104 M. *Eschweiler* (**Driefer*), a busy and rapidly-growing town of 15,700 inhab., picturesquely situated in a valley, with a castellated hospital. The forges, foundries, puddling-works, and factories in the immediate neighbourhood employ 3000 workmen.

Farther on, to the left, near *Nothberg*, rises the *Röttger Schloss*, an ancient castle with four towers. Among the hills to the right are several villages, including *Werth*, the supposed birthplace of the celebrated Imperial general John of Werth (d. 1651), and *Gresenich*, the ancient royal residence of *Grassiniacum*, near which are extensive mines of cadmium, iron, and lead-ore, once worked by the Romans, as proved by Roman coins found in them.

109 M. *Langerwehe* (*Schützenhof*), a village with 1700 inhab., near which is a large needle-manufactory.

The route from Langerwehe to the *Roerthal* is pleasanter than that from *Düren* (see below). Passing the needle-factory and the grounds of

Herr Schleicher we reach (2 M.) *Schönthal* (Schönthaler Hof), which is much frequented in summer, and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Wenau* (Huppertz), with an old abbey-church. The way then leads through beautiful woods to (6 M.) *Hürten* and ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bergstein* (see below).

The spurs of the Eifel are seen on the right. At the base of the wooded heights of the *Hochwald* on the right lies the village of *Merode*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Langerwehe, and 3 M. from Düren, with a handsome old turreted château, dating from the 13th cent., the seat of a wealthy Belgian family. The train crosses the *Roer*.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Düren* (*Hôtel Mommer*; *Windheuser*, moderate; *Rheinischer Hof*), the *Marcodurum* of Tacitus, a busy town of 17,400 inhab., with manufactories of cloth, paper, iron, etc., is situated on the *Roer* (pron. *Roor*) in a fertile plain. The most conspicuous object in the town is the lofty tower of the church of St. Anna. To the right of the station are the buildings of the *Lunatic* and *Blind Asylums* for the district, erected by subscription in 1842. The *Bathhaus* contains a good *Collection of Antiquities*.

The *Valley of the Roer* presents some very picturesque points above *Kreuzau*, a village 3 M. to the S. of Düren, on the road to Nideggen ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.; omn. 5 times daily). Pedestrians diverge here to the right from the road and ascend the valley, which gradually contracts and is bounded by lofty sandstone rocks, to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Winden*, ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Unter-Maubach*, ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ober-Maubach*. We then descend to the left by the chapel, pass the first side-valley, and ascend, opposite the *Mausau* rocks, to the village of *Bergstein*, which has long been visible (*Jansen, unpretending). Before reaching the wooded summit of the *Burgberg* we have a fine survey of the *Roerthal*, and from the top we obtain a superb view of the ruins of Nideggen. We then descend the *Roerthal* to *Zerkall*, and again ascend to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Nideggen (**Heitiger*; *Müller*, moderate), situated on a rock rising precipitously from the *Roer*, and crowned with the conspicuous ruins of a castle dating from 1180, which was once a favourite residence of the Counts of Jülich (adm. 25 pf.). Following the valley beyond Nideggen, the traveller next reaches ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Abenden*, (20 min.) *Blens*, (20 min.) *Hausen*, and the strikingly-picturesque village of *Heimbach* (*Post*; *Scheid*) with the insignificant ruin of *Hengebach*. The church contains a carved altar of the 13th century. From Heimbach, Zulpich (p. 181) may be reached by diligence in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. — The finest point in the valley of the *Roer* is *Montjoie* (Hembach), $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Nideggen, magnificently situated in a rocky ravine, and enhanced by two ruined castles.

FROM DÜREN TO NEUSS, $30\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; stations *Eisdorf*, *Bedburg*, *Harff*, *Grevenbroich*, *Capellen-Wevelinghoven*. *Neuss*, see p. 44.

FROM DÜREN TO JÜLICH ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in 25-30 min. (1 m. 20, 90, 70 pf.). Jülich or *Jülers* (*Dissmann*; *Quack*), the capital of the ancient duchy of that name, has belonged to Prussia since 1814. The fortifications were dismantled in 1860. From Jülich to Gladbach, see p. 11. Jülich is now also connected with Aix-la-Chapelle (17 M.) by a direct line *viâ Hönigen* and *Würselen* (p. 11).

From Düren to *Euskirchen* and *Trèves*, see R. 28.

120 M. *Buir*. 127 M. *Horrem* lies in the luxuriant vale of the *Erft*, which abounds with seats of the Rhenish noblesse. To the left the châteaux of *Frens* and *Hemmersbach*, or *Horremer Burg*. The *Erftthal* is quitted by the *Königsdorf* tunnel, 1 M. long. Then —

$130\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Königsdorf*, to the right beyond which, in the distance, is the village of *Brauweiler*, with an ancient Benedictine Abbey, now a reformatory. The old *Abbey Church*, erected in the 13th cent.,

in the late-Romanesque style, contains an interesting engraved tomb-stone of 1483, and some ancient frescoes on the vaulting of the chapter-house, both valuable in the history of art.

As Cologne is approached the line traverses a fertile plain, studded with detached houses and factories. The hills to the right are spurs of the *Vorgebirge*, a low range which begins on the left bank of the Rhine between Cologne and Bonn.

138½ M. Cologne, see R. 3.

2. From Rotterdam to Cologne.

Comp. Map, p. 44.

RAILWAY (1) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Emmerich, Oberhausen, and Düsseldorf; (2) by Utrecht, Zevenaar, Cleve, and Crefeld. *Express* by both lines in 6 hrs. (fares 12 florins 70 cents, 10 fl., 6 fl. 40 c.). Examination of luggage at the Prussian custom-house at Elten. (The Dutch florin, or guilder, worth 1s. 8d., is divided into 100 cents.)

STEAMBOATS daily (corresponding thrice weekly with steamers from London) in 30 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 42 c., or 3 fl.; 100 lbs. of luggage free. Prussian custom-house at Emmerich.

Rotterdam†. — **Hotels.** ***BATH HOTEL**, near the steamboat-piers; ***VICTORIA**, Willemsplein; ***PAYS BAS**, in the Korte Hoogstraat, similar charges. ***St. Lucas**, ***HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE**, Hoogstraat, second-class.

Cab per drive without luggage, 1-2 pers. 60 c., 3-4 pers. 70 c.; per hr. 1 fl. 20 c.; to or from any of the railway-stations, with luggage 1 fl. — **The Rhenish Rail.** Station is not far from the London steamboat-piers, and is opposite that of the Harwich boat. Omn. to or from the hotels 25 c. **English Church**, Haringvliet; **Presbyterian Church**, Schotsche Dijk.

Rotterdam, with 162,500 inhab., the second commercial town in Holland, is situated on the right bank of the *Maas*, about 14 M. from the German Ocean. It is intersected by numerous canals (*grachten*, or *havens*), which give the town a very picturesque appearance; and numerous drawbridges (*ophaalbruggen*) afford communication between the various quarters of the town.

A huge dyke or embankment runs through the centre of the town, protecting the lower quarters (*Binnenstad*) from inundation during high tide. The *Hoogstraat*, or high street, is built on this dyke; and the finest part of the town, the *Buitenstad*, is situated between this street and the *Maas*.

About 2500 sea-going vessels annually enter and quit the port, and the traffic with the Upper Rhine by means of barges, towed by powerful tug-steamers, is very considerable. Rotterdam also contains a number of manufactories and distilleries.

The traveller's leisure had better be devoted to a walk on the busy quay (*Boompjes*); to the Gothic Church of *St. Laurence* (*Groote Kerk*), a brick building dating from 1472, and containing the monuments of Admiral de Witt and other celebrated Dutchmen; and to *Boyman's Museum*, a very fair collection of pictures, open

† For a fuller description of Dutch towns see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

daily except Mondays. Those who have a day at their disposal are recommended to spend it at the *Hague* (by railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*).

The district traversed by the railway is perfectly flat, lying considerably below the level of the sea, which is excluded by means of carefully-constructed dykes and embankments. Canals, pasture-land, and occasional windmills are the principal features of the scenery. The first station of importance is —

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Gouda**, or *Ter Gouw* (**De Zalm*, in the market-place), on the *Yssel*, with 17,400 inhab., the staple commodities of which are bricks, clay-pipes, and an inferior kind of cheese. The principal church (*Groote or Jans Kerk*) contains some fine old stained glass.

38 M. **Utrecht** (**Pays Bas*; *de l'Europe*; *Bellevue*; **Oude Kasteel van Antwerpen*; *Hôtel de la Station*, at the station), the 'Oude Trecht' or old ford, the *Trajectum ad Rhenum* of the Romans, is one of the most ancient towns in Holland (pop. 70,000). It belonged at one time to Lorraine, then to the German Empire, and was frequently the residence of the emperors. Here in 1579 the union of the seven provinces Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Guelders, Over-Yssel, Friesland, and Groningen was effected, and William I. of Orange was created stadtholder. In 1672 Louis XIV. took possession of the town and levied an enormous contribution. The well-known Peace of Utrecht, which ended the Spanish War of Succession, was concluded here in 1713. — The Rhine divides here into two arms: the *Old Rhine*, falling into the German Ocean near Katwyk, and the *Vecht*, falling into the *Zuider Zee*.

Utrecht was celebrated at a very early period for its fine churches, the most interesting of which is the **Cathedral*, founded in 720, and dating in its present form from 1254-67. The *University*, founded in 1636, is attended by upwards of 500 students.

Beyond Utrecht the line crosses the canal (*Rynvaart*) which unites the town with the *Lek*. Pleasant retrospect of Utrecht. To the right and left are four intrenchments (*lunettes*), now disused. The country is fertile and well-cultivated. At (45 M.) **Zeist** (near which is *Driebergen*) there is a Moravian colony; then stations *Maarsbergen*, and *Veenendaal*, with numerous apiaries. The line intersects the extensive moor of the *Veluwe*, which extends as far as the *Zuider Zee*. Stat. *Wolfhezen*, then —

73 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Arnhem** (**Zon*, on the N.W. side of the town, nearest the rail. stat. and the pier of the Netherlands Co.; *Pays-Bas*, in the *Groote Markt*, not far from the pier of the Cologne and Düsseldorf Co.; **Zwynshoofd*, *Bast*, in the town; *Bellevue*, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile beyond the *Zon*, prettily situated; **De Paauw*, near the station, 2nd class), with 41,800 inhab. (nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ Rom. Cath.), long the seat of the Dukes of Guelders, is still the capital of that province. Although a good specimen of a clean Dutch town, it offers little to detain the traveller. The *Groote Kerk* contains monuments of the Dukes

of Guelders. The *Town Hall* derives its local appellation of *Duivelshuis* ('devil's house') from the grotesque figures which adorn it.

The environs far surpass those of any other Dutch town in attraction. The grounds of **Sonsbeek* deserve a visit (entrance near the station, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the town). They are open to the public (visitors ring the 'Bel voor den Poortier'). The custodian, who also shows the Belvedere Tower, which commands a fine view, lives at the entrance (fee for 1 pers. $\frac{1}{2}$ fl., for a party 1-2 fl.).

Immediately below the town is the *Reeberg*, a slight eminence with pleasure-grounds. Higher up is the country-seat of *Heidenoord*, adjoining which are pleasant walks through the woods in all directions. In the opposite direction, 3 M. to the E. of Arnhem, lies the thriving village of *Velp*, on the hills near which are *Roosendaal* (with inn), *Beekhuizen*, and other beautiful parks and pleasure-grounds, all open to the public. — Railway to Zutphen and Salzborgen, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

82 M. *Zevenaer* is the Dutch, 87 M. *Elten* the Prussian frontier-station. Hence, crossing the Rhine, to Cleve and Cologne, see R. 4.

The line by Emmerich and Düsseldorf to Cologne remains on the right bank.

93 M. *Emmerich* (*Hôtel Royal*; *Hof von Holland*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*) is a clean Dutch-looking town. At the upper end rises the Gothic spire of the *Aldegundis-Kirche*, at the lower is the *Münster*, in the transition-style of the 11th and 12th centuries.

100 M. *Empel* (omnibus five times daily to *Rees*, an old town on the Rhine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant); 106 M. *Meerhoog*; then —

114 M. *Wesel* (**Dornbusch*; *Giesen*), a strongly-fortified town, with 20,500 inhab., situated at the confluence of the Rhine and *Lippe*. The handsome *Rathhaus*, lately restored, and embellished with modern statues on the façade, dates from 1396. *St. Willibrord's Church*, originally a fine Gothic edifice of the 12th cent., but long little more than a ruin with a roof, is now being restored. It contains a marble tablet recording that Peregrine Bertie, son of Willoughby d'Eresby and Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk, was born here in 1555. The exiles were Protestants, who had fled from the persecutions of Queen Mary, and were permitted by the magistrates of Wesel to take up their quarters in the church, then unoccupied. In 1882 an iron tower was added to the *Mathenakirche*. Among the handsomest modern buildings are the *Gymnasium* and the *Military Hospital*. In the *Exercier Platz*, near the station, is a *Monument* on the spot where 11 Prussian officers of *Von Schill's Corps*, captured by the French in Stralsund, were shot in 1809. The town is joined by a bridge-of-boats with the island of *Büderich* and *Fort Blücher*, the tête-de-pont on the left bank. The river is also spanned here by the large railway-bridge of the *Geldern-Venlo* and *Goch-Bortel* lines, for which, as well as for the branch-line to *Bocholt* and *Winterswyk*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

The train crosses the Lippe and traverses a flat and bleak district. 122 M. *Dinslaken* lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Rhine, on which, 3 M. higher up, is the old town of *Orsoy*, formerly fortified. 128 M. *Sterkrade* (with an extensive foundry).

131 M. *Oberhausen* (*Hof von Holland*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a town of recent origin, with 16,700 inhab., is the junction of the Cologne-Minden, Mülheim, Ruhrort, Wesel-Emmerich, and Altenessen-Münster-Bremen lines. Extensive ironworks in the vicinity (p. 49).

136 M. *Duisburg* (**Europäischer Hof*; *Hof von Holland*; *Kaiserhof*; *Prinz Regent*), a very ancient town, situated near the Rhine and the Ruhr, is connected with both rivers by means of a canal. It is now a rapidly-increasing manufacturing town, with 41,300 inhab., and one of the chief depôts of the Ruhr coal-traffic. The **Salvatorkirche*, of the 15th cent., restored in 1850, contains an epitaph to the memory of the geographer *Gerhard Mercator*, who died here in 1594. Fine view from the *Kaiserberg* (Wilhelmshöhe Inn), on the way to Mülheim, 1 M. from the station. Railway to *Bochum* and *Dortmund*, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

The following stations are *Grossenbaum* and *Calcum*.

151 M. *Düsseldorf*. — *Railway Stations*. The station of the *Right-Rhenish Railway* for *Elberfeld*, *Troisdorf*, and *Speldorf* is on the E. side (Pl. D, 2), those of the *Cologne-Minden* and the *Bergisch-Märkisch* lines on the S. side of the town (Pl. B, C, 4). The station of the last, a very handsome building, is connected with the first-mentioned station by a tramway-line. The *Bergisch-Märkisch* line has another station at *Obercassel*, on the left bank of the Rhine (Pl. A, 3).

Hotels. **BREIDENBACHER HOF* (Pl. a; B, 3), R. 3-4 m. — **EUROPEAN HOTEL* (Pl. b; B, 4), at the *Cologne-Minden* Station, R. 2 m. 50, A. 60 pf.; **HÔTEL THÜNGEN* (*Kaiserlicher Hof*; Pl. d; B, 4), at the *Bergisch-Märkisch* Station. — *RÖMISCHER KAISER* (Pl. c; A, B, 3, 4), *Benrather-Str.* 3, with good cuisine and wine, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **KÖLNISCHER HOF* (Pl. e; B, 3), at the corner of the *Flinger-Str.* and *Mittel-Str.*; *PRETZOLD*, opposite the *Cologne-Minden* Station; *HÜGENBERG*, *Benrather-Str.* 14, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m.; *ALTES KAFFEEHAUS*, *Andreas-Str.* 1.

Restaurants. In the *Breidenbacher Hof* and *Hôtel Rügenberg*, see above; at the *Cologne-Minden* and *Bergisch-Märkisch* Stations. **Küppers & Adams*, *Elberfelder-Str.* 11; *Seulen*, *Berger-Str.* 36; *Born*, *Karls-Platz* 18; *Post*, *Casernen-Str.*; *Dick*, *Zoll-Str.* 9. **Tonhalle* (Pl. 24; C, 3), a favourite place of recreation, with a large garden and concert-rooms (music several times a week, symphony-concert on Sat.). — *Cafés*. **Geisler*, confectioner, *Allee-Str.* 12; *Neuhaus*, on the *Ananasberg* (p. 20), also restaurant. — *Beer*, *Ahmer*, *Hohe-Str.* 32; **Buscher*, *Ost-Str.* 87; *Simons*, *Casernen-Str.* 29; *Härtel*, *Harold-Str.* 18. — *Eiskellerberg* (Pl. B, 2), popular on summer-evenings, with view.

Bath Establishments, in the Rhine, see Pl. A, 2.

Cabs. Per drive for 1-2 persons 60, for each addit. pers. 25 pf. — *Tramways* traverse the town and suburbs.

Post Office (Pl. 18), at the corner of the *Kasernen-Str.* and *Harold-Str.*

Telegraph Office, *Königs-Allee* 29.

Picture Galleries. **Schulte's*, *Allee-Str.* 42, where not only the finest new works of the *Düsseldorf* school, but a number of masterpieces of the earlier part of the present century are exhibited (most of them for sale). — *Bismeyer & Kraus*, *Elberfelder-Str.* 5: works of the *Düsseldorf*, and also of the *Berlin*, *Munich*, *French*, *Belgian*, and *Dutch* schools. Admission to each of these galleries 50 pf. — *Bäumer & Co.*, *Schadow-Str.* 15 and 17.

British Consul: *Thos. R. Mulvaney, Esq.*

English Church Service in the smaller Protestant Church, Berger-Strasse Chaplain, *Rev. E. Godefroy, M. A.*

Düsseldorf, the capital of the district of that name, with 95,500 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Rhine at the influx of the *Düsselbach*. It is of comparatively modern origin, and with the exception of some of the oldest streets is a pleasant and well-built town. At the beginning of the 16th cent. it was chosen as a residence by the Dukes of Berg, and on their becoming extinct in 1609 it continued to be the residence of the Princes Palatine till 1716, who then transferred their seat to Mannheim, and afterwards to Munich. In 1806-13 Düsseldorf belonged to France, and in 1815 it became Prussian.

Recently Düsseldorf has become an important industrial and commercial town, though the manufactories are comparatively unobtrusive. It is chiefly celebrated, however, as a cradle of art.

The Academy of Art, founded by the Elector Charles Theodore in 1767, which rose to some importance towards the close of last century, sustained a severe loss by the removal to Munich in 1805 (on the pretext of withdrawing it from the perils of war) of its celebrated picture-gallery, the chief source of art instruction at that period, and now the most valuable part of the Pinakothek at Munich. Under the French sway it declined still farther. In 1820 PETER CORNELIUS (born at Düsseldorf 1783, died at Berlin 1867), who had hitherto painted in Rome, was appointed director by the Prussian government, and under his auspices the Academy rapidly acquired new importance. But the monumental painting, which Cornelius exclusively cultivated, never became thoroughly naturalised here, because the master, along with the majority of his pupils, spent one half of the year in painting the frescoes of the Glyptothek at Munich, and the other half to a great extent in preparing cartoons for the same work. In the Rhenish towns, however, there are a few attempts at mural painting belonging to this period (e.g. at Bonn and Coblenz). The true golden era of the Düsseldorf school did not begin till 1827 when *W. Schadow* (b. 1789, d. 1862) became director, especially as he brought with him from Berlin his talented pupils *J. Hübner*, *Hildebrandt*, *Lessing*, *Sohn*, and *Bendemann*, while *J. W. Schirmer*, a classical landscape-painter of Cornelius's school, still remained at Düsseldorf. Several of Schadow's pupils and contemporaries soon rivalled or even surpassed their master, while he himself abandoned the monumental and classic fresco style of Cornelius and devoted himself to a somewhat naturalistic genre style which was more congenial to him, and to the mastering of the technical difficulties of painting in oils. Shortly after his appointment the Academy could boast of three hundred pupils.

Towards the year 1840, however, there unfortunately sprang up religious dissensions, in which the Roman Catholic element obtained the mastery, and which proved destructive of the patriarchal peace and unanimity which had hitherto prevailed at the Academy. As early as 1838 Bendemann and Hübner had migrated to Dresden, while the rising generation of painters who remained at Düsseldorf compensated in some degree for this loss by their vigorous and well-coloured landscapes and genre-pieces, adhering chiefly to French or Belgian types; but the old 'esprit de corps' and coherence of the 'school' was gone. In 1854 Schirmer, and in 1858 Lessing quitted the Academy for appointments at Karlsruhe. In 1859, on the retirement of Schadow, whose eyesight had begun to fail, Bendemann was summoned from Dresden to undertake the directorate, but the condition of the school remained unaltered, and at length in 1868 this master also resigned his post. Since that period the most prominent members of the Academy have been *Deger*, the celebrated painter of religious scenes, and his followers *Andreas* and *Carl Müller*, *Ittenbach*, and *Lauenstein*, while Bendemann himself, the brothers *Andreas*

and *Oswald Achenbach*, *Knaus* (who went to Berlin in 1875), *Vautier*, and other talented masters continued to paint at Düsseldorf independently of the present school. The Academy is now under the directorate of three professors elected by their colleagues, and at present there are signs of a revival of its reputation.

In the heart of the older part of the town, with its narrow and irregular streets, stands the old electoral **Palace** (Pl. 1; A, 3), long the seat of the Academy of Art (see p. 19), which was remodelled in 1710, restored in the Renaissance style in 1846, and almost entirely burned down in 1872. In front of the palace is the extensive *National Library*. In the palace-yard rises a *Statue* in marble of Elector John William (d. 1716), who was born at Düsseldorf. On the Rhine, to the W. of the palace-yard, is the *Art-Industrial School*, an edifice in the French Renaissance style, built by Westhofen in 1882; it contains an *Industrial Museum* (adm. daily, except Mon., 50 pf.; Wed., free).

In the **MARKET PLACE** (Pl. A, B, 3), in front of the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 20), a building half in the Gothic and half in the Renaissance style, built in 1567, rises an equestrian *Statue* of Elector John William (Pl. 5), in bronze, over life-size, by *Grupello*, dating from 1711, erected according to the inscription by the citizens, but in reality by the elector himself. — In the neighbouring Bolker Strasse *Heinrich Heine* was born in 1799 (d. 1856).

The *Maximilians-Pfarrkirche*, formerly the church of the Franciscans (Pl. 15; A, 3), contains frescoes by Settegast (above the high-altar) and Molitor.

The **Church of St. Lambert** (Pl. 14; A, 2), a Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., with a tower partly Romanesque, contains at the back of the high-altar the *Monument* in marble of William IV. (d. 1592) and John William III. (d. 1609), the last two dukes of Cleve and Berg, and of other members of their family, erected in 1629. There is also an 'Antependium', on a gold ground, representing the patrons of the church, presented by A. *Achenbach*, on the occasion of his joining the Roman Catholic Church. Adjoining the sacristy a fine old mural painting has recently been discovered and restored. On the exterior of the N. side of the church is a crucifixion, with numerous figures, sculptured in stone in the 16th cent., successfully restored and partly renewed by the sculptor J. Kehl. — An inscription in the Rätinger-Strasse indicates the house in which *Carl Immermann* (b. 1796, d. 1840), the author, died.

The **Church of St. Andrew** (Pl. 11; B, 3), formerly the church of the court and of the Jesuits, completed in 1629, and connected with the old college which is now occupied by the government offices, contains the tombs of Count Palatine Wolfgang William (d. 1653) and Elector John William, mentioned above, in a chapel off the choir. Side-altars: left, *Deger*, Virgin; right, *Hübner*, Scourging of Christ. Side-chapel to the right of the choir: W. *Schadow*, Pietà, a painting in oils.

On the N. side of the old town rises the new Academy of Art (Pl. 16 a; B, 2), an imposing Renaissance edifice by *Riffart*, completed in 1879. The principal façade, 520 ft. long, is turned towards the winter-harbour, and is embellished with handsome windows and niches for statues. It contains several studios and lecture-halls, a room full of plaster-casts, etc. In the Aula, the mural decoration of which is not yet completed, are 141 works of the once famous GALLERY OF OLD MASTERS, the greater part of which was removed to Munich in 1805 (adm. Sun. 11-1 gratis, at other times 50 pf.). The most valuable paintings are an *Assumption by *Rubens*, and Madonnas by *Cima da Conegliano* and *Bellini*. It also contains a large collection of drawings of every school (14,000 in number) and engravings, and the Ramboux collection of water-colours.

The old town on the W. is separated from the MODERN QUARTERS on the E. side by the broad Allee-Strasse, planted with trees, in which are situated *Schulte's Picture Gallery* (p. 16) and the Breidenbacher Hof. At the N. end of the Allee-Strasse and near the entrance to the Hofgarten is the handsome new Theatre (Pl. 23; B, 3), designed by *Giese*, and opened in 1875.

Opposite, in the Friedrichs-Platz, is the *Kunsthalle*, an edifice in the French Renaissance style by *Giese*, completed in 1881; it contains the **Städtische Gemäldesammlung*, or municipal gallery of modern Düsseldorf masters. Admission daily 9-6, 50 pf.; catalogue 30 pf.

Landscapes by *A. Achenbach*, executed between 1843 and 1866; *O. Achenbach*, Funeral at Palestrina; *A. Baur*, Christian martyrs of the Roman imperial age; *C. Begas*, Exposure of Moses; *Bewer*, Beheading of John the Baptist; *W. Camphausen*, Frederick the Great; *Cornelius*, The Wise and Foolish Virgins, one of the earliest works, and one of the few oil-paintings executed by this master, begun in 1813, formerly in the possession of Thorvaldsen; *J. P. Hasenclever*, Wine-tasting, the master's last picture; *Ph. Hildebrandt*, Portrait of Wappers, the Antwerp painter; *J. Hübner*, Portrait of Prof. Keller; *R. Jordan*, The first child; *L. Knaus*, Card-players; *Chr. Köhler*, Hagar and Ishmael; *C. F. Lessing*, Landscape with warlike scene; *Th. Mintrop*, Holy Family; *H. K. A. Mücke*, Portrait; *C. Müller*, Annunciation; *J. Niessen*, Portrait of Schirmer; *J. Rötting*, Portraits of Schadow and K. F. Lessing; *H. Salentin*, Village sermon; *J. W. Schirmer*, Italian landscape, Dutch landscape, Twenty-six biblical scenes; *A. Schrödter*, Don Quixote before Dulcinea of Toboso; *A. Seel*, Church of St. Mark, Venice; *K. F. Sohn*, Tasso and the two Leonoras; *A. Tidemand*, Service of the Haugianer in Norway; *B. Vautier*, 'Little Obstinate'.

In the open space at the N. end of the Königs-Allee, near the entrance to the Hofgarten, rises the Statue of *Cornelius* (Pl. 7; B, 3), the most eminent of modern German painters, by *Dondorf*, erected in 1879. At the sides of the handsome pedestal are allegorical figures of Poetry and Religion; in front, Painting, upon the Sphinx; at the back, Germania and Italia, in relief. The frieze represents Faust and Helen. — The house in which Cornelius was born, in the Kurze-Strasse, is marked by a memorial-slab.

Farther on is the SCHADOW-PLATZ (Pl. B, C, 3), which is em-

bellished with a colossal *Bust of Schadow* (Pl. 4), in bronze, designed by Wittig.

The handsome hall of the *Realschule*, or Commercial School (Pl. 21; C, 3), Kloster-Str. 7, is adorned with a fresco-frieze by *Bendemann*, being an allegorical representation of Art, Science, Commerce, and Industry, the finest work of the kind at Düsseldorf. Admission 50 pf., the proceeds being devoted to the foundation of scholarships; explanatory notice by Dr. Heinen, 1 m.

In the KÖNIGS-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3) a new *Protestant Church*, in the Romanesque style, has been erected from plans by Kyllmann and Heyden. On the S.W. side of the Platz is the *Justizgebäude*, or court-house (Pl. 10), the *Assisen-Saal*, or assize-room, in which contains *Schadow's* last great oil-painting (Paradise, Hell, and Purgatory), painted by order of King Frederick William IV. — Adjacent are the new *Municipal Archives*, a brick building.

The **Hofgarten* (Pl. B, C, 2; café-restaurant on the *Ananasberg*, p. 16), which was laid out in 1769, but was extended and altered with artistic taste after the levelling of the fortifications in 1802 by the director *Weihe*, to whom a monument (Pl. 6) has been erected, affords the pleasantest walks at Düsseldorf. The well-kept grounds extend down to the Rhine on the W., and on the E. to the *Jägerhof* (Pl. 9; C, 2), once a hunting-lodge, and now occupied by the Prince of Hohenzollern. The stables in the *Duisburger-Str.* are tastefully adorned with sculptures.

Nearly adjoining the Hofgarten is the *Jacobi'sche Garten Pempelfort*, formerly the residence of the philosopher Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi (d. 1819), and visited by Goethe, Herder, Wieland, and other celebrities of that period. Since 1860 it has belonged to the '*Malkasten*' club of artists, and forms the centre of their social meetings, and the scene of their summer festivals. In the new building (Pl. 17) in the garden, in the Renaissance style, is a fine room with excellent paintings on wood. — To the N.W., in the Stern-Str., is the Roman Catholic *Marien-Hospital* (Pl. C, 1), in the Gothic style.

The handsome *Post Office* (Pl. 18; B, 4) is built in the Florentine palatial style. — In the vicinity are the *Neuen Anlagen*, or new promenades, in which stands the new *House of the Estates* (Pl. B, 5), built in the Italian Renaissance style by Raschdorff. — By the Fürstenwall stands the *Protestant Hospital* (Pl. A, 5). — In the Bilker-Allee (Pl. A, B, 6) is the new *Flora Garden*, with a fine concert-hall.

The *Cemetery*, to the N. of the town (Pl. B, 1), contains several handsome monuments.

To the N.E. of the town, beyond the Rhenish station (Pl. D, 1, 2), about 1½ M. from the Königs-Platz, and reached by tramway, lies the new *Zoological Garden* (adm. 50 pf.; band on Wed. and Sat.), tastefully laid out from plans by Bodinus and the painter Professor Camphausen, but as yet possessing few wild animals. — Adjoining the Zoological Gar-

den on the E. is the *Düsselthal Asylum* for homeless children, formerly a Trappist monastery, presented by the government to Count von der Becke in 1819, and fitted up by him for its present purpose.

The ancient town of *Kaiserswerth (Rheinischer Hof)*, on the right bank of the Rhine, 6 M. from Düsseldorf and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Calcum* (p. 16), is the seat of a training school for Protestant Sisters of Charity, an extensive institution, with branches in many different parts of Germany, founded by the benevolent pastor *Friedner* (d. 1864) in 1836. The old Romanesque Church of *Kaiserswerth*, of the 12th and 13th cent., contains an admirably executed *Reliquary* of the 13th cent., in which the bones of *St. Swithbertus*, a native of Ireland who first preached the Gospel here in 710, are preserved. Of the palace from which the young Emp. Henry IV. was carried off in 1062 in a vessel belonging to his austere guardian Archbishop Anno nothing is now left but a few fragments, called the 'Königsburg'.

RAILWAY TO COLOGNE. To the left rises *Schloss Eller*. Beyond (157 M.) *Benrath*, among the trees to the right, stands a handsome royal château erected in 1756-60 by Elector Palatine Charles. Beyond (162 M.) *Langenfeld* the train crosses the *Wupper*, passes the château of *Reuschenberg* (left), and at (146 M.) *Küppersteg* crosses the *Dhün*. The Rhine is approached near *Schloss Stammheim*, a château of Count Fürstenberg, beyond which the train reaches (172 M.) *Mülheim am Rhein (Bergischer Hof)*, a thriving manufacturing town with 20,300 inhab., which owes its prosperity to Protestant citizens who emigrated from Cologne in the 17th century. Handsome modern Gothic church near the station, by *Zwirner*.

FROM MÜLHEIM TO BERGISCHE-GLADBACH AND BENSBERG, $8\frac{3}{4}$ M., branch-railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (1 m. 20 pf., 90, 60 pf.). — One of the finest existing Gothic edifices, similar in plan to the Cologne Cathedral, is the church of the suppressed Cistercian abbey of *Altenberg*, founded in 1255, consecrated in 1379. This magnificent edifice, situated in the *Dhünthal*, 6 M. to the N. of Gladbach, was judiciously restored by Frederick William IV., by whose ancestors, the Counts Adolph and Eberhard vom Berge, the abbey was founded in 1133. Several members of the family are interred here. — *Bensberg* possesses a château built by Elector-Palatine John William in 1706, now a military school.

From Mülheim to *Eberfeld* and *Barmen*, see R. 7.

Below Mülheim the train intersects the fortifications of *Deutz* (p. 43), where the ordinary trains stop, while the express crosses the railway-bridge to (175 M.) *Cologne*.

STEAMBOAT from Düsseldorf to Cologne tedious, although several places on the banks possess historical interest.

3. Cologne.

Railway Stations. 1. CENTRAL STATION (Pl. F, 4) at Cologne, for all the trains to Bonn, Coblenz, Mayence, Ehrenbreitstein, Lahnstein, Aix-la-Chapelle and Belgium, Düsseldorf, Crefeld, and Cleve, and for the express trains to Minden, Hanover, and Berlin. — 2. THE ST. PANTALEON STATION (Pl. B, 3), for local trains to Brühl. — 3. RIGHT-RHENISH STATION at Deutz, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, near the railway-bridge, for the ordinary trains of the Köln-Minden line (Düsseldorf, Minden, etc.). — 4. BERGISCHE-MÄRKISCHE STATION at Deutz, by the bridge-of-boats (Pl. E, 6), for all the trains of the lines of that name. — An *Omnibus* runs from the Central Station at Cologne in connection with the trains starting from

the last-named station. — *Porter* into the town: for packages not exceeding 11lbs., 50 pf.; not exceeding 55lbs., 50 pf.; not exceeding 110 lbs., 75 pf. *Cabs*, see p. 28.

Hotels. *HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. a: E, 5), Frankenplatz 6, near the iron bridge, with railway-ticket, luggage-despatch, and telegraph office, R. from 3 m., A. 80 pf.; *HÔTEL DISCH (Pl. b: E, 4), Brücken-Str. 13-21, R. 8 m., A. 60, B. 1 m. 20, D. 3 m. 50 pf.; *MAINZER HOF (Pl. c: E, 3, 4), Glockengasse 14-20; *VICTORIA (Pl. d: D, 5), Heumarkt 46-50; *HOTEL ERNST (Pl. e: F, 4), Trankgasse 3, between the station and the cathedral, R. 2½, B. 1 m.; *WIENER HOF (Pl. f: E, 4), Glockengasse 6-10; HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE (Pl. g: D, 5), Thurnmarkt 36-40, on the Rhine. All these are of the first class: R. from 2-3 m., B. 1-1½ m., D. 2½-3 m., A. 60 pf. — HÔTEL DU DÔME (Pl. h: E, 4), Domhof 5-11, R. and B. from 2 m. 80, D. 2 m. 50 pf.; RUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. i: D, 5), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str.; HÔTEL DE COLOGNE (Pl. k: D, 5), Thurnmarkt 28-34, on the Rhine; *ST. PAUL, Fettenhennen 19, by the cathedral, R. from 2, D. 2 m.; *HÔTEL DE PARIS (Pl. m: E, 4), Drususgasse 3; *LAACHER HOF (Pl. o: D, 2), Am Laach 6-8; HÔTEL MUSEUM, Drususgasse 21. — EUROPÄISCHER HOF, Comödien-Str. 2, near the cathedral, R. & A. 2½ m., B. 1 m.; HÔTEL BILLSTEIN, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 7, near the bridge-of-boats; HÔTEL WEBER (Bönnsches Posthaus), Hoch-Str. 27, in the Augustiner-Platz (Pl. 4; D, 4); DREI KÖNIG, on the Rhine, near the bridge-of-boats, R., L., & A. 1½-2 m.; HÔTEL FISCHER, Burgmauer 3; BERGISCHER HOF, Thurnmarkt 3-5, near the bridge-of-boats; HÔTEL DUER, Rheinberg 5, well spoken of; LANDSBERG, Marzellen-Str. 1; UNION, Dominikaner 2; ANTONETTI, Comödien-Str. 8; VANDERSTEIN-BELLEN, Heumarkt 20, well spoken of; OBLADEN, unpretending. Average charges in these: R. & B. 2-2½ m., D. 2-2½ m.

At Deutz: GRAND HÔTEL BELLEVUE, in the new station of the Bergisch-Märkisch railway (p. 21) on the Rhine, with post and telegraph office.

Restaurants at the Central Railway Station in Cologne and the two stations in Deutz. — **Wine.** *Heuser, Herzog-Str. 10; Antonetti, Comödien-Str. 8; *Johann, Breite-Str. 36 B; *Berzdorf, Sandbahn 10; Freischütz, Am Hof 16; *Restaurant at the Gürzenich (p. 37); Welker, Perlenfuhr 5; *Alteutsche Weinstube ("Zur Glocke"), Am Hof 14 (Pl. E, 4, 5); Steigerwald, Lintgasse 9; Stockhausen, Budengasse 3; Hamspohn, Hochpforte 9; Kreuzer, Hochpforte 10. At Deutz: Prinz Carl (Pl. q; D, 6). — **Beer.** *Werny, Salomonsengasse 18, between the Rathhaus and Hoch-Str., dinner 1 m. 50 pf.; Hamburger Restaurant, at the Stadt-Theater, see below; *Kind, Am Hof 12; *Fischer, in the arcade near the Hoch-Str. (Pl. E, 4); Tavernes d'Alsace, Laureuz-Platz 2 (Pl. F, 5), Strassburg beer; *Heuser, Antonengasse 4; Vier Jahreszeiten, Elogius-Platz 5; Kehl, by the Museum; Daniels, Grosse Budengasse 2; Aldenkirchen, Herzog-Str. 4; Simons, Mühlenbach, near the Heumarkt, and many others. — **Oysters.** G. Bettger, Kleine Budengasse 10; Mosler, Obenmarspforten 15. — **Cafés.** *Mosler, Obenmarspforten, also the best confectioner in Cologne; Reichard, Hoch-Str. 104, confectioner; Wiener Café, Brüder-Str. 1; Café du Dôme, Domhof 7-9; Palant, Hochstrasse 119, corner of the Minoriten-Str.; *Fischer (see above); Rheinberg, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 12.

Places of Recreation. *Zoological Garden, ½ M. below the town, nearly opposite to Mülheim (p. 21), see p. 43. Adm. 1 m., on Sundays 50 pf.; concerts on Sunday, Saturday, and Wednesday afternoons. Tramway-cars and steamers (see below) ply between the town and the gardens ("Restaurant"). — *Botanical Garden of the Flora Society, adjoining the Zoological Garden, see p. 43. Admission 1 m., on Sundays 50 pf.; Aquarium 50 pf.; good restaurant; concerts on Sundays and Wednesdays, and oftener in summer. — Palant's Kaiser-Garten, near the Thürmchen, at the N. end of the town (on the way to the Zoological Garden). — Bayenhaus, at the S. end of the town (comp. Pl. A, 6). — *Marienburg, restaurant with pretty grounds (tramway from the Domhof, see below; steamboat in the afternoon, see below); adjacent, on the Rhine, the Alteburger Mühle, commanding a fine view. — Städtischer Garten (Pl. F, 1), with restaurant and "Trinkhalle" for mineral waters. — Brühl (p. 66) also attracts numerous visitors.

Theatres. Stadt-Theater (Pl. 29; E, D, 8), Glockengasse (1st Sept. to

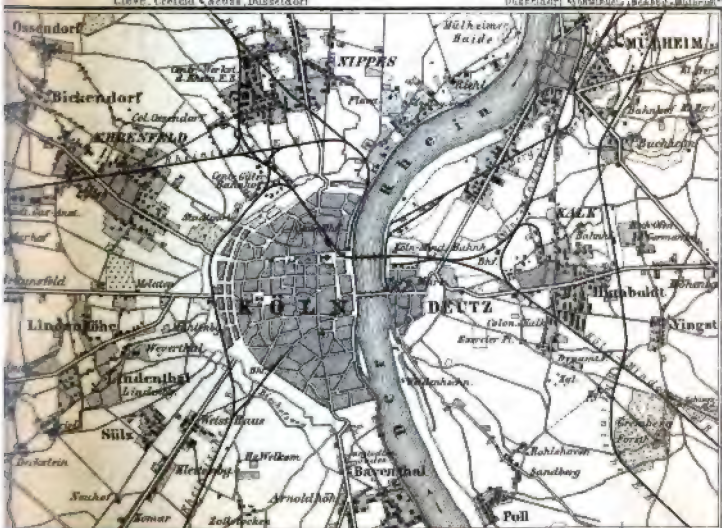
KÖLN.

1. Appelhof	E.3.	23. Reichsbank-Hauptstelle	C.5.	42. St Elisabeth	D.4.
2. Bibliothek	E.5.	24. Römerthurm	E.3.	43. Evangelische-K. (Alte)	D.4.
3. Bürger-Hospital	D.3.	25. Schaaffhausen'scher Bankw.	F.4.	44. (Neue)	C.D.5.
4. Casino	D.4.	26. Taubstummen-schule	E.4.	45. St Georg	C.4.
5. Commandantur (Gouv. Geb.)	D.2.	27. Telegraphen-Amt	D.3.4.	46. St Gereon	F.2.
6. Erzbischöfl. Palais	F.3.	28. Tempelhaus	D.5.	47. Jesuiten-K.	F.4.
7. Exped. d. Köln. Zeitung	F.3.	29. Theater (Stadt-)	F.3.	48. St Johann-Baptist	B.5.
8. Garnisons-Lazareth	A.4.	30. Waisenhaus	C.4.	49. St Maria-Ablass-Capelle	F.3.
9. Gewerbeschule	C.2.	31. Wasserturm	C.3.4.	50. St Maria im Capitol	D.5.
10. Gürzenich	D.5.	32. Wolkenburg	D.4.	51. St Maria i. d. Kupfergasse	K.3.
11. Gymnasium (Friedr. Wilh.)	C.4.	33. Zeughaus	E.3.	52. St Maria an Lyskirchen	C.5.
12. (Jesuiten)	F.4.			53. St Maria sur Schnurgasse	B.4.
13. (Neues)	D.2.			54. St Martin	K.5.
14. Loge	D.2.	34. St Alban	D.5.	55. St Mauritius	C.2.
15. Marien-Hospital	G.5.	35. Allerheiligen-Capelle	G.4.	56. St Minoriten	E.4.
16. Museum, erzbischöfl.	E.5.	36. St Andreas	F.4.	57. St Pantaleon (Milit. K.)	B.3.
17. Wallraf-Richarts	E.4.	37. St Aposteln	D.2.	58. St Peter	D.3.4.
18. Polizei-Präsidium	E.3.	38. St Caecilia	D.3.4.	59. Rathscapelle	E.5.
19. Post-Direction	E.3.	39. St Columba	E.4.	60. St Severin	A.5.
20. Priester-Seminar	F.4.	40. St Cunibert	G.5.	61. St Ursula	G.4.
21. Rathhaus	E.5.	Dom	E. F. 4.5.	62. Ursuliner-K.	G.5.
22. Regierungsgebäude	E. F. 3.	41. Elendkirche	B.5.	63. Synagoge	E.4.

UMGEBUNG VON KÖLN.

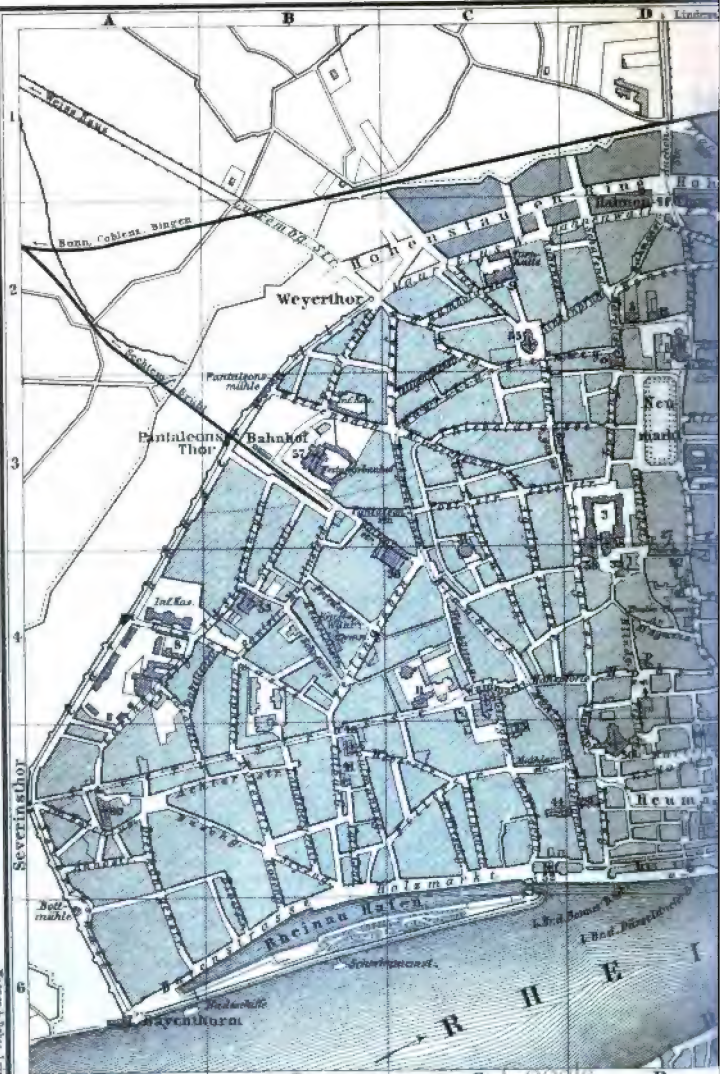
Elberfeld, Greifeld, Neuss, Düsseldorf

Wesseling, Vornheim, Biebrich, Mülheim



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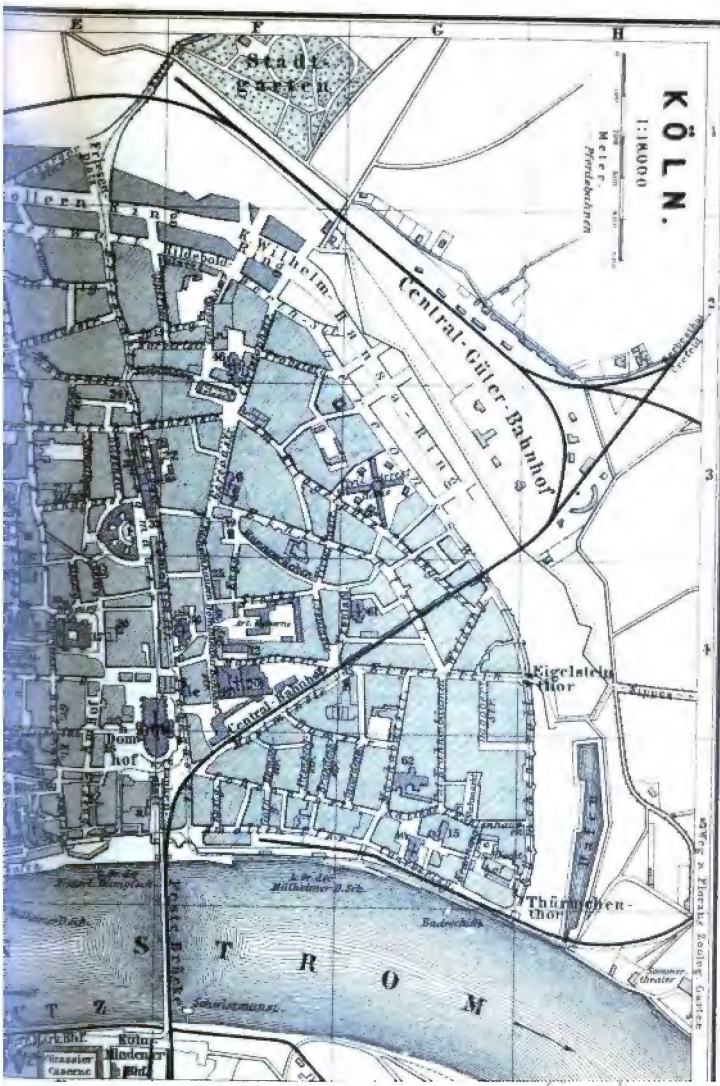
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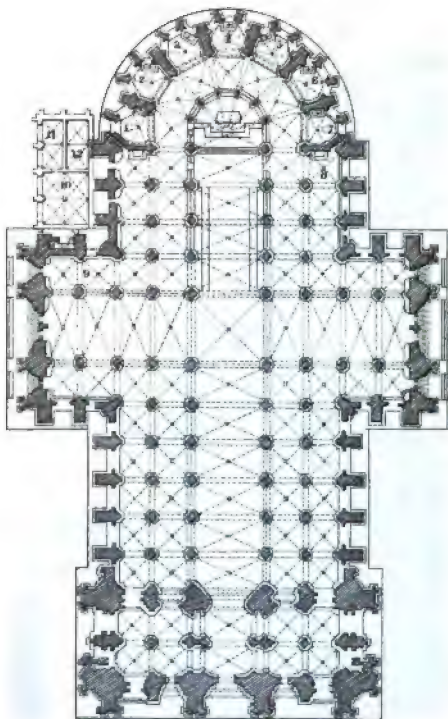
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Meile
Kilometer
Pferdebahn



DER KÖLNER DOM.

0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Meter



Chorkapellen:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Engelbertus-K. | 3. Agnes-K. |
| 2. Maternus-K. | 6. Michaels-K. |
| 3. Johannis-K. | 7. Stephans-K. |
| 4. Dreikönigen-K. | 8. Marien-K. |
| 9. Schatzkammer. | 10. Sacristei. |
| 11. Kapitelsaal. | 12. Bibliothek. |

1st May). *Wilhelm-Theater*, Schildergasse (Pl. D, E, S). *Summer Theatre*, near the Flora. — *Circus Carré*, Gertruden-Str. 4, near the Neumarkt.

Music. Cologne has of late years become one of the most musical places in Germany. The *Gärzénich Concerts* (p. 37; seats in the body of the hall 4 m. 50 pf., in the gallery 2 m., the latter often oppressively hot), ten in number, which take place annually in winter, have attained a justly merited celebrity, owing to the admirable choice of the music, as well as to the number and skill of the performers. These concerts are conducted by *Dr. v. Hiller*, the director of the *Conservatorium of Music*. The latter (Wolfs-Str. 3), founded in 1851, is supported partly by government and the city, and partly by private subscription, and has numbered among its directors some of the most talented musicians of Germany. Another institution which has earned a high reputation is the *Männer-Gesangverein*, or Men's Vocal Society, conducted by *S. de Lange*, by which admirable concerts are given at the *Wolkenburg* (p. 40).

Baths. Warm at *Siegen's*, Schildergasse 72 (also Russian baths, &c.). Baths in the Rhine, by the bridge-of-boats (also warm baths); *Schiefer*, in Deutz, near the bridge-of-boats, *Norden*, at the Rheinau (Pl. A, 6), these two with swimming-baths and accommodation for ladies; *Pionier-Schwimm-anstalt*, in Deutz, below the iron bridge; *Actien-Schwimm-anstalt*, on the Rheinau (Pl. B, 6).

Cab Tariff.**Persons:**

	1	2	3	4
A. Per Drive.	m. pf.	m. pf.	m. pf.	m. pf.
Drive within the city of Cologne	- 80	- 75	1 -	1. 25
From a point within the city to the suburbs, as far as the Bischofsweg	1 -	1 -	1. 25	1. 50
B. Drives from the City or Suburbs.				
Zoological and Flora Gardens and Stadtgarten	1 -	1. 25	1. 50	1. 50
Bergisch-Märk. Station at Deutz, incl. bridge	1. 75	1. 75	2 -	2. 25
Villa-Colony Marienburg	2 -	2 -	2 -	2 -
C. By Time.				
For ½ hr.	1 -	1 -	1. 50	1. 50
For 1 hr.	2 -	2 -	3 -	3 -
Each additional ¼ hr.	- 50	- 50	- 75	- 75

For a trunk or heavy package 25 pf., each additional package 10 pf.; small articles in the hand free. — Double fares from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Tramways. 1. *Circular Line*, beginning at the *Domhof* (Pl. E, F, 5) and leading by the *Comödien-Str.*, *Römerthurm*, *Aposteln-Str.*, *Mauritius-Steinweg*, *Waidmarkt* (Pl. C, 4), and *Heumarkt* (Pl. D, 5), back to its starting-point; cars in each direction every 10 minutes. — 2. From the *Domhof* to *Bayenthal* and *Marienburg*, every 20 minutes. — 3. From the *Domhof* to the *Flora* and the *Zoological Garden*, every 20 minutes. — 4. From the *Severins-Thor* (Pl. A, 5) to the *Domhof* and *Ehrenfeld*, every 20 minutes. — 5. From the *Neumarkt* (Pl. D, 3) to *Ehrenfeld*, every 20 minutes. — 6. From the *Neumarkt* to *Lindenthal* and *Melaten*, every 20 minutes. — 7. From the *Biegelstein* (Pl. C, 4) to *Nippes*, the *Flora*, and the *Zoological Garden*. — 8. From *Deutz* to *Kalk* and to *Mülheim* (p. 21).

Steamboats, see Introduction, p. xv. The piers are near the bridge-of-boats (Pl. D, 5, 6). *Local Steamers* ply frequently between Cologne and Mülheim (p. 21; 25 pf.), starting from the bridge-of-boats (Pl. D, E, 5, 6), and touching at *St. Cunibert* (p. 43), and (20 pf.) near the Zoological and Flora gardens (p. 45). Other steamers ply every half-hour in the afternoon from the *Fitzgraben* (Pl. D, 5) to *Marienburg*, a group of suburban villas a little above Cologne (25 pf.; there and back 40 pf.).

Post Office (Pl. 19; E, 3), *Glockengasse* 25-27. Branch-offices for letters and parcels in the *Marzellen-Str.*, to the N. of the Central Station, at 1 *Hohe-Str.*, at 35 *Klingelpütz*, and at the *Hôtel du Nord*. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 27), *Cäcilien-Str.* 4; also at *Bischofsgarten-Str.* 29, at the Central Station, at the *Hôtel du Nord*, and at the office of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, *Breite-Str.* 76 and 78.

Eau de Cologne. The oldest firms are *Johann Maria Farina*, opposite the *Jülichs-Platz* (*Obenmarspforten* 23), and *Johann Anton Farina* at the

'Stadt Mailand', Hoch-Str. 129, opposite the W. portal of the cathedral (3 A); also at Jülichs-Platz 4, &c. Case containing six bottles of the ordinary medium size, from 7 m. 50 pf.

Objects of Art and curiosities of all kinds are sold by *Lempertz*, Grosse Sandkaul 4; and at the *Kölner Kunst und Gewerbe-Bazar*, Am Hof 14.

Exhibition of Paintings, at *Ed. Schulte's*, Richartz-Str. 16, near the Museum (adm. 50 pf.; comp. p. 16). — Industrial Exhibition, Glockengasse 8 (adm. 25 pf.); also the *Internationale Industrie-Ausstellung* in Ehrenfeld (p. 23). — *Castan's Panopticum* (wax-works), Frohngasse, near the Zoological Garden.

American Consul: *S. Spackmann, Esq.* — British Vice-Consul: *William Hellmers Jr., Esq.*, Rheinau-Str. 18.

English Church Service at No. 3 Bischofsgarten-Str. (11 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.). Chaplain, *Rev. Dr. Hartman*, Hôtel Duhr.

Principal Attractions: *Cathedral*, interior, and walk round the external choir-gallery (p. 31); *Museum* (p. 32), Hochstrasse; *Rathhaus* (p. 36); *Gürzenich* (p. 37); *Königdenkmal* in the Heumarkt (p. 37); *St. Maria im Capitol* (p. 38); thence proceed to the Neumarkt and past the *Church of the Apostles* (p. 40) to *St. Gereon* (p. 41); then to the new *Rhine Bridge* (p. 31); *Flora* or *Zoological Garden* (p. 43). A visit to the chief sights of Cologne occupies two days, and is conveniently accomplished in the order followed below. The best time for the churches is the morning after 9 o'clock. (Before that hour, and from 11 to 11.30 a.m. there is divine service.)

The names of the streets leading to the Rhine (W. to E.) are painted red, of those parallel to the Rhine (N. to S.) black.

Cologne (130 ft. above the sea-level), the largest town in the Rhenish Province of Prussia, the residence of an archbishop, and one of the most important commercial places in Germany, is a fortress of the first class, with 144,800 inhabitants (five-sixths of whom are Roman Catholics), including a garrison of 7000 men. It lies on the left bank of the Rhine, across which a bridge-of-boats and an iron bridge lead to *Deutz*, a town on the opposite bank (16,000 inhabitants). From a distance, and especially when approached by steamboat, the town with its numerous towers presents a very imposing appearance, but most of the old streets are narrow, gloomy, and badly drained. Many of them, however, contain interesting specimens of domestic architecture, dating from the 16th, 15th, and even the 13th century. Of late considerable improvements have been effected; most of the narrowest streets have been swept away, and replaced by new ones, containing tasteful and substantial buildings. Room has recently been made for a great extension of the city by the removal of the mediæval wall, of which a few towers (pp. 39, 40, 43) now alone remain, and the purchase by the corporation, for 590,000*l.*, of the space between it and the new glacis. The area thus acquired has been laid out in building lots and is nearly as large as that occupied by the old town. It will be intersected by a handsome *Ringstrasse*, or series of boulevards, of which those on the W. (*Hohenstaufen-Ring*, *Hohenzollern-Ring*) have been already completed.

History. Cologne was founded by the Ubii, at the time when they were compelled by Agrippa to migrate from the right to the left bank of the Rhine. In A.D. 51 Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus and mother of Nero, founded here a colony of Roman veterans, which at first was called *Colonia Agrippinensis*, and afterwards *Colonia Claudia Agrippina*. Of the strong walls of this settlement there are still some remains.

It was the seat of the Legate of *Germania Inferior*. In 308 Constantine the Great began a stone bridge over the Rhine, which connected Marsporten with what was then the island of St. Martin, and thence crossed to Deutz. This bridge was afterwards destroyed by the Normans, and finally removed by Archbishop Bruno (see p. 41). From the end of the fifth century Cologne belonged to the kingdom of the Franks, and it was long occupied by the Ripuarian kings. Charlemagne raised the bishopric, which had been founded here in the fourth century, to an archbishopric, the first archbishop being the imperial Chaplain *Hildebold*, who built the oldest cathedral church, and presented to it a valuable library, which still exists.

The archbishops soon began to lay claim to political as well as ecclesiastical power, and endeavoured to construe the privileges granted to them by the Emperor into unlimited jurisdiction over the city. In consequence of these pretensions they were continually at variance with the citizens, and their quarrels usually assumed the form of sanguinary feuds, particularly under *Anno II.* (1066-75), *Philipp von Heinsberg* (1167-91), *Konrad von Hochstaden* (1238-61), *Engelbert von Falkenburg* (1281-74), and *Stegfried von Westerburg* (1275-97). The long contest was decided in favour of municipal independence by the battle of Worringen (1288; see p. 44), and the archbishops were compelled to transfer their residence to Brühl (p. 66), and afterwards to Bonn. They retained, however, the highest jurisdiction and other rights, and the citizens continued to take the oath of allegiance, 'so long as they should be maintained in the rights and privileges handed down to them by their forefathers'. The conflicts carried on in the town itself, between different noble families or between the nobles and the guilds, were still more violent. It was not till 1396, when the guilds gained a decisive advantage, that there was a cessation of hostilities (comp. p. 36). In 1482, 1513, and on other occasions, the city was again the scene of revolutionary struggles. Its vigorous fund of vitality is shown by the fact that, in spite of all these troubles, Cologne was unquestionably one of the wealthiest and most prosperous cities in Germany at the end of the 15th century. Its commerce, especially its trade with London, where it possessed warehouses at the Guildhall, was of the greatest importance. At an early date Cologne became incorporated with the *Hanseatic League*, in which it contested the supremacy with Lübeck. The weights and measures of Cologne were in use in almost every Rhenish, Westphalian, and Dutch town. A fair held at Cologne at Easter attracted visitors from all parts of Europe, and even from beyond the sea.

In the course of its mediæval history Cologne may boast of having twice been a cradle of German Art. The first occasion was about the middle of the 12th century, when the ecclesiastical enthusiasm shown by the acquisition of the relics of the Magi, and also the civic love of splendour found expression in a highly-developed style of ARCHITECTURE, calculated for picturesque effect. One after another the larger churches were remodelled, special attention being devoted to the choir. The best specimen of this period of architecture is presented by the *Apostelkirche*, as seen from the Neumarkt. During the 13th cent. the taste for building continued and led to a restoration of the *Cathedral*, in which, however, the traditional Romanesque architecture was abandoned for the new Gothic style, emanating from France and then spreading rapidly throughout Europe. For a period of about fifty years, dating from the close of the 14th century, Cologne enjoyed a second golden era of art, chiefly confined to the province of PAINTING. The municipal archives preserve the names of a great number of painters, but only in a very few instances can any of these be definitely attached to existing pictures. Among the best known are *Meister Wilhelm* (died 1378), of whose mural paintings in the Hansa-Saal of the Rathhaus some remains are preserved (now in the Museum, p. 52), and *Meister Stephan (Lochner)* of Constance, who died in 1451. The most famous pictures of this school in Cologne are the *Dombild* (p. 30), the *Madonna of the Priests' Seminary* (p. 31), and the *Madonna in an arbour of roses* (p. 53). — The taste for architecture was not extinct even at a later period. The porch of the Rathhaus, for example, is an interesting

specimen of the German Renaissance. Not only were old churches renovated, but occasionally new ones were built (e. g. the Church of the Jesuits). Prior to 1801, when many of them were secularised, Cologne possessed more than 100 churches, which, of course, could only be kept in repair by constant care and attention. — In the province of SCIENCE, Cologne held by no means so high a place as in that of art. The university, founded in 1388, acquired, as the chief seat of the opposition to Humanism in the contest of Reuchlin with the Obscurantists, a wide but far from enviable reputation. It was suppressed at the close of last century.

After the 16th century Cologne declined, at first gradually, and afterwards rapidly. In common with the rest of the Hanseatic towns its commerce lost its former importance. Continual internal discords, leading to the banishment in 1608 of the Protestants, who settled at Crefeld, Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, and Mülheim, proved very prejudicial to the interests of the city. It retained, however, its privileges as a free imperial city until its occupation by the French (6th Oct., 1794). By the peace of Campo Formio (17th Oct., 1797) it was incorporated with France. — It was not till after 1815, under Prussian rule, that Cologne began to revive. The rapid progress of its steamboat and railway systems, and the enterprise of the citizens, many of whom possess great wealth, have combined to make Cologne the centre of the Rhenish trade and one of the most considerable commercial cities in Germany.

The **Cathedral** †, or *Dom* (Pl. E, F, 4, 5), which justly excites the admiration of every beholder, and is probably the most magnificent Gothic edifice in the world, stands on a slight eminence about 60 ft. above the Rhine, partly composed of Roman remains, near the Central Station. As early as the 9th century an episcopal church (see p. 25) occupied this site, but in course of time the inhabitants regarded it as unworthy of the rapidly increasing size and prosperity of their city. The Archbishop St. Engelbert first entertained the project of erecting a new church here, but in consequence of his untimely death in 1225 (see p. 29) it was never executed. His second successor Conrad of Hochstaden (see p. 29), after the old church had been severely injured by a conflagration, at length laid the foundation-stone of the present structure with great solemnity on 14th Aug., 1248. The designer of this noble work is believed to have been *Meister Gerard*, to whom the Chapter made a grant in 1257 in recognition of his services.

The choir was the first part of the building proceeded with. The work progressed slowly, chiefly owing to the struggles between the archbishops and the citizens (see p. 25). The stone used in the building was quarried in the Drachenfels (see p. 77). On 27th Sept., 1322, the choir, which had been temporarily terminated by a lofty wall towards the west, was solemnly consecrated by *Archbishop Heinrich, Graf von Virneburg*. The builder soon

† Travellers are recommended not to engage any of the numerous valets-de-place who hover about, in and near the cathedral, as their services are unnecessary. The nave and transept with the stained-glass windows are open the whole day, but walking about is forbidden during divine service (on week-days 9-10 a. m. and 3-3.30 p.m.). The following are the authorised fees (each person): (1). For opening the choir and choir-chapels, 1 m. 50 pf. (2). For the attendant who conducts visitors along the upper choir-gallery, round the exterior of the cathedral, and to the top of the tower, 1 m.

proceeded to lay the foundations of the N. and (in 1325) S. transepts, while at the same time the old church, which was still used for divine service, was gradually removed. In 1388 the nave was sufficiently advanced to be temporarily fitted up for service, and in 1447 the bells were placed in the S. tower. Subsequently the enthusiasm subsided, and by the end of the 15th century all hope of seeing the church completed according to the original plan was abandoned. The unfinished building was provided with a temporary roof, and nothing more was done except the decoration of the interior. Some of these decorations, such as those of the high-altar, belong to the degraded style of the 17th and 18th centuries. The uncompleted structure became more and more dilapidated. In 1796 the building was converted by the French into a hay-magazine, its ruin being rendered more complete by the abstraction of the lead from the roof.

Frederick William III. and IV., kings of Prussia, at length rescued the desecrated edifice from total destruction. The former, at the suggestion of Sulpice Boisserée, caused it to be examined by the eminent architect Schinkel in 1816, and gave instructions for its restoration. The work of renovation, however, was not begun till 1823. It was at first carried on under the superintendence of *Ahlert* (d. 1833), and afterwards under that of the talented *Zwirner*, a thorough master of the Gothic style (d. 1861). On *Zwirner's* death *Herr Voigtel* (b. 1829) succeeded to his office, and carried the work to completion. *Zwirner* was the first to form the project of completing the cathedral, an idea hailed with general enthusiasm. The foundation-stone of the new part of the building was laid on 4th Sept., 1842, and more than 15,000*l.* were afterwards spent yearly on the undertaking, the greater part of this amount being defrayed by government, the remainder by private subscriptions, societies, and the proceeds of a lottery. The entire sum expended between 1842 and 1880 amounted to upwards of 900,000*l.* The last stone of the huge S. tower was placed in position in August, 1880, and on the 15th Oct. of the same year the completion of the Cathedral was celebrated in the presence of the Emperor William and almost all the sovereign princes of the German Empire.

The cathedral is a cruciform structure (see Plan, p. 23), the nave being flanked with double, and the transept with single aisles. Total length 148 yds., breadth 67 yds., length of transepts 94 yds., height of the walls 150 ft., height of the roof 201 ft., height of the central tower rising over the transept 357 ft. The towers, 512 ft. in height, are the loftiest in Europe. This enormous mass of masonry is enlivened by a profusion of flying buttresses, turrets, gurgoyles, galleries, cornices, foliage, etc.

The * *W. Façade*, which has been completed entirely in accordance with the still extant original design of the 14th cent., with its two huge towers, the principal portal between them, and the

vast middle window, is a superb example of strictly consistent Gothic workmanship. The towers consist of four stories, of which the three lower are square in form, while the fourth are octagonal, crowned with elegant open spires.

The *Crane* on the S. tower, which had stood there for 400 years and constituted one of the chief landmarks of Cologne, was removed in 1866.

The largest of the *Bells* in the S. tower is the *Kaiserorglocke*, which was cast in 1874 with the metal of French guns, and weighs 25 tons. The next two, in point of size, cast in 1447 and 1448, weigh 11 and 6 tons.

The principal portal is 93 ft. in height and 31 ft. in width; the side portals 38 ft. high and 18 ft. wide; the central window 48 ft. high and 20 ft. wide. The portal of the S. tower was decorated in the beginning of the 15th cent. with excellent sculptures, probably by *Meister Conrad Kuyun*.

The arms of the transept are terminated by the N. and S. portals, which were completed in 1859, having been built entirely from *Zwirner's* designs, as the original plans were no longer extant. The *N. Portal* is executed in a simple style, while the **S. Portal* is elaborately decorated, and embellished with statues designed by *Schwanthaler* and presented by the Emp. William (then Prince of Prussia).

The **Choir*, completed in 1322, and flanked with seven chapels, exhibits in its lower parts the simple and dignified forms of the early Gothic style, while in the upper parts the full magnificence and bold outlines of the consummated art are displayed.

The ***INTERIOR*, which is borne by 56 pillars, is 130 yds. in length. The nave is 16 yds. wide from the centre of one pillar to that of the one opposite, and 145 ft. in height; each of the inner aisles is $7\frac{1}{2}$ yds., each of the outer 9 yds. wide; each of the four aisles is 60 feet high. The area of the interior is 7399 sq. yds. In 1863 the partition which for centuries had separated the nave from the choir (see p. 26) was removed. The effect produced by the *ensemble* is now singularly impressive. *

NAVE and TRANSEPT. The large stained-glass window above the W. portal, executed by *Milde* of Lübeck, was presented by the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Germany. The five stained-glass windows in the N. (left) aisle, executed in 1508 and 1509, and representing archbishops, saints, and armorial bearings, are fine specimens of the workmanship of that period. The beautiful modern windows of the S. aisle, by *Joseph Fischer* and *Hellweger*, presented in 1848 by King Lewis I. of Bavaria, prove that the once almost obsolete art has regained much of its ancient glory: 1st window, John the Baptist; 2nd, Nativity; 3rd, above, Last Supper, and below, Death of Christ; 4th, Descent of the Holy Ghost; 5th, Stoning of St. Stephen. Below are prophets, evangelists, and fathers of the church in full figure. A sixth window, on the W. side of the S. Transept, was in 1855 filled with stained glass, designed by *Hess* and others, to the memory of Joseph v. Görres (d. 1848), '*catholicæ veritatis defensori glorioso*'. The modern stained-glass windows of

will afford little satisfaction to the visitor who regards the collection from an æsthetic point of view only. The Virgin with the bean-blossom, the Madonna in an arbour of roses, the Descent from the Cross by the Master of the Lyversberg Passion, and the Death of Mary by the Meister von Calcar are the most important works. We begin with Room I., entered from the upper cloisters. (a) GOTHIC PICTURES (Nos. 30-39) of the years 1300-1370; 35. Passion in 27 sections; 36-39. Passion. — (b) MEISTER WILHELM and his School, from about 1350 to 1420 (Nos. 40-117). *40. (Room II.) *Meister Wilhelm*, Triptych: the Virgin in the centre, with a bean-blossom in her left hand, and the Infant Christ on her right arm; on the left St. Catherine, on the right St. Barbara. 41. (Room II.) *Meister Wilhelm* (?), Christ on the Cross surrounded by Mary and eight Apostles; 98. St. Veronica with the napkin; 99. (Room I.) Legend of St. Ursula, with a view of the city of Cologne. — (c) MEISTER STEPHAN and his school, from about 1420 to 1460 (Nos. 118-46, in Room II.). *118. Madonna in an arbour of roses; 119-120. St. Ambrose and St. Mark, wings of a picture by this master in the museum at Darmstadt (No. 168); *121. Last Judgment (the pictures of the martyrdom of the Twelve Apostles belonging to this work are in the Städel Gallery at Frankfurt, and six saints, formerly at the back of these, are now in the Pinakothek at Munich). 122, 123. Scourging and Entombment of Christ. — (d) COLOGNE SCHOOL, influenced by that of the Van Eycks, from 1450 to 1550 (Nos. 147-445, in Rooms III-VI.). *151-153. The '*Lyversberg Passion*', an altar-piece formerly in the possession of a *Herr Lyversberg*, after whom several works by the same hand as this are usually named; *153-163. Triptych, Descent from the Cross (1480), on the wings Andrew and Thomas, on the outside the Assumption of Mary; *164. Christ on the Cross; 182. Glorification of Mary; 184. Last Judgment; 195. Adoration of the Magi; 196. Mass of St. Gregory; 197, 198. Wings with saints; *199. Triptych, Mystical marriage of St. Catherine with the Infant Christ; on the wings 88. Rochus and Gudula inside, and 88. Achatius and Cecilia outside. 205. So-called 'Altar-piece of St. Thomas', a triptych: in the centre Christ appearing to the doubting Thomas; inside the wings, the Madonna with St. John, and St. Hippolytus with St. Afra; outside, in grisaille, St. Symphorosa with her seven sons, and St. Felicitas with her seven sons. *206. Altar of the Holy Cross (by the master of the Boissérée St. Bartholomew in the Pinakothek at Munich), a triptych; in the centre Christ on the Cross, on the wings John the Baptist and St. Agnes. *207. Death of Mary by the *Meister von Calcar*, a work after which several others by the same hand are named, with the Donors on the wings. The other pictures, by *A. von Worms*, *B. Bruyn*, and other later masters of Cologne are interesting to connoisseurs only. — The antechamber adjoining the entrance-hall contains a few modern works of art.

The Staircase is adorned with *Frescoes by *Steinle*, illustrative of the history of art and civilisation at Cologne. The scenes begin with the picture to the left as we look back from the topmost landing of the stair. 1. *Roman and Romanesque Period*: Constantine the Great (324-337) on his throne, surrounded by warriors, artists, and others, some of whom hold in their hands plans of the emperor's buildings at Trèves and of his bridge at Cologne; on the other side, Charlemagne (716-814), also enthroned, with his retinue, including Eginhard, Alcuin, and Paulus Diaconus. Between the two emperors is St. Helena with her attendants. In the corner adjoining Charlemagne are the most famous archbishops of Cologne: St. Hildebold (d. 819) with the model of the old cathedral, St. Bruno (d. 965) with the church of St. Pantaleon, Heribert (d. 1021) with the church of the Apostles, and Anno (d. 1075) with the church of St. Gereon. Next to these is the Franconian queen Plectrudis (8th cent.) with the plan of St. Maria im Capitol. Below, in the adjoining scenes, is the legend of Cologne: St. Maternus, the first bishop, baptising converts in the Rhine, St. Gereon with his companions, St. Ursula and her virgin followers, and St. Hermann Joseph in St. Maria im Capitol. — Opposite, on the wall to the right, is — 2. *The Mediæval Period*: in the centre Albertus Magnus, the learned theologian of Cologne, with his pu-

pils, including Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus; beyond these are mystics, humanists, and artists. On the other side, to the right of Albertus, is Conrad of Hochstaden (p. 25), to whom the architect of the cathedral submits a plan of the edifice; farther on, Meister Wilhelm of Cologne and Meister Stephan; then the two burgomasters welcoming a vessel of the Hanseatic League. In the subordinate scenes, the popular Festival of St. John (p. 37), the arrival of the relics of the Magi, a tournament, and the industrial activity of Cologne. — On the central wall, to the left of the door: 3. *Renaissance and Modern Period*: to the left, Rubens receiving the order for the altar-piece of St. Peter's church (p. 39); Winckelmann studying the Laocoon; in the centre the brothers Boisserée (p. 75) and Friedrich von Schlegel; to the right, Wallraf and Richartz, the founders of the museum. Below, the Carnival of Cologne. — To the right of the door: 4. *Continuation of the Cathedral*: completion of the 8. portal in presence of Frederick William IV., the architect Zwirner, and the archbishop Johannes v. Geissel. Below, the society for advancing the building operations, and the vocal societies of Cologne. — Above the central entrance door, in the upper part of the staircase, are the armorial bearings of Cologne, with Marsilius, the hero of Cologne, and Agrippina, the Roman empress. — From the highest landing we enter the rooms of the —

Upper Floor. In a straight direction is the ANTECHAMBER: right, *983 A. *Camphausen*, King William saluted by his troops after the battle of Sedan, with Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon among his retinue; left, 955. *Simon Meister*, Fred. William IV. on horseback. — Busts of Michael Angelo by C. Mohr, Rubens by Fr. Meynen, Wolfgang Müller by Hofmeister, the brothers Boisserée and Alex. von Humboldt by Rauch.

Rooms to the Right of the antechamber. COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS. ROOM I. **Gustav Richter*, Queen Louise of Prussia, painted in 1879 and presented to the Museum by Herr Joest; *Gronewald*, Scene from 'Wieland the Smith'; *Bromé*, Scene in the Roman Campagna. — CORNER ROOM. 963. *Köhler*, Miriam's song of praise after the passage of the Red Sea by the Israelites; 965 b. *Schwaedgen*, Promenaders outside the gate; 976. *J. Schrader*, Portrait of himself; 987. *Salentin*, Pilgrims at a medicinal spring; *Koybet*, Sportsmen; C. *Günther*, Theologians disputing; Portraits of Goethe by *Kabe* and *Kolbe*; Ad. *Schrödter*, Don Quixote; 943. *G. Schick*, Eve; *959. *J. W. Schirmer*, Italian landscape; 984. C. L. F. *Becker*, Hutten crowned with laurels; 970 a. *Theod. Mentrop*, 'Maiwein', with genii; 951. C. *Begas*, Parents of the artist. — A CABINET with modern engravings (adjoining which are the exhibition rooms of the Kölner Kunstverein, or art-union) leads to — Room III. (the last), the principal saloon of the modern masters, E. of the staircase. No. 968. *Lessing*, Landscape; 971 a. A. *Achenbach*, Starting of a tug-steamer; 980. *Böttcher*, Summer night on the Rhine; 974. *J. Schrader*, Cromwell at the death-bed of his daughter; 990. *Piloly*, Galileo in prison; 964. *Jordan*, Soup-day; 972. *Zimmermann*, Scouring day; 952 a. C. *Rottmann*, Oefalt; 980 A. W. *Wider*, Tombola players in Trastevere (Rome); *966. *Bendemann*, Exiled Jews; 981. W. *Camphausen*, Prince Eugene at the battle of Belgrade; 994 A. *Stückelberg*, The rustic Romeo and Juliet (from a tale by Keller); 991. O. *Achenbach*, Castel Gandolfo; 970. *Gesellschaft*, Soirée musicale; 992. *Vautier*, Funeral feast; 986. *Correns*, Portrait of Zwirner, the architect.

Rooms to the Left. ROOM I. Works of the early FRANCONIAN, SAXON, AND SWABIAN SCHOOLS: 522. A. *Dürer*, Piper and drummer; *Cranach the Elder*, 534. Mary Magdalene, 536. Jesus as a boy. 551-553. *Joachim Patinir*, Portraits. — ROOM II., beginning to the right of the entrance: 652 A. *Adrian Brouwer*, Old peasant; *800 A. *Franc. Francia*, Madonna and Child, an admirable work presented by Boisserée; *Franc. de Herrera*, Peter's denial; *Jan van der Kapelle*, Sea-piece; *Kupetski*, Portrait; N. *Maas*, Portrait; 817. *Tintoretto*, Ovid and Corinna; 654 A. *Carl Fabritius* (pupil of Rembrandt), Portrait; 652 c. *J. Gerrits Cuyp*, Portrait; 901. Ph. *de Champaigne*, Portrait of Jabach, the wealthy patron of art; *618. *Rubens*, Holy Family (probably by pupils); 624. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Jabach; 941. *David*, Pericles with the body of his son Paralus; 632. G. *Honthorst*, Holy Family; 617. *Rubens*, St. Francis receiving the stigmata; 801. *Inn. da Imola*, Ma-

downs; 802. *Giac. Francia*, The Apostle Andrew; 812, 813. *P. Veronese*, Heads as studies; 833. *Jordaens*, Prometheus. 834 A. *Jordaens*, Portrait; *G. van den Eckhout*, Esther and Haman; *J. van der Meer*, Landscape; *Janson van Keulen*, Portraits; *Ph. de Koninck*, Landscape. — The following rooms contain numerous mediocre works by Italian and French masters.

At the back of the Museum is the Church of the Minorites (Pl. 56; E, 4), an early-Gothic building of simple but handsome proportions, probably commenced in 1220, but not completed till forty years later; and recently restored at the cost of the late Herr Richartz (p. 32). It is 65 yds. in length; the nave is 67 ft. high and 24 yds. broad. The large window above the portal in the principal façade and the elegant spire (of last century), restored in the style of the original, are specially striking. The fine sacristy has a round pillar in the centre. The church contains the tombstone of the celebrated theological disputant *Duns Scotus* (d. 1309), with the inscription: *Scotia me genuit, Anglia me suscepit, Gallia me docuit, Colonia me tenet.*

In the Appellhofs-Platz, opposite the Comödien-Str., is the Appellhofgebäude, or Court of Justice (Pl. 1; E, 3), an unattractive modern building, which is to be replaced by one on a much grander scale. Farther on, in the Zeughaus-Str., on the left, is the Arsenal (Pl. 33; E, 3) with the Guard-House, erected in 1601; on the right are the palatial Government Buildings (Pl. 22; E, F, 3), erected in 1830. Farther W. in the same direction, at the corner of the Apem-Str., is the Römerthurm (Pl. 24; E, 3), an ancient round tower inlaid with stones of different colour. It once formed an angle of the ancient Roman town, considerable fragments of the walls of which still exist in the vicinity (on the 'Burgmauer'), and is undoubtedly to a great extent of Roman origin, but the upper part is modern. The Steinfeldergasse leads hence (leaving the new Gymnasial or Jesuit Library to the left) to St. Gereon's, see p. 41.

The Synagogue (Pl. 63; E, 4), in the Glockengasse, an edifice in the Moorish style, designed by Zwirner, and built in 1859-61 at the expense of the banker Oppenheim, is covered with a handsome gilded dome. — Farther up the same street is the new Theatre (Pl. 29; E, 3), designed by Raschdorff, and completed in 1872.

Between the cathedral and the Museum, at the small Wallrafs-Platz, begins the narrow Hochstrasse (Pl. D, E, 4), the busiest street in Cologne, which with its prolongations (Marzellen-Str. and Rigalstein to the N., Hochpforte and Severins-Str. to the S.) intersects the entire city from N. to S. The street is gradually being widened by the erection of all new buildings farther back than the old ones. To the right, in the centre of the Hochstrasse, is the Königin-Augusta-Passage (Pl. E, 4), an arcade with shops.

Between the Hochstrasse and the Rhine are situated several important buildings, not far from each other.

The Rathhaus (Pl. 21; E, 5), an interesting structure, built in different centuries and recently restored, stands on the substructions of a Roman stronghold (probably the Prætorium); of the arches of

which some remains are still visible in the cellar. The oldest part of the present building (14th cent.) is the central portion (with the Hansa-Saal), looking towards the Rathhaus-Platz. In 1569-71 an elegant portico in the Renaissance style was built in front of this, from the plans of *Wilhelm Vernickel* (whose designs, along with those of his competitors, are still preserved in the municipal archives), bearing long Latin inscriptions and reliefs alluding to the tradition of Burgomaster Gryn's fight with the lion (see below). The handsome, five-storied *Rathhausthurm*, formerly adorned with numerous statuettes, was built in 1407-14, from the proceeds of the fines imposed upon noble families in 1396. — The E. portions of the structure, facing the Altenmarkt, were erected in 1549-50; the façade, richly ornamented with reliefs and statues, was altered in 1591, but restored by Raschdorff in the original style in 1870.

The *Löwenhof*, built by *Lorenz* in 1540 in the Renaissance style, then newly introduced into Germany, is so named in reference to the tradition (above alluded to) that Archbishop Engelbert sought the life of Burgomaster Gryn, and threw the obnoxious citizen into a lion's den in his palace, from which, however, his intended victim contrived to escape unhurt.

The *Hansa-Saal*, or Hanseatic Hall (30 yds. long, 8 yds. wide, 32 ft. high), on the first floor of the Rathhaus, recently restored, is said to be that in which the first general meeting of the League took place on 19th Nov., 1367. The S. wall is entirely occupied by nine rich canopies, with large figures vigorously executed in stone, representing heathen, Jewish, and Christian heroes (Hector, Alexander the Great, Cæsar; Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus; Charlemagne, King Arthur, Godfrey de Bouillon); above these, but smaller, Charles IV., who fortified the town and presented it with the privileges of a market, as the figures on the right and left indicate. In the windows are the armorial bearings of the different imperial families of Germany, on the long wall those of forty-five patrician families of Cologne, on the ceiling those of the burgomasters of Cologne, from 1346 to the downfall of the independence of the city. The two upper series are the arms of the twenty-two guilds. — The principal apartment of the portion of the Rathhaus which was erected in 1550 (towards the Altenmarkt) is the room called the *'Muschel'* (shell), completed in 1761. The *Tapestry*, with which it is adorned, was executed by Vos from drawings by Wouwerman, and was purchased by the Town Council from the heirs of Elector Clement Augustus. — The former *Raths-Saal* is in the tower. The fine carved door was executed by *Melchior Reidt* in 1603; to the same period belong the stucco ceiling, ornamented with medallions of the emperors, and the door leading from the Arsenal into the committee-room.

In the Rathhaus-Platz, opposite the Rathhaus, is the late-Gothic *Chapel* of the Rathhaus (now used by an Old Catholic congregation), which formerly contained the Dombild (p. 30), and was consecrated in 1426. The spire is of graceful proportions; the sacristy dates from 1474. — The handsome new *Civic Library* (Pl. 2), in the Portalsgasse, was erected by Hr. Weyer in the style of the Renaissance. — A bronze *Statue of Field-Marshal Moltke*, by Schaper, was erected in the adjacent Laurenz-Platz in 1881.

The old Scotch Church of **Gross St. Martin* (Pl. 54; E. 5), formerly situated on an island in the Rhine, dates originally from the Merovingian period. The existing church, built by Abbot Adelhard, after the repeated destruction of previous edifices, was consecrated by Archbishop Philip in 1172. The massive E. portion, with its

imposing tower (270 ft. high) surrounded by four corner-turrets, seems to have been constructed in the 13th century, and was restored in 1437 and 1454-99. (The S.W. corner-turret fell in 1526, and was not restored till 1870.) Before the handsome, pointed W. portal stood a porch covered with groined vaulting, probably dating from the 14th century, one half of which was removed at the last restoration.

In the INTERIOR, in the corner to the left of the entrance, is a marble font, adorned with lions' heads and foliage, said to have been presented by Pope Leo III. in 803. On the upper side-altars are six modern statues by *Hoffmann* of Rome, on the left SS. Martinus, Eliphius, and Brigitta, on the right the Virgin with angels. The N. aisle contains a fine Descent from the Cross, by *Du Bois*, and Christ before Annas, by *Honthorst*.

To the S. of the Rathhaus is the *Gürzenich (Pl. 10; D, 5), with its pinnacles and turrets, built in 1441-52 at a cost of 80,000 florins, to serve as a 'Herren Tanzhaus' and banquet-saloon on occasions when the Town Council desired to entertain distinguished guests with a magnificence worthy of the city. Besides the 'Gürzenich' property the Council purchased several other pieces of ground to form a site for this imposing building. The architect was *Johann von Büren*. The first grand festival was held here in 1475 in honour of Emperor Frederick III. Other festivals took place in 1486, 1505, 1521, and on several occasions in the 16th century. In the 17th and 18th centuries the large saloon fell into decay, and was used as a magazine till 1857, when, after undergoing a thorough renovation at the hands of Jul. Raschdorff, it was restored to its original uses. This is the finest of the ancient secular edifices of Cologne.

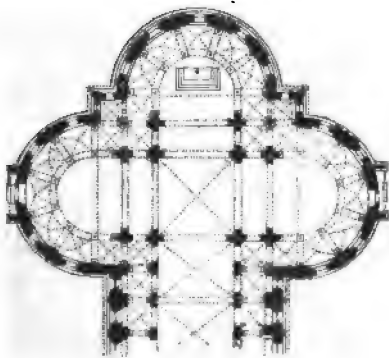
Above the E. gateways are statues of *Agrippa* and *Marsilius*, the founder and the defender of Cologne in the Roman period, executed by Mohr, painted by Kleinertz in the ancient style, and erected in 1859 in place of the old ones, which had become injured by exposure to the weather.

Interior (adm. 50 pf.). On the ground-floor is the former magazine, converted by Herr Weyer in 1875 into a fine EXCHANGE HALL. — On the first floor is the spacious *FEST-SAAL (58 yds. long, 24 broad), borne by twenty-two richly carved wooden columns, with a gallery. The modern stained-glass windows represent the armorial bearings of Julich, Cleve, Berg, and Mark, the mediæval allies of Cologne, with St. Peter as the patron saint of the city, two Imperial eagles, the arms of Cologne itself, those of six burgomasters of the period when the building was first erected, and those of the twenty-two guilds. The two large *Chimney Pieces* of the 15th century, richly carved with scenes from the early history of the town, are worthy of inspection. — The ANTECHAMBER ('Kleine Gürzenich' or 'Isabellen-Saal') is adorned with mural paintings by Schmitz of Düsseldorf, representing the entry of the Empress Isabella (wife of Frederick II.), the legend of the Cologne wood-cutting expedition (viz. that Marsilius saved the town from a beleaguering enemy by sending out armed women against them on the pretext of felling wood), and the Festival of St. John (a symbolical washing away of the evil of the year in the Rhine, mentioned by Petrarch, who visited Cologne in 1333). — Concerts, see p. 23.

In the HEUMARKT (Pl. D, 5), to the E. of the Gürzenich, rises the *Monument of Frederick William III., erected in 1878 by the inhabitants of the Rhenish provinces. It consists of a colossal equestrian statue of the king on a lofty pedestal, surrounded by statues of the principal statesmen and warriors who co-

operated with him in raising Prussia to the rank of a first-class power and in freeing the Rhenish provinces from French domination (Blücher, Stein, Arndt, Humboldt, etc.). The reliefs on the sides indicate the progress of the Rhenish provinces in science, art, commerce, and manufactures. The chief figures and the statues on one side are by *Gustavus Bläser* (1813-1874), those at the front and back by *Drake*, the rest by *Schweinitz*, *Tondeur*, and *Büchting*. The pedestal was designed by *Schivelbein* (d. 1867). — Turning to the right at the S. end of the Heumarkt, we reach —

The Church of **St. Maria im Capitol* (*Zint Märfen* in local speech; Pl. 50), consecrated in 1049 by Pope Leo IX., a cruciform edifice in the Romanesque style, constructed on an imposing and somewhat peculiar plan. The choir and transept (apparently of the 12th century) terminate in semicircular apses with an ambulatory round each, and impart to the end of the building the trefoil shape, of which this is the earliest example at Cologne. The vaulting of the nave dates from 1250. The church owes its name to the tradition that this site was once occupied by the Roman Capitol, which was succeeded by the palace of the Franconian kings. The original edifice, of which no remains exist, is said to have been built by Plectrudis, wife of Pepin of Héristal, and mother of Charles Martel.



The **INTERIOR* has been decorated with modern frescoes, begun by *Steinle* (paintings in the apse) and *E. Gatzke*, and completed by *Goschels* under the superintendence of *Essenwein* of Nuremberg. Several of these are in the old Romanesque style, and therefore somewhat unpleasing to modern taste. The figures are from drawings by *Klein* of Vienna. — In the W. vestibule and under the organ-loft are some tomb-stones belonging to the Merovingian and Carolingian periods. The door which leads into the apse of the N. transept, decorated with very prominent reliefs,

dates from the foundation of the church. The S. (Hardenrath's) chapel (of 1466) contains pictures of the *School of Meister Stephan*, and fine stained glass. The richly sculptured organ-loft (originally a screen) of 1523, the font of 1594, and a late-Romanesque portable altar are well worthy of inspection. — The fine *CRYPT*, with its nave and aisles, its quadrangular chapels, and its side-chambers, corresponds with the form of the choir. It contains the tomb of Plectrudis, and some ancient mural paintings.

Near this church, to the S. of a new school, is the old Roman arch of the *Pfaffenthor*, originally situated near the W. portal of

the cathedral; the inscription, 'C. C. A. A.', stands for 'Colonia Claudia Augusta Agrippinensis'.

To the right, in the vicinity, is the *Templars' Lodge* (Pl. 28; D, 5), *Rheingasse* No. 8, a handsome Romanesque edifice, with round-arched windows, niches, and corbie-stepped gables, dating from the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century. It was the family residence of the 'Overstolzen', and was bought by the town in 1836 and judiciously restored. It is now used as a Baptist chapel.

The Prot. *Trinity Church* (Pl. 44; C, D, 5), in the early Christian basilica style, designed by Stüler, was consecrated in 1860.

St. George (Pl. 45; C, 4), consecrated in 1067, was originally a plain columnar basilica, with a crypt of the same character (now restored). The porch dates from 1586. The objects of greatest interest are a Romanesque crucifix of wood, remains of Romanesque and Gothic mural paintings and stained glass, and a tomb of 1545. — Adjacent, No. 225 *Severin-Str.*, is the *Friedrich-Wilhelm Gymnasium*, a handsome modern Renaissance edifice.

St. Severin's (Pl. 60; A, 5), at the S. end of the town, stands upon the site of a Christian Church built as early as the 4th century, and has been often destroyed. The present church was consecrated in 1287 and has recently been thoroughly restored. The effective quadrangular tower was erected in 1893-1911; the nave was furnished with new vaulting in 1479; the baptismal chapel, adorned with stained glass, dates from 1506.

The sarcophagus of St. Severin with a roof-shaped lid, the excellent mountings of a door of the 12th century, a copper-gilt reading-desk in the form of an eagle, the Gothic choir-stalls, and some old mural and easel paintings will repay inspection.

The *Severins-Thor* (Pl. A, 5) is an interesting survival of the old town-wall (p. 24).

In the *Augustiner-Platz*, in front of the *Casino* (Pl. 4; D, 4), rises a *Statue of Prince Bismarck*, by *Schaper*, unveiled in 1879.

Farther to the S., in the *Sternengasse* (No. 10, right side) is a handsome house in which *Rubens* is erroneously said to have been born (comp. p. 51). The house bears an inscription and a relief above the door in memory of the illustrious master; and on the opposite side is an inscription recording (correctly) that *Marie de Médicis*, widow of Henri IV. of France, died here in exile in 1642. — The house No. 23-25 *Sternengasse* is that of the well-known patron of art, *Eberhard v. Jabach*, who died in 1636.

Following the same line of streets, we next reach the church of *St. Peter* (Pl. 58; entrance in the *Sternengasse*), of the 16th century.

Over the High Altar is the *Crucifixion of St. Peter, by *Rubens*, recovered from Paris in 1814. This fine picture, one of the most vigorous works of the master, but repellent owing to its startling fidelity to nature, was painted by order of the Jabach family in memory of Herr Eberhard Jabach (see above). It is shown by the sexton for the somewhat exorbitant fee of 1½ m. Behind the altar reposes Johann Rubens, the father of the painter (see p. 51). — A late-Gothic carved altar (Bearing of the Cross, Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross), with fine pictures

on the wings, is exhibited for an additional fee of 75 pf. — The brazen font, surmounted by an equestrian figure, dates from 1569.

The adjoining Church of *St. Cæcilia* (Pl. 38; D, 3, 4), a very ancient building, was restored as early as 930-41, and again in the 12th century, on which occasion parts of the edifice of the 10th century appear to have been retained. It contains a curious crypt, which is wrongly described as a remnant of the oldest episcopal church built by St. Maternus. Good relief above the arch of the door.

Opposite is the *Wolkenburg* (Pl. 32; D, 4), resembling the *Gürzenich*, the meeting-place of the *Männer-Gesangverein* (p. 23).

At the back of the two churches last described is situated the spacious *Hospital* (Pl. 3; D, 3), erected in 1846. It may be inspected in the afternoon; visitors, on entering their names in a book, usually contribute to the funds (small fee to the attendant).

In the N. W. angle of the *NEUMARKT* (Pl. D, 3), a square planted with trees (military parade at noon), the largest in Cologne, rises the **Apostles' Church* (Pl. 37; D, 2), a remarkably handsome basilica with aisles and double transept. Over the E. point of intersection rises a dome flanked with two slender corner-towers, and over the W. intersection a square tower. The picturesque choir and the arms of the E. transept end in very spacious rounded apses, adorned with two series of niches and a miniature gallery above them. The church, begun about the year 1200, on the site of an older structure of the 11th cent., which had been burned down, was completed about the middle of the 13th cent. and has just been restored.

When the plague raged at Cologne in 1357, *Richmodis von Lyskirchen*, wife of the knight *Mengis von Adocht*, was attacked by the malady, and having fallen into a deathlike swoon, was interred in the *Apostles' Church*. Being awakened from her trance by a thievish gravedigger in his attempts to abstract her ring, she returned to the house of her husband, who imagining he beheld an apparition, declared he would sooner believe that his horses could ascend to the loft of his house than that his departed spouse should return *in propria persona*. Scarcely had the words escaped his lips, says the legend, than horses' hoofs were heard mounting the stairs, and their heads were speedily seen looking out of a window in the upper story of the house. The lady recovered, and lived for many years afterwards. Two horses' heads, affixed to the upper story of the house with the tower on the N. side of the *Neumarkt* (No. 10), are said to have been placed there in commemoration of the miraculous event, but probably formed part of the armorial bearings of *Nicasius von Haquenay*, who built the house.

To the W. of the *Apostles' Church* are the *Apostel-Gymnasium*, a fine modern brick structure, by *Raschdorff*, and the handsome *Residence of the Commandant* (Pl. 5; D, 2). — A little farther on is the *Hahnen-Thor* (Pl. D, 2), another relic of the old wall (p. 24).

The *Mauritiuskirche* (Pl. 55; C, 2) in the *Mauritius Steinweg*, built by *Vincent Statz*, in 1861-65, is a Gothic edifice, with a tower 230 ft. high; the interior contains a 'pietà' by *Hoffmann*. — To the W. of it the *Arndt-Strasse* leads to the *Gewerbe-Schule*, or industrial school, behind which is the *Turnhalle* (gymnastic hall).

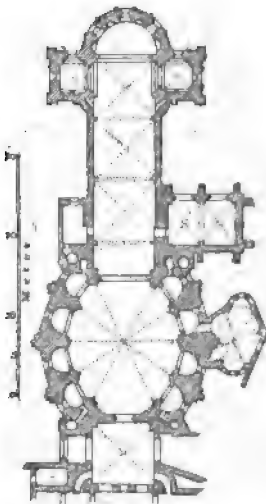
The Church of *St. Pantaleon* (Pl. 57; now a military church,

and also used by the Old Catholics) was constructed on the site of an older building in 964-980. The materials for this purpose are said to have been taken by *Archbishop Bruno* (d. 965), brother of Emperor Otho the Great, from the remains of Constantine's bridge (p. 25). The present building, recently restored, dates from the 12-13th cent., and partly also from the 16th; but the substructure of the tower in the centre, with its two-storied additions, seems to belong entirely to the 10th century. *Archbishop Bruno* and the *Empress Theophano* (d. 999) are buried in the church. There are some remains of Romanesque mural paintings in a side chapel.

In the *Grosse Griechenmarkt*, in the neighbourhood, is the large reservoir of the *Waterworks*.

On the way from the Apostles' Church to St. Gereon's we pass the *Roman Tower*, mentioned at p. 35.

The Church of **St. Gereon* (Pl. 46; F, 2), dedicated to the 318 martyrs of the Theban legion, with their captain Gereon, who, according to the legend, perished here in 286 during the persecution of the Christians under Diocletian, is an edifice of very peculiar style. The long Romanesque choir is adjoined by a decagonal nave in the Gothic style, with a quadrangular vestibule. The original structure, circular in form, traces of the undoubted Roman origin of which are still extant, is said to have been erected by the empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. *Archbishop Anno* (d. 1075) added the choir with its two square towers, and the spacious crypt. In 1219-27 the round part of the church, having become dilapidated, was converted into the present decagonal nave, 153 ft. in height, 20 yds. in length, and 18 in breadth, covered with groined vaulting; the eight shorter sides are adjoined by large round niches. Other alterations took place in the 14th and 15th cent.,



to which period belongs the vaulting of the choir and of the vestibule. The disfiguring additions of the 17th and 18th cent. have recently been removed. The sacristan, who is generally to be found in the church (visitors knock), lives at the Gereonsdriesch 17, a 'Platz' planted with trees (1-2 pers. 1 m.; for more, 50 pf. each).

The *Vestibule* contains tombstones from the old cloisters (p. xiv).

The **Interior*, now that the central altar added in the 17th cent. has been removed, presents its original singular appearance. In small chapels

in the recesses of the nave, above which runs a gallery borne by small columns, are seen the stone sarcophagi of the martyrs, half built into the walls. Their skulls are arranged under gilded arabesques along the sides of the *Choir*, to which nineteen steps ascend. The handsome carved choir-stalls date from the 15th century. The E. end of the choir is reached by seven steps more. — The *Sacristy*, in the purest Gothic style, dating from 1318, containing fine Gothic stained glass, and the octagonal *Baptistery*, with ancient mural paintings, are also worthy of note.

The *Crypt* below the choir, with its three aisles borne by eighteen columns, dating principally, as already mentioned, from the 11th cent., contains an interesting specimen of the art of that period: viz. a "*Mosaic Pavement*", the sections of which represent scenes from the lives of David and Samson (not Joshua and Joseph as sometimes described), and the signs of the Zodiac. It was, perhaps, executed by Italian workmen, as similar scenes are very common in Italian churches. The fragments, which had got into disorder, were successfully restored and supplemented by the painter Avenarius in 1869-71.

About a hundred paces to the E. of the church, in the Gereons-Strasse, which is planted with trees, is situated the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 6; F. 3), in front of which rises the *Mariensäule*, a monument designed by V. Statz, and erected in 1858 to commemorate the promulgation of the new doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

Farther N., in the Klingelpütz, is the *Arresthaus* (Pl. G, 3), a prison constructed in 1838 in a radiating form.

St. Ursula (Pl. 61; G, 4), occupies the site of a church of the 5th cent., but has been much altered. Interesting Gothic portal.

The N. aisle, near the choir contains a monument, by *Johann Lens*, erected in 1658 to *St. Ursula*, an English princess, who, according to the legend, when on her return from a pilgrimage to Rome, was barbarously murdered at Cologne with her 11,000 virgin attendants. The figure is in alabaster, with a dove at the feet. The bones of these virgin martyrs are preserved in cases, placed round the church. The legend is also illustrated by a series of old paintings, frequently retouched, on the wall beginning to the right of the entrance. Ten old pictures of the Apostles, to the left of the S. entrance, are painted on slabs of slate, one of them bearing the date 1224. Under the organ, by the pillar to the left, is a well-executed old Gothic sculpture, representing the bearing of the Cross. The sarcophagus of a child belonging to the family of the Franconian major-domo's is also worth inspection. — The *GOLDENE KAMMER*, or treasury (admission 1½ m., for 1-3 persons) contains the fine late-Romanesque *Reliquary of St. Ursula*, several other reliquaries of the Gothic period, and a carved rock-crystal chessman of the Carolingian period.

The *Jesuits' Church* (Pl. 47; F, 4), erected in 1618-29, is a striking example of the Renaissance style, partaking of a Gothic character, peculiar to this order. The pulpit and high-altar are overladen with decoration. The bells were cast with the metal of cannons taken by Tilly at Magdeburg, and presented by him to the church.

St. Andreas (Pl. 36; F, 4), with Romanesque nave of 1220 and a raised Gothic choir of 1414, contains a fine brass-gilt reliquary (the 'Reliquary of the Maccabees'), of late-Gothic workmanship, with reliefs.

The neighbouring street '*Unter Sachsenhausen*' contains numerous handsome buildings. Of these may be mentioned No. 8, the *Bank of the Schaaffhausen Co.*, with a fine new wing, in the style of the Renaissance; Nos. 24-26, the office of the *Cologne Fire* and

Hail Insurance Companies; and the mansions of *Herr Oppenheim*, *Herr Kaaf*, and *Herr Guilleaume*.

On the Rhine, near the N. end of the town, is the Church of **St. Cunibert* (Pl. 40; G, 5), an excellent example of the transition-style, consecrated by Archb. Conrad in 1247, the year before he laid the foundation of the cathedral, and lately restored. It is a vaulted basilica with two transepts and three towers. The principal tower, over the W. transept, fell in 1830, but has also been restored.

The INTERIOR contains fine **Stained Glass* (in the choir) of the 13th century, remains of good Romanesque mural paintings, pictures of the Cologne school, and sculptures of the 14th and 16th centuries (relief of the Crucifixion). The choir has lately been decorated with encaustic **Mural Paintings* by *Weller*. Fine modern organ.

Opposite is the *Marien-Hospital* for incurables (Pl. 15).

Near the *Bayenthurm* (Pl. A, 6), a square pinnaced tower of the 13-14th cent., at the upper end of the town, is the *Sicherheits-hafen* ('safety-harbour', where vessels take refuge in winter from the dangers of the floating ice), which was formed in 1848 by connecting the Rhinai, then an island, with the mainland. Part of the Rhinai is now laid out as a promenade. At the S. end of the harbour is a spinning factory. The warehouses of the *Freihafen* (Pl. E, 5), or free-harbour for goods in bond, immediately below the bridge-of-boats, were erected in 1838 in the style of the *Gürzenich*. The traveller intending to cross the Iron Bridge (p. 31) approaches it by the *Domthor* to the N.

Issuing by the mediæval *Eigelstein-Thor* (Pl. H, 4) and then turning to the right, or passing the church of *St. Cunibert* (see above), where there is a pier of the steamboats noticed on p. 23, we reach the N. end of the town. Here we cross the entrance to the *Old Sicherheits-hafen*, and skirting a number of gardens (*Kaiser-Garten*, see p. 22) and villas, arrive at the **Zoological Garden* (admission, see p. 22). A military band generally plays here thrice a week (p. 22). Grounds well laid out, fine collection of animals. **Refreshment-room*. — Adjacent is the **Botanical Garden* of the '*Flora Co.*' (adm., see p. 22; **Restaurant*), with a handsome conservatory and an *Aquarium* (Director, *Herr Niepraschk*). The *Belvedere* commands a good survey of Cologne and the Seven Mts. — The *belvedere* of *Bruckmann's Restaurant*, between the *Zoological* and *Flora* gardens, is another good point of view.

The extensive *Cemetery*, on the road to *Aix-la-Chapelle*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Hahnen-Thor* (cab for 1-4 pers. 2 m.), contains several fine monuments, including those of Prof. *Wallraf* and *Herr Richartz* (p. 32), memorial monuments of the wars of 1866 and 1870-1871, and a monument to the memory of French prisoners who died here. — About 3 M. W. of Cologne, at the village of *Weiden*, is an interesting vaulted Roman tomb, with a *sarcophagus*, niches, and busts.

On the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Cologne, lies *Deutz* (hotel, see p. 22; railway-stations, see p. 21), the tête-de-pont

of Cologne, and the Roman *Castellum Divitense*. It existed as a fortress down to 1114, after which it was repeatedly destroyed, as a settlement here would have been inconsistent with the privileges of Cologne. Since 1816 Deutz has been fortified by the Prussians in connection with Cologne. The *Roman Catholic Church* contains the altar-tomb of St. Heribert, of the year 1147. The Protestant *Johanniskirche* was consecrated in 1861.

4. From Cologne to Neuss (*Düsseldorf*), Crefeld, and Cleve.

7¼ M. RAILWAY to *Cleve* in 2¼-3¼ hrs. (fares 9 m. 60, 7 m. 20, 4 m. 80 pf.); to *Düsseldorf* in 1-1½ hr. (fares 9 m. 70, 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90 pf.).

Cologne, see R. 3. — 2 M. *Nippes*. — 5 M. *Longerich*.

9½ M. *Worringen*, the *Buruncum* of the Romans, and one of their cavalry-stations. In a battle fought here in 1288 between the citizens of Cologne and the Brabanters under the Duke of Berg on one side, and the Archbishop of Cologne and the Duke of Guelders on the other, the struggle between the burghers and their archbishop was decided in favour of the former.

15 M. *Dormagen*, the Roman *Durnomagus*. About 2½ M. to the E., on the Rhine, lies *Zons*, the Roman *Sontium*, a small town with numerous towers, which once belonged to Cologne. The Premonstratensian abbey of *Knechtsteden*, with a beautiful Romanesque church begun in 1138, is situated 3 M. to the W.

18¾ M. *Norf*. To the right, farther on, is seen the railway-bridge of the Bergisch-Märkisch line in the distance (p. 47).

22½ M. *Neuss* (*Rheinischer Hof*; see map annexed to plan of *Düsseldorf*), often mentioned as a Roman fortress in the annals of the Batavian war, under the name *Novesium*, is one of the oldest towns in Germany. Pop. 17,500. In 1774 it was in vain besieged by Charles the Bold of Burgundy for forty-eight weeks, and in 1586 was conquered and treated with great severity by Alexander Farnese. It once lay on the Rhine, from which it is now 1½ M. distant. The handsome **Quirinskirche*, an interesting building in the transition-style, begun in 1209 by the master Wolbero, is a basilica with nave and aisles, and with towers over the transept and over the W. side, which externally forms a second transept. Above the aisles run galleries, and some of the windows are peculiarly shaped. The niches of the W. portal are filled with statues of St. Peter and St. Paul by Bayerle of *Düsseldorf*. The E. tower, which was re-erected after its destruction by lightning in 1741, is crowned with a *Statue of St. Quirinus*, who was probably a Roman soldier. The Rathhaus contains a considerable collection of *Roman Antiquities*.

From *Neuss* to *Aix-la-Chapelle* and *Düsseldorf*, see R. 5; to *Neersen-Neuwirk* and *Rheydt*, see p. 47; to *Düren*, see p. 12.

A branch of the Bergisch-Märkisch railway (change carriages at *Neuss*) leads by *Heerdt* to *Obercassel*, on the Rhine, opposite *Düsseldorf*, and connected with it by a bridge-of-boats. *Düsseldorf*, see p. 16.

28 M. *Osterath*. — 32½ M. *Oppum*, the junction for the line to *Essen* and *Dortmund*, which crosses the Rhine at (6 M.) *Rheinhausen*, between *Uerdingen* (p. 49) and *Hochfeld*, by a bridge, 1040 yds. long, completed in 1875, and spanning the river in four handsome arches. *Essen*, and thence by *Bochum* and *Langendreer* to *Dortmund*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

34 M. *Crefeld* (**Wilder Mann*; **Hilgers*; *Herfs*; **Germania*, at the station, unpretending; *Ensler's Restaurant*) is the seat of the chief silk and velvet manufactories in Germany, which employ about 30,000 looms and produce fabrics of an annual value of 3,000,000*l.*–3,500,000*l.*, vying in excellence with those of Lyons, and largely exported to England, America, and other foreign countries. Several new Churches. In the *Rathhaus* are good frescoes (the battle of Arminius) by Janssen of Düsseldorf. Memorial of the Franco-German war of 1870–1871, by Walger. There are also monuments in honour of Cornelius de Greiff, the philanthropist, and C. Wilhelm, composer of the 'Wacht am Rhein'. The *Weaving School*, opened in 1883, is interesting for specialists. Pop. 73,900 (13,000 in 1830), 20,000 being Protestants. The *Stadthalle*, a large concert-hall, was completed in 1879. The *Zoological Garden* is a favourite resort, at which open-air concerts and other entertainments are given. Crefeld is first mentioned by name in a document of 1166 and obtained municipal privileges in 1373. On the extinction of the Counts of Moers in 1600 it came into the hands of the Princes of Nassau and Orange, under whom the foundation of the town's prosperity was laid by the protection extended to Protestants and Anabaptists banished from the Duchies of Jülich and Berg. In 1702 Crefeld fell by inheritance to the crown of Prussia, to which it has since belonged with the exception of 20 years (1794–1814) when it was subject to France. In 1758 Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the general of Frederick the Great, defeated the French under Count Clermont in the vicinity. Crefeld is the junction of the lines to Aix-la-Chapelle and to Ruhrort (R. 6), and of local lines to *Viersen*, *Süchteln*, etc.

41 M. *Kempen* (Herriger), an ancient town with a well-preserved Romanesque church, the supposed birthplace of Thomas a Kempis (d. 1471). The fertile district assumes a Dutch character. 46 M. *Aldekerk*; 48½ M. *Nieukerk*. 53 M. *Geldern* (**Hôt. Holtzem*), once the capital of the Duchy of Guelders, has belonged to Prussia since 1713. Our line here intersects the railway from Holland (*Venlo*, *Straelen*) to *Bremen* and *Hamburg*. The train crosses the *Niers*. 58½ M. *Kevelaer* (frequented by pilgrims); 62 M. *Weeze*.

66½ M. *Goch*, an important place in the middle ages, also a station on the line from Bortel to Wesel, traversed by the express trains from Berlin to Flushing (Berlin to London in 24 hrs.).

FROM GOCH TO WESEL, 24 M., railway in 1¼–1½ hr. (fares 4 m., 3 m., 2 m.). — 5 M. *Uedem*.

12½ M. Xanten (*Ingenlath*), a town of great antiquity, with 3700 inhab., the *Castra Vetera* of the Romans, founded by Augustus after the defeat of Lollius (B.C. 18), whose camp was situated on the Fürstenberg, near *Birten*, ½ M. to the S. The '*Nibelungenlied*' mentions Xanten as the birthplace of Siegfried the dragon-slayer (p. 78). The '*Collegiate Church of St. Victor*', erected in 1213-1522, is a gem of Gothic architecture, and is adorned with paintings by J. v. Calcar, De Bruyn, and other artists. The choir, separated from the nave by an elegant bronze screen, is worthy of notice. The cloisters contain some interesting tombstones. One of the walls of an ancient building, apparently about 330 ft. square, was excavated to the N. of Xanten in 1879, but it is uncertain whether it is of Roman or of Frankish origin.

Beyond Xanten the train crosses the Rhine, passes some unimportant stations, and reaches (24 M.) *Wesel* (p. 15).

74½ M. Cleve. — *Hotels*. '*PRINZENHOF*' (see below), in a large park, with a fine view; '*MAYWALD*', on the S. side of the hill, with large garden; '*BAD-HÔTEL*', '*HÔTEL STRUM*', belonging to a company, with gardens and baths, to the W. of and outside the town, in the *Thiergarten*, 'pension' 5 m., R. from 2 m.; '*ROBBERS*', also in the *Thiergarten*; '*HÔTEL LOOCK*', opposite the post-office; '*HÔTEL HOLTZEM*', near the palace. — *Beer*: *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Caspari*.

Visitors' Tax, for stay of more than a week, 5 m.; two pers. 8 m.; each additional member of a family 1 m.

Cleve, Dutch *Kleef*, pop. 10,100, once the capital of the duchy of that name, is beautifully situated on a wooded hill, 4½ M. W. of *Emmerich*, and is much frequented by Dutch families in summer. The chalybeate spring is an additional attraction. The Gothic '*Stiftskirche*', an imposing brick edifice, erected in 1345, contains monuments of Counts and Dukes of Cleve (the finest that of Adolph VI., d. 1394), and one of *Margaretha von Berg* (d. 1425).

The legend of the 'Knight of the Swan', made so widely known by Wagner's opera of '*Lohengrin*', is localised at Cleve, where an appropriate monument has been erected in the small market-place. The *Rathhaus* contains a few antiquities. — A *Statue of the Elector John Sigismund* (d. 1619) by *Bayerle*, erected on the road to the palace in 1859, is a memorial of the annexation of the district to the Electorate of Brandenburg in 1609.

On a picturesque eminence in the town rises the *Palace of the former dukes*, generally called the *Schwanenburg* (in the courtyard a *Roman Altar* found in the neighbourhood), with the lofty '*Schwanenthurm*', erected by Adolph I. in 1439, on the site of an ancient tower supposed to have been built by Cæsar. The *Schwanenthurm* and the *Clever-Berg*, ½ M. distant, command the most beautiful views on the Lower Rhine. Near the *Schwanenburg* rises the *Prinzenhof*, erected in 1663 by Maurice of Orange, Governor of Cleve (appointed by the Elector of Brandenburg), and now a hotel and pension. To the S. extends a range of hill, on which lies '*Berg und Thal*' ('*Restaurant*'), with the grave of Prince Maurice (d. 1679). Towards the W. lie the hills known as the *Thiergarten*, laid out with pleasant park-like grounds, which adjoin the road and railway to *Nymwegen*. The Roman camp *Colonia Trajana*, established by the Emp. Trajan, lay near Cleve. About 3 M. to the N. is a

monument erected by Napoleon in 1811 to the memory of *Johanna Sebus*, a maiden whose heroism has been celebrated by Goethe.

Beyond Cleve the Rhenish Railway pursues its N. direction, crosses the Rhine by means of a steam-ferry near stat. *Elsen*, and at stat. *Zeevaar* unites with the Dutch line to Amsterdam and Rotterdam (R. 2); see also *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

To *Nymwegen* by railway via *Groesbeck* and *Cranenburg* in 40 min.; comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

From Cleve diligence once daily in 1¼ hr. to (7½ M.) *Calcar*, the Gothic church of which, of the 14th cent., contains a remarkably fine altar-piece by *Johanna of Calcar*, and below it some admirably-carved wood-work. *Calcar* was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian General *Seydlitz* (d. 1773), the conqueror at *Rosbach*, a handsome monument to whom adorns the market-place.

5. From Aix-la-Chapelle by Gladbach to Düsseldorf.

Comp. Map, p. 10.

53 M. RAILWAY to Düsseldorf in 2-3 hrs. (fares 7 m. 50, 5 m. 60, 3 m. 80 pf.; express 8 m. 80, 6 m. 50, 4 m. 60 pf.).

This railway ('*Bergisch-Märkisch*' Co.) has two stations at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, one at the *Marschierthor*, the other at the *Templerbend* (comp. p. 4). At stat. *Richterich* the *Mastricht Line* diverges to the left. The tall chimneys near (5½ M.) *Kohlscheid* belong to coal-mines. The train now descends into the pleasing and partly wooded valley of the *Wurm*.

At (8 M.) *Herzogenrath* (*Zum Wurmthal*), French *Rolduc*, a small town with an ancient castle, the buildings of the suppressed *Abbey of Klosterrath* (now a school) look down from a height on the left. The Church was consecrated in 1209, and its crypt in 1108.

On the left near (12½ M.) *Palenberg*, rise the châteaux of *Rimbürg* and *Zweibrücken*, and at (13 M.) *Gilbertstein* that of *Trips*. The train then traverses the undulating Duchy of *Jülich*, and between (20 M.) *Lindern* and (24½ M.) *Baal* crosses the valley of the *Roer* (p. 12). — 27½ M. *Erkelenz*, an old town with the picturesque ruins of a castle destroyed in 1674. The handsome church of the 14th cent. has recently been furnished with an iron spire 270 ft. high. — 33¾ M. *Wickrath*, with a government stud.

35½ M. *Rheydt* (*Krüsemann*; *Jöbges*), with 19,100 inhabitants, is the junction of the *Gladbach-Roermond-Antwerp* line (p. 48) and of the *Left-Rhenish* line to *Gladbach*, *Neersen-Neuwerk*, and *Neuss* (p. 44; 17 M. in 1¼ hr.).

About 6 M. to the E. of *Rheydt* is situated *Schloss Dyck*, the château of Prince *Salzu-Reifferscheid-Dyck*, with beautiful grounds, and a garden which boasts of the most complete collection of cacti in Europe. (Good inn, opposite the gate of the château.) — *Schloss Liedberg*, 3 M. to the N. of *Dyck*, commands an extensive prospect.

38 M. *Gladbach* (**Herfs*, R. & B. 3m.; *Kothen*; **Lenssen's Restaurant*) is a rising manufacturing town of 37,400 inhab., and one of the centres of the Rhenish cotton, woollen, iron, and engine-making industries. To distinguish it from another place of the same name (p. 21) it is termed *München-Gladbach*, the epithet *München*

(i.e. 'Mönchen' or monks) being derived from a Benedictine abbey, founded in 793 and suppressed in 1802, to which the town owes its origin. Admission to any of the numerous factories or dye-works is usually granted by the owner on application. The imposing brick edifice to the right of the Bergisch-Märkisch station is a spinning and weaving factory. Several important insurance societies have their headquarters here. The early-Gothic choir of the *Münsterkirche*, dating from the second half of the 13th cent., is supposed to have been built by Meister Gerard (p. 26); the treasury contains a fine late-Gothic portable altar and other interesting objects. The terrace of the *Erholung Club* (introduction by a member necessary), situated in a shady park, and the old *Abbey* afford commanding views of the Gladbach manufacturing district ('*Fabrikbezirk*'), which includes the towns of Gladbach, Rheydt, Viersen, Odenkirchen, Dülken, and Süchteln, and presents a scene of great industrial activity.

Gladbach is the junction of the Crefeld and Ruhrort line (see R. 6).

FROM GLADBACH TO ANTWERP, 99 M., railway in 4 hours. Stations *Rheydt, Rheindahlen, Wegberg, (14 M.) Dalheim* (frontier-station). Thence to Antwerp, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

Branch-line from Gladbach to Jülich, Eschweiler, and Stolberg, see p. 11.

The line now turns towards the E., traverses a flat, arable, and partly-wooded tract, and leads to (43 M.) *Kleinenbroich* and (43½ M.) *Neuss* (p. 44), the junction of the Aix-la-Chapelle-Düsseldorf, Cologne-Crefeld, and Düren-Neuss lines. Soon after leaving the station, the train crosses the *Rhine* by an iron bridge completed in 1873 (see plan of Düsseldorf). To the left fine view of (53 M.) *Düsseldorf* (p. 16).

6. From Gladbach to Crefeld, Ruhrort, and Essen.

Comp. Map, p. 10.

42 M. RAILWAY in 2½ hrs. (fares 5 m. 40, 4 m. 10, 2 m. 70 pf.).

München-Gladbach, see p. 47. — 5½ M. *Viersen* (*Hilgers; Dahlhausen*), a town with 21,000 inhab. and extensive manufactories of silks and velvet ribbons.

A line diverges hence to *Venlo*, the junction of the Dutch railways to *Flushing* and *Rotterdam*, to the W., and to the S. to *Mastricht*. See *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*.

Viersen is also connected by a short branch-line with *Neersen-Neuwirk* on the Neuss railway (see R. 5).

The Crefeld line next crosses the *Nord-Canal*, begun by Napoleon, but never completed. 9 M. *Anrath*. 14 M. *Crefeld* (p. 45).

18½ M. *Uerdingen* (**Kellner*), a commercial town on the Rhine, with several extensive liqueur and sugar manufactories, is the junction of lines to *Oppum, Linn, Hochfeld, Essen*, etc. (comp. p. 45). — 23 M. *Trompet*.

26 M. *Homburg*, whence travellers are conveyed by steamboat in 8 min. to *Ruhrort*, and landed at the station of the Cologne-Minden, or that of the Bergisch-Märkisch railway. The towers (128 ft.

high) at the Homberg and Ruhrort harbours are used in placing laden trucks on the steam-ferry which here crosses the Rhine.

27 M. *Ruhrort* (**Cleve Hotel*; *Preussischer Hof*; *Rheinischer Hof*), with 9200 inhab., lies on the Rhine at the influx of the *Ruhr*, and is one of the most important trading towns in the district. Its extensive harbour, 4 M. in length, is connected by branch-lines with the main railways. The export of coals from Ruhrort amounts to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons annually, for the transport of which it possesses a number of powerful tug-steamers and 400 barges, some of them upwards of 500 tons burden. Half of the coal exported goes to the towns on the Upper Rhine, and as far as Strassburg, and the other half to Holland. The *Quays* of Ruhrort are of considerable extent. A granite obelisk on the quay is to the memory of *Ludwig von Vincke* (d. 1844), the president of the province, who materially improved the navigation of the Ruhr. Opposite the railway-station are the blast and puddling-furnaces of the *Phoenix Co.*

From Ruhrort branch-lines run to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberhausen* and (7 M.) *Sterkrade* (p. 16).

29 M. *Meiderich*, a place with 13,400 inhab., important iron-works, and a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71.

35 M. *Mülheim an der Ruhr*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mülheim-Eppinghofen*, the second station of Mülheim.

42 M. *Essen*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

7. From Cologne to Elberfeld and Hagen.

43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY ('*Bergisch-Märkisch*'), express in $1\frac{3}{4}$, ordinary trains in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 5 m. 60, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.

Cologne, see Route 3. The terminus of the *Bergisch-Märkisch* railway is at *Deutz*, outside the fortifications to the N. of the town, on the right bank of the Rhine (20 min. from the central station at Cologne; omnibus, see p. 21).

2 M. *Mülheim*, see p. 21; 7 M. *Schlebusch*; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Opladen*; 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Leichlingen*; 16 M. *Ohligs-Wald* [whence a branch-line runs in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Solingen* (*Bairischer Hof*), an important manufacturing place]; 20 M. *Haan*, the junction of the Düsseldorf-Elberfeld line; 23 M. *Vohwinkel*, the junction of the line to *Steele*, an important coal-railway; 25 M. *Sonnborn*. The train now crosses the *Wupper*.

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Elberfeld-Steinbeck*, (27 M.) *Elberfeld*, (28 M.) *Unter-Barmen*, and (29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Barmen*, now together forming a single large manufacturing town, which fills the bottom and extends up the sides of the valley, and is intersected by the railway, the high-road with a tramway-line, and the *Wupper*.

Hotels in Elberfeld. HÔTEL BLOEM ZUM WEIDENHOF (Pl. a; F, 4); VICTORIA (Pl. d; F, 4); POST (Pl. e; E, 3), R., L., & A. 2 m., well spoken of; HÔTEL SCHARPENACK (Pl. c; E, 3); RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. f; E, 4); ZWEIFRÜCKER HOF (Pl. f; E, 4). — *Hotels in Barmen.* VOGELER (Pl. a; D, 3); PRINZ WILHELM VON PREUSSEN; EVANGELISCHES VEREINSHAUS, near the station; ZUR PFALZ (Pl. b; E, 3), SCHÜTZENHAUS (Pl. c; D, 3), in the town.

Restaurants at Elberfeld. *Biermann*, Alter Markt; *Willemsen*, König-Str., with a garden; *Zwarg*, Kirch-Str.; *Himmelmann*, Schwanen-Str. (wine). — At Barmen. *Salvator Keller*, next door to the Hôtel Vogeler; *Zur Pfals*.

The sister towns of *Elberfeld* and *Barmen*, which have risen to importance since the middle of last century, now contain 189,000 inhab. (*Elberfeld*, 93,500; *Barmen*, 95,900), and rank among the richest manufacturing towns on the continent. The chief products of their very numerous and extensive factories are cotton, calico, silk, ribbons, Turkey-red dyed goods, soap, candles, and chemicals. Since the introduction of power-looms the value of the cotton and silk manufactures has risen to 130 million marks annually. The old parts of the towns are irregular and confined, but the modern portions contain many fine private buildings. The finest part of *Elberfeld* is the quarter to the S.W., near the *Nützenberg* (Pl. A, 5), a hill with a belvedere commanding an extensive view. The *König-Strasse* (Pl. B, C, D, 5, 4), *Briller-Str.* (Pl. B, 4, 3), and *Sadowa-Str.* (Pl. A, B, 4), all in this neighbourhood, are three of the handsomest streets in the town. The principal public edifices are: the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16); the *Reformirte Kirche* (Pl. 10), designed by *Zwirner*; the *Lutheran Church*; the *Landgerichtsgebäude* (Pl. 12), or courts of law, with a picture of the Last Judgment in the principal court by *Baur*; the large *Hospital* (Pl. C, 6); the Head Offices of the *Bergisch-Märkisch Railway* (Pl. 22); the *Nevandt-Stift*, or alms-house; and the *Slaughter-House*, the last two on the *Arrenberg*. In the *Königsplatz* (Pl. D, 4) is a *War Monument* commemorating the campaigns of 1870-71, by *Albermann*. The *Hardt* (Pl. G, 3), where there are a monument to *St. Suitbertus* and another war monument, commands a pleasing view. A finer view is obtained from the *Königshöhe* on the *Kiesberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of the town. At the base of the *Kiesberg* lies the *Zoological Garden*. — In *Barmen* the chief buildings are the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 10), designed by *Hübsch*; the *Missionshaus* (Pl. 22), and the *Missionskinderhaus*, containing an interesting collection of curiosities from foreign countries; and the new *Theatre*. On the way from the station of *Elberfeld* to that of *Barmen*, the train passes an iron monument to *Frederick William III.*

FROM ELBERFELD TO DÜSSELDORF, 17 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 40, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.). Stations *Vohwinkel*, *Haan* (p. 49), *Hochdahl*, *Erkrath*, *Gerresheim*, *Düsseldorf* (p. 16).

The line skirts the E. side of the valley of the *Wupper*. 30 M. *Rittershausen*. It then crosses the *Wupper*, quits the Duchy of *Berg*, and enters the County of *Mark*. The river anciently formed the boundary between the *Franks* and *Saxons*, and now separates the *Rhine-land* from *Westphalia*. — 34 M. *Schwelm* (*Rosenbrans*), a town with 12,227 inhabitants. Farther on, the train passes the *Schwelmer Brunnen*, a chalybeate spring, and through several cuttings. $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Milspe*. Pleasing view up the valley of the *Ennepe*, which the train crosses by embankments and a viaduct, 100 ft.

high. 38 M. *Gevelsberg*, a town consisting of a long row of detached houses. The stream turns the machinery of numerous small iron-works, where scythes, sickles, and shovels are manufactured. A kind of axe for felling the sugar-cane is also made here for export. At (41 M.) *Haspe* are extensive puddling-works and rolling-mills.

43½ M. *Hagen* (*Hôtel Lünenschloss*, *Rüßmann*, at the station; **Kaiserhof*, *Glitz*, in the town; **Railway Restaurant*), a manufacturing town with 26,300 inhab., and the junction for Dortmund, Cassel (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*), and Siegen.

FROM HAGEN TO SIEGEN in 3½ hrs. (fares 8 m. 60, 6 m. 50, 4 m. 80 pf.). This line (the *Ruhr-Stegbahn*), which connects the manufacturing regions of the Lenne and the Sieg with the coal-measures of the Ruhr, runs to the N. for a short distance in the valleys of the *Volme* and the *Ruhr*, and then turns to the S. at the foot of the *Hohen-Syburg*, into the picturesque and populous valley of the *Lenne*, which it follows as far as *Altenhundem*. 5 M. *Kabel*. On a hill to the right rises a column to the memory of a Prince Bentheim. 10 M. *Hohenlimburg* (**Bentheimer Hof*, by the bridge; *Gerhardi*, at the station), a prettily-situated town with 5287 inhab., is commanded by the château of Prince Bentheim, situated on a bold wooded height, and affording a fine view. 12½ M. *Letmathe* (*Hôtel Titz*; Restaurant at the station), with 4028 inhab., is the junction for Iserlohn (see below).

18½ M. *Altena* (*Klincke*, beyond the bridge; *Quitmann*, in the town) is a very picturesquely situated little town of 8787 inhab., with the ancestral Schloss of the Counts von der Mark, which commands an admirable view. 24 M. *Werdohl*; 30 M. *Plettenberg*; 38 M. *Finnenrop*, whence a branch-line leads by *Attendorn* to the small town of *Olpe* (*Deutscher Kaiser*), with iron-works, and to *Rothemühle*; 41 M. *Grevenbrück*; 46 M. *Altenhundem* (Post; **Plücker*), where the line enters the *Hundem-Thal*. At (53 M.) *Weischen-Ennest* the watershed of the *Rahrbacher Höhe* (1812 ft.) is penetrated by means of a tunnel, beyond which the train reaches (60 M.) *Kreuzthal*, (63 M.) *Geisweid*, and (65 M.) *Haardt*.

66 M. *Siegen* (**Goldner Löwe*, R., A., & B. 8 m.; **Deutscher Kaiser*), a busy old mining town, with a population of 15,024 souls, the centre of the iron manufactures of the district, and of a system of meadow-farming, with a special school for that branch of agriculture. The two castles belonged to the Princes of Nassau-Siegen who became extinct in 1743. The lower castle contains a monument to a Count of Nassau-Siegen, who was a Dutch governor of Brazil and afterwards, in the Brandenburg service, Stadtholder of Cleve (d. 1679; comp. p. 46). At Siegen, on the day of 88. Peter and Paul, 29th June, 1577, was born the eminent painter *Peter Paul Rubens*, whose father *Johannes Rubens*, the Antwerp bailiff, with his wife *Marie Pypeling*, was then living here in exile (till 1578).

At *Beisdorf* the line joins the Cologne and Giessen railway, see R. 8. [FROM LETMATHE TO ISERLOHN by a branch-line in 10-18 min. (fares 60, 50, 30 pf.). Intermediate station *Dechenhöhle*, see below.

Iserlohn (*Sander*; *Hügers*), a manufacturing town of some importance, with 18,611 inhab., the chief products of which are iron and bronze wares, needles, and wire. The *War Monument* was erected in 1888. The picturesque environs are crowded with workshops of every kind.

At the *Grüne* (Inn), a valley on the Lenne between Iserlohn and Letmathe, rise two detached rocks termed the 'Pater' and the 'Nonne', near which is the *Grürmannshöhle*, a cavern containing numerous fossil remains of antediluvian animals. On the railway (see above), 10 min. to the E. of the *Grüne*, is situated the highly-interesting **Dechenhöhle* (restaurant at the entrance), a stalactite cavern discovered in 1888 (cards of admission, 75 pf. each, sold at the station), lighted with gas, and extending about 300 yds. into the hill. The finest points are the *Orgelgrotte* and the *Nixengrotte*.]

8. From Cologne to Frankfort by Giessen.

143 M. RAILWAY from Cologne to (108 M.) *Giessen* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 13 m. 30, 10 m., 6 m. 70 pf.); from *Giessen* to (40 M.) *Frankfort* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -3 hrs. (fares 4 m. 40, 3 m. 30, 2 m. 20 pf.; express, 5 m., 3 m. 60 pf.).

The train starts from the Right-Rhenish station at *Deutz*, and traverses a flat country at some distance from the Rhine. The great annual gunnery and rifle practice of the 8th corps of the Prussian army takes place in June and July on the *Wahner Heide*, an extensive plain, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of (8 M.) *Wahn*. Beyond ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Troisdorf*, where the Right-Rhenish line diverges (p. 67), the line crosses the *Agger*, on the bank of which to the right is situated an extensive iron-foundry.

15 M. *Siegburg* (**Stern*), with 6900 inhab., lies pleasantly on the slope of a hill at the confluence of the *Agger* and the *Sieg*. Above it rise the buildings of an old Benedictine Abbey, founded by Abp. Anno in 1066 and now a reformatory. Of the abbey-church the crypt alone remains. The *Parish Church*, dating from the second half of the 13th cent., contains several interesting tombs, including that of St. Anno (d. 1075), Archbishop of Cologne, the stern guardian of Emp. Henry IV. *Siegburg* possesses a large government shot-factory, extensive calico-printing works, and other important industrial establishments. — Branch-line from *Siegburg* to *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte*, see p. 67.

After crossing the *Sieg*, a view of the Seven Mts. to the right is obtained. 19 M. *Hennef*. The castle of *Allner*, the property of the oculist Dr. Mooren of *Düsseldorf*, adjoining the wood to the left, stands at the confluence of the *Broel* and the *Sieg*. Farther on, to the left, the monastery of *Bödingen*, surrounded by vineyards, and the château of *Attenbach*. On the opposite side lies the village of *Blankenberg* (**Honrath*, with a terrace commanding a beautiful view), formerly an important fortified town, with a ruined castle; it is now a popular summer-resort. Tunnel.

Beyond (27 M.) *Eitorf* (**Gerlach*) a retrospect is obtained of the monastery of *Merten* on the hill to the right. The wooded hills enclosing the valley now increase in height. Two tunnels are passed through near *Herchen* and *Hoppengarten*. Near *Windeck*, with the castle of that name on the hill to the left, the railway and high-road pass through a deep cutting. 36 M. *Schladern* (diligence twice daily to *Waldbroel*). A new channel has here been constructed for the *Sieg*, while the old one has been left dry for a distance of 2 M. Tunnel. From (40 M.) *Au* a diligence plies twice daily to (10 M.) *Altenkirchen*, a town with 1600 inhab., near which the French under General Kleber defeated the Austrians in 1796. [*Marienstatt*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E., contains the interesting church of a Cistercian abbey of the 13th century.]

44 M. *Wissen*, also connected by diligence with ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Altenkirchen*. A little farther on, on the opposite bank of the *Sieg*,

risers the old château of *Schönstein*, the property of Prince Hatzfeld-Wildenburg.

At (51½ M.) *Betsdorf (Gobrecht)* the line divides: that to the left runs to *Siegen* (in ½ hr., see p. 51 and *Baedeker's Northern Germany*); that to the right to *Giessen*.

The line to *Wetzlar* and *Giessen* ascends the valley of the *Heller* to (56 M.) *Herdorf*, (58 M.) *Neunkirchen*, and (63 M.) *Burbach*, crosses the watershed between the *Heller* and the *Dill* near *Würgersdorf*, and threads its way through the *Hickengrund*. It next enters the *Dillthal*. 73 M. *Haiger*.

77½ M. *Dillenburg (Hirsch; Stadt Frankfurt)*, a picturesque town of 3900 inhab., with iron mines and a mining school. The *Wilhelmsturm*, 130 ft. high, was erected in 1872-75 on the site of the ruined castle of *Dillenburg*, in which *William of Orange*, the liberator of the Netherlands, was born in 1533. The tower contains several relics of the great patriot (adm. 30 pf.). Adjacent is the *Wilhelmslinde*, a lime-tree under which *William* received the Netherlands ambassadors in 1568.

80½ M. *Herborn* (670 ft.; *Metzler*), with an old castle, now a seminary; 84 M. *Sinn*. Beyond (89 M.) *Ehringshausen* the line enters the *Lahnthal*, and unites with the *Nassovian Railway* (from *Lahnstein* to *Wetzlar*, R. 27).

95 M. *Wetzlar*, see p. 198.

The line now ascends the *Lahn*, crosses the frontier of *Hessen* near *Dutenhofen*, and unites with the *Main-Weser* line at *Giessen*. The ruins of *Gleiberg* and *Fetzberg* are seen on the left.

103 M. *Giessen (*Kuhne*, near the station, R., L., & A. 3 m; **Einhorn; Rappe; Prinz Carl; Rail. Restaurant*; good beer and fine view at the *Felsenkeller*), situated on the *Lahn*, is mainly of modern origin, and contains 16,855 inhabitants. It is the seat of a university, founded in 1607, which is attended by about 450 students.

108½ M. *Langgöns*. About 3 M. to the left of (114 M.) *Butzbach* rise the considerable ruins of the castle of *Münzenberg*, destroyed in the *Thirty Years' War*. The higher (145 ft.) of its two towers commands an extensive view.

120 M. *Nauheim*. — *Hotels*. *BELLEVUE; *CURSAAL; HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE; MADLER; DEUTSCHER HOF; GOLDENER ENGEL. — *Private Apartments* at the *Villa Wagner, Villa Langsdorf*, etc. — It is advisable not to arrive late in the evening, as the hotels are often full during the season.

Restaurants. *Neuer Cursaal; Henkel; Reinhardt*.

Visitors' Tax for stay of more than 5 days, 1 pers. 12 m., 2 pers. 18 m., each additional member of a family 8 m.

Cabs. Per drive, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; two-horse 80 pf. or 1 m. Per hour: 2 m. 60, 8 m. 40, 8 m. 40 pf., or 5 m.

Nauheim, a small town of 2517 inhab., pleasantly situated on the N.E. slope of the *Taunus Mts.*, with regular streets, shady avenues, and pleasure-grounds, has of late become a favourite watering-place, visited by 5-6000 guests annually. The warm

saline springs, which are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, have been known for centuries, but did not begin to attract visitors until about 1840. Extensive evaporating-houses and salt-pans. The waters of the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Sprudel* (95° Fahr.), the *Grosse Sprudel* (90°), and the *Kleine Sprudel* (84°) are used for the baths, which are admirably fitted up. The *Curbrunnen*, *Carlsquelle* (somewhat resembling the Rakoczy of Kissingen), and the *Ludwigsquelle* (alkaline) are drinking-springs. Adjoining the *Trinkhalle*, at the E. end of the town, are several greenhouses. At the foot of the *Johannisberg*, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station, is the handsome *Conversationshaus*, with elegant rooms and a fine terrace. *Comp. Baedeker's Northern Germany.*

The train skirts the *Gradirhäuser* ('evaporating-houses'), crosses a lofty viaduct, and reaches —

122 M. *Friedberg* (**Hôtel Trapp*; *Restaurant Felsenkeller*, with view), a Hessian district-town with 4825 inhab., once a free imperial town. The Protestant *Liebfrauenkirche* is an interesting Gothic structure, built in 1290-1350, with towers dating from the 15th century. See *Baedeker's Northern Germany.*

125 M. *Buchenbrücken*; 127 M. *Nieder-Wöllstadt*. To the right rise the Taunus Mts. 130 M. *Gross-Karben*; 132 M. *Dortelweil*; 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vilbel*, near which the *Nidda* is crossed; 137 M. *Bonames*, station for Homburg (p. 214); 141 M. *Bockenheim*, with a handsome church, large barracks, and an ancient watch-tower.

143 M. *Frankfort*, see p. 199.

9. The Rhine from Cologne to Coblenz.

Comp. Maps, pp. 44, 56.

STEAMBOAT (60 M.) in 7-8 hrs. (down $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs.), fares 3m. 60, 2 m. 40 pf. *Piers* at Bonn, Königswinter, Rolandseck, Remagen, Lins, Andernach, and Neuwied; *small-boat* stations at Plittersdorf-Godesberg, Unkel, Nieder-Breisig, Brohl, St. Sebastian, etc. — Cabs, etc., at Cologne, see p. 23. — RAILWAY (57 M.) in 2-3 hrs. (7 m. 30, 5 m. 25, 3 m. 70 pf.), see R. 10.

In the following routes r. and l. indicate the position of towns, and other objects, with regard to the traveller ascending the river. The Left Rhenish and Right Rhenish railways, however, are named after the left (W.) and right (E.) banks respectively with regard to the traveller descending the river.

Soon after the steamer has quitted the majestic city of Cologne, with its cathedral, numerous towers, and lofty bridge, the château of *Bensberg* (p. 21), on an eminence 9 M. to the left, comes in sight. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. rises the *Erdenburg*, a hill surmounted by remnants of a wall, believed to be of ancient Germanic origin. Several small-boat stations (*Porz, Sürth, Wessling, Lüssdorf, Widdig*, and *Mondorf*) now follow, which the express steamers pass without stopping. Opposite the island of *Graupenwerth*, at the mouth of the Sieg, lies *Grau-Rheindorf*. On the hill-side, to the left, several miles inland, rises the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *Siegburg* (p. 52).

On the left we soon perceive the church of *Schwarz-Rheindorf*,

a curious structure, consisting of two stories, consecrated in 1151 by Archbishop Arnold of Wied, who is buried here. Beneath the dome is an octagonal aperture between the stories, 10 ft. in diameter, so that persons in the upper can distinctly hear the service performed in the lower. The object of this singular arrangement has never been satisfactorily explained. Interesting mural paintings of the 12th cent. were discovered in the lower church a few years ago during a restoration (comp. p. xxix). The exterior is also worthy of inspection, especially the remarkably-elegant miniature gallery which runs round the upper part of the church on the E. side.

To the right we next observe the *Jesuitenhof*, and then the *Wichelshof* (p. 71). As the steamboat approaches Bonn, the charms of the scenery of the Rhine gradually begin to present themselves. The lofty tower of the Münster, the handsome residences on the Rhine above the town, the long buildings of the University peeping from among the trees, and the grounds of the 'Alte Zoll' give the town a very attractive appearance when viewed from the steamboat.

r. **Bonn**, see Route 12.

After Bonn is quitted we enter the most picturesque and famous portion of the river. *Ramersdorf*, to the left, with woods in the background, was formerly a lodge of the Teutonic Order, the chapel of which was removed to the cemetery at Bonn (p. 75).

l. *Obercassel*, and railway-ferry to Bonn, see p. 68.

r. *Plittersdorf* (Restaurant Mundorf, with 'pension'), station for Godesberg (p. 66), 1 M. to the S.W.

l. *Niederdollendorf*, see p. 68.

On the right rises the handsome tower of the ruined castle of *Godesberg* (p. 66), on an eminence, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Rhine. On the bank lies *Rüngsdorf*.

l. *Königswinter* (150 ft.; p. 76), beyond which rises the **Drachensfels*. Ascent of the latter, and the *Seven Mountains*, see p. 77 et seq.

r. *Mehlem* (*Stern; Krone*), a small village, with a modern Romanesque church and numerous villas and gardens, is a railway-station (p. 66), and is connected with Königswinter by a ferry.

To the left, at first concealed by the islands, lie *Rhöndorf*, high above which towers the ruin on the *Drachensfels* (908 ft. above the Rhine; see p. 78), *Kommersdorf*, farther back, on the slope of the hill, and the scattered village of *Honnef* (p. 69).

The steamer next passes the islands of (r.) *Nonnenwerth*, or *Bolandswerth*, and (l.) *Grafenwerth*. On the former, peeping from the midst of trees, stands an extensive nunnery of very ancient origin, mentioned for the first time in a document of the 12th century. The nunnery was suppressed in 1802, but was reopened in 1845 as a girls' school under the auspices of Franciscan nuns (closed at present). The present buildings with the tower were erected after a fire in 1673, and a handsome new wing was added in 1869.

r. Rolandseck. — **Hotels.** BILLAU, at the pier; ROLANDSECK; *ROLAND; all with gardens and view. *DROKER, unpretending, 'pens.' 4 m.

Restaurants. *Schley; Railway Restaurant*, with fixed but high charges, magnificent **View from the terrace.

Boat to Nonnenwerth and back $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Rhöndorf and back $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; Königswinter $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 m. *Ferry* to Honnef 5 pf. — Donkey to Roland's Arch $\frac{3}{4}$, horse 1 m.; to the tower $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; for the return $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ more.

Rolandseck (rail. stat.), which lies at the foot of the first considerable heights on the W. bank of the Rhine, is one of the most beautiful and frequented spots on the river, and is surrounded with numerous villas and pleasant gardens, chiefly belonging to wealthy merchants from the Lower Rhine, and extending along the wooded slopes at the back of the village. Ascending from the station, by the *Hôtel Roland*, and passing a pavilion on the hill, we arrive in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. at the *Rolandsbogen*, or **Roland Arch* (500 ft. above the sea), the last relic of the *Castle of Rolandseck*, perched on a basaltic rock, 344 ft. above the Rhine. The *View hence, which is seen to best advantage by evening-light, is less extensive than that from the *Drachenfels*, but more picturesque, as it embraces the Seven Mts.

The castle is said to have been built by the knight Roland, the paladin of Charlemagne, who fell at the battle of Roncevaux. The earliest historical mention of it is in a document of 1040 or 1045, where it is called *Rulcheseck*; the convent on the island was named *Rulcheswerth*. In 1120 Archbishop Frederick partly restored the ruin for the purpose of defending his dominions against Henry IV. The fortress stood till the close of the 15th cent., when it fell entirely to decay. The beautiful legend connected with the castle and convent may be thus briefly told: —

The brave knight Roland, scouring the Rhine in search of adventure, found himself the guest of Count Heribert, lord of the Seven Mountains, at his castle of *Drachenburg*. According to custom the daughter of the host, the peerless Hildegunde, welcomed him with the offering of bread, wine, and fish. Her beauty riveted the gaze of the young knight, and Hildegunde and Roland were shortly affianced lovers. But their happiness was brief: Roland was summoned by Charlemagne to the crusade. Time sped on, and anxiously did Hildegunde await his return. But sad rumours came. The brave Roland was said to have fallen by the hands of the Infidels, and, the world no longer possessing any charm for the inconsolable Hildegunde, she took refuge in the 'Kloster' in the adjacent island of Nonnenwerth. The rumours, however, of the death of her betrothed were unfounded. Although desperately wounded, he recovered, and hastened to the halls of *Drachenburg* to claim his bride; but instead of being welcomed back by her fondly-remembered smile, he found that she was for ever lost to him. In despair he built the castle, of which one crumbling arch alone remains, and there lived in solitude, catching an occasional glimpse of a fair form passing to and fro to her devotions in the little chapel of the Kloster. At length he missed her, and soon the tolling of the bell and a mournful procession conveyed to him the heart-rending intelligence that his beloved Hildegunde was no more. From that moment Roland never spoke again; for a short time he dragged on his wretched existence, but his heart was broken, and one morning he was found rigid and lifeless, his glassy eye still turned towards the convent chapel.

The modern tower on the top of the hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the ruin, affords a wider prospect, embracing Godesberg, the spurs of the Seven Mts., and the plain between Bonn and Cologne. The key may be procured from the owner, Herr vom Rath, who lives opposite the *Hôtel Roland*; on Sun. the custodian is generally at the tower (25-50 pf.).

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the tower is the *Roderberg*, a crater, 340 yds. in diameter, and 60 ft. in depth, with a rounded margin. The bottom is now arable land, belonging to the farm of *Bruchhof*.

r. *Oberwinter* (Post). The retrospect hence is one of the finest on the Rhine. *Rolandseck*, and the *Drachenfels* with its castle, the cliffs of the *Wolkenburg*, and the whole of the peaks of the Seven Mts., upwards of thirty in number, form a picture of incomparable beauty, while the lovely island of *Nonnenwerth* and the grand river itself constitute the foreground. On the right bank is the flattened summit of the *Löwenburg*, with its ruin. The isolated cone to the extreme right is the *Hemmerich*.

In 1846 one-half of the *Birgeler Kopf*, a hill on the bank opposite *Unkel*, became detached and was precipitated towards the Rhine. Traces of the slip are still observable.

1. *Rheinbreitbach* (**Clouth*, with 'pension' and garden), a favourite summer-resort, lies at the entrance to a wide valley, which extends from the Rhine to the *Siebengebirge* (comp. p. 68). Fine view from the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Heilig*, a hill surmounted with a cross.

1. *Unkel* (*Clasen*; also rail. stat.) is a prosperous village, between which and Remagen the Rhine describes a wide curve. A little inland is the village of *Scheuren*. Of the numerous country-houses situated on both banks of the river, the most conspicuous is the chateau of *Marienfels*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below the *Apollinariskirche*.

r. *Remagen*. — Hotels. *HÔTEL FÜRSTENBERG* and *KÖNIG VON PREUSSEN*, on the Rhine, belonging to the same landlord, with gardens, first-class; *RHEIN-HÔTEL*, on the Rhine, next door to the *Fürstenberg Hotel*, R. & B. 2 m. 80 pf. — *DEUTSCHER KAISER*, at the station, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 60 pf.; *HÔTEL FASSBENDER*, *HÔTEL MONJAU*, and *HÔTEL CRAMER*, all in the principal street, with restaurants; *HORSTMANN*, at the railway-station; *ZUM APOLLINARISBERG*, a little below the town, moderate.

Carriages. To the *Apollinariskirche*, one-horse 1 m. 25 pf., two-horse 1 m. 50 pf.; to *Rolandseck* 4 or 6 m., there and back 7 m. or 10 m. 50 pf.; to *Altenahr* 10 m. or 13 m. 50 pf., there and back 14 or 18 m., or spending a night there 15 or 21 m.; *Laacher See* and back 14 m. 50 pf. or 18 m., by *Andernach* 18 or 22 m.

Remagen (rail. stat.), a small town with 3200 inhab., situated 13 M. above Bonn and 22 M. below Coblenz, is an excellent starting-point for excursions. It is mentioned as *Rigomagus* in the *Peutinger map* of Roman roads (p. xxiv), and Roman mile-stones, now preserved at *Mannheim* and *Bonn*, have been found here. *Remagen* was a place of some importance in the middle ages, but declined after the *Thirty Years' War*. It once belonged, like *Sinzig*, to the duchy of *Jülich*; in 1624 it came into the possession of *Pfalz-Neuburg*, and afterwards into that of *Pfalz-Baiern*, or the *Bavarian Palatinate*.

At the lower end of the town is the *Roman Catholic Church*, with a Romanesque nave and a Gothic choir, consecrated in 1246. In the interior are a handsome Gothic canopy and several sculptures of the 15th century. The Romanesque *Portal* adjoining the *Roman Catholic parsonage*, adorned with grotesque sculptures of the 12th cent., is worthy of inspection. Whether it originally belonged

to a palace or a church is unknown. At the upper end of the town is a new *Protestant Church*, in the Gothic style.

A road to the right near the Protestant church crosses the railway and the high-road and ascends through a hollow bordered by shady footpaths (donkey 1 m.; for the whole excursion $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.) to the (20 min.) top of the **Victoria-Berg*, with promenades, benches, and several different points of view (*Victoria-Tempel*, with a restaurant, *Eremitage*, *Hofreiden*, *Ahrplatte*), commanding a charming and varied prospect, best by evening-light. In the foreground is the *Apollinariskirche*, by which we may return to the town.

Immediately below Remagen a broad road, diverging to the left from the high-road, ascends the *Apollinarisberg*, a rock of clay-slate, rising abruptly from the road. On the way up is seen a Roman votive stone, now built into the wall, which was found during the construction of the railway, and bears an inscription referring to *Mercurius Ambiomarcis*. The *Apollinarisberg* is crowned by the elegant Gothic four-towered **Apollinariskirche*, erected in 1839 by *Zwirner*, the late eminent architect of the cathedral of Cologne, at the expense of Count Fürstenberg-Stammheim (d. 1859). This little church occupies the site of an ancient and much-frequented pilgrimage-shrine. In 1164 Frederick Barbarossa is said to have presented the head of the highly-revered St. Apollinaris, Bishop of Ravenna, to Archbishop Reinald von Dassele of Cologne, who was in the act of conveying it to Cologne, together with the relics of the Magi, when by some miraculous agency the vessel stopped in the middle of the river here, and refused to proceed until the head of the holy man had been deposited in a chapel recently erected on the *Apollinarisberg*. (It is now in the crypt.)

The church is open daily $9\frac{1}{2}$ -12 and 2-6 o'clock; on Saturdays and the eves of festivals $9\frac{1}{2}$ -12 and 2-4, on Sundays and holidays 11-12 and 1-3 o'clock (admission, 80 pf.). The **INTERIOR* is adorned with ten large **Frescoes* in the best style of modern German religious painting.

On the left, scenes from the life of the Saviour, by *Deger* and *Ittenbach*, on the right, from the life of the Virgin; central scene, Women of the Old Testament, by *Müller*; below, Meeting of St. Joachim and St. Anna, and Mary ascending the steps of the Temple, by *Ittenbach*. In the S. transept, St. Apollinaris consecrated bishop, and miraculous resuscitation of a girl; in the N., destruction of idols, death and beatitude of the saint, and a Crucifixion. In the choir on the right, Coronation of the Virgin; left, the Resurrection. On the external side of the arch, on the right, St. Joseph, on the left, *Mary and the Child, by *Deger*. In the *Chancel* the Saviour with the Virgin and St. John the Baptist, by *Deger*, St. Peter and St. Apollinaris with the four Evangelists, by *Ittenbach*. — The *CRYPT* contains the sarcophagus of the saint, of the 14th cent., surmounted by a modern statue by *Stephan* of Cologne. In the adjoining chapel is a painted crucifix carved by *Veit Stoss*.

Just before turning to the right to reach the chapel we pass a finger-post indicating the way to the top of the *Victoria-Berg* (see above; after 5 min. ascend to the right), which is reached hence in 20-25 minutes. [From the *Victoria-Berg* we may go on by the *Landskron* (p. 84) to *Neuenahr* (p. 81), a walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.]

Railway from Remagen to Ahrweiler, see p. 81.

Heppingen and the *Landskron* are reached by the road by which the traveller has ascended the *Apollinarisberg*, and which he follows to the right after returning to it from the church (see p. 82).

Opposite Remagen, near *Erpel* (rail. stat.; **Weinberg*, with veranda), rises the *Erpeler Lei* (666 ft. above the sea, 502 ft. above the Rhine), a basaltic cliff, the columns of which are thicker than those of the *Minderberg* and *Dattenberg* quarries (see below); fine view from the top (ascent from the N. side, in 25 min.). Above *Erpel* are (1.) *Kasbach* and *Linzerhausen*, the latter commanded by the ivy-clad ruins of *Ockenfels*.

1. *Linz* (rail. stat.; **Weinstock*, near the station, with a garden on the Rhine, 'pens.' $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Hôtel Hammerstein*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), an ancient town of the Electorate of Cologne with 3300 inhab., is still partly surrounded by walls and towers. The Romanesque **Church of St. Martin*, dating from the 13th cent., with a Gothic spire and other Gothic additions of the 16th cent., contains fine stained glass and an admirable winged picture of the old Cologne school (1463), representing the Annunciation and Crucifixion on the outer wings, the Annunciation and Coronation of the Virgin on the inner, and the Nativity, Adoration, Presentation in the Temple, and Christ appearing to his mother in the centre. This picture and the old frescoes were restored in 1850. Fine view from the *Donatusberg*, or *Kaiserberg*, which is crowned with a chapel. The environs of *Linz* yield good red wine.

The extensive **Basalt Quarries of Dattenberg* and the *Minderberg* near *Linz* deserve inspection, especially the latter. The road to the **MINDERBERG* ascends the valley to the E., past the *Sternhütte*. (Near the latter is a château of the Prince of Salm-Kyrburg; above it the *Renneberg* with a tower on the summit.) From the *Sternhütte* the path ascends to the left, and the quarry soon comes in view. It is a spacious hall of beautiful black prismatic columns of basalt, square or hexagonal in form, some of them upright, others heaped together in confused masses, each 3-10 in. in diameter, and sometimes 20 ft. in length. When struck they produce a clear metallic ring. The **View from the height above this quarry* (1420 ft. above the sea, 1256 ft. above the Rhine) is very fine. The traveller should now return by the *Kasbachthal* towards the W., at the mouth of which there is a tramway for the transport of the stone from the hill down to the valley (guide needless). The whole excursion takes about 3 hrs.

The columns in the quarry of **DATTENBERG*, situated in a side-valley about 1 M. above *Linz*, are as high as those at *Minderberg*, but much thicker. These basalts are chiefly exported to Holland, where they are used in the construction of dykes.

From (r.) *Krippe*, a small village on the Rhine, connected with *Linz* by a flying bridge, a path leads past the estate of *Godenhau* to the *Mineral Spring of Sinzig*, which contains carbonate of soda, and is free from iron.

Between Remagen and Nieder-Breisig the Rhine describes a curve which the railway and road cut off. The beautiful church of (r.) *Sinzig* (p. 65, on the railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the river) is visible from the steamboat.

We now pass (r.) the mouth of the *Ahr* (p. 80). The village of *Dattenberg* (see above) is next seen peeping from a ravine on the

left. On the same bank lies *Leubsdorf* with the *Saalkhof*, a small building with four turrets, anciently a royal château. Near it *Ariendorf*, with a château of Herr v. Lorch.

On the left we next observe the castle of *Arenfels*, erected by Henry of Isenburg, and named by him after his wife the Countess of Are. It is now the property of Count Westerholt, by whom it was handsomely restored under the directions of Zwirner, the architect of Cologne cathedral (open to visitors on Wed.). The *Rittersaal* contains some fine old weapons and pictures, and the grounds (open to the public) command beautiful views. — The *Malbergskopf* (1290 ft.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Hönningen), crowned with a cross commemorating the events of 1870-71, commands an extensive prospect.

1. *Hönningen* (**Zum Schloss Arenfels*; also rail. stat.), at the foot of *Arenfels*, and *Rheinbrohl* (*Traube*), with a fine modern Gothic *Church*, are large villages, situated in a fertile plain, beyond which the mountains to the left rise more abruptly from the river.

r. *Nieder-Breisig* (also rail. stat.; p. 65) lies opposite Hönningen. Near the S. end of the village stands part of the *Tempelhof*, an old Templars' Lodge. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. higher up, a path ascends the wooded hill to the château of —

r. *Rheineck*, the carriage-road to which winds up the N. and W. sides of the hill; on the Rhine, far below, lies the hamlet of *Thal Rheineck*. The square tower, 65 ft. in height, on the E. side, is the only relic of the old castle, erected in the 12th cent., which was destroyed by the French in 1689, and by the troops of the Electorate of Cologne in 1692, and finally burned in 1785. The knights of the castle became extinct in 1548. The new château, in the round-arch style, the property of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, was erected in 1832 by Lassaulx.

The INTERIOR (to which visitors are generally admitted; fee for 1 pers. 50-75 pf., a party 2-3 m.) contains several works of art. Picture by *Begas*, representing Emp. Henry IV. in the court of the château of Canossa. In the chapel the Sermon on the Mount and the Beatitudes by *Steinle*, frescoes, 1839-40. Crucified Christ in marble, by *Achtermann* of Rome. The *View from the garden (always open) embraces the course of the Rhine from Andernach to the Apollinarisberg.

On the right, the *Brohlbach* falls into the Rhine at *Brohl* (**Peter Brühl*; **Nonn Sen.*; **Nonn Jun.*; also railway-station), which adjoins the hamlet of *Nippes*, and is the depôt for the tuffstone quarried in the *Brohlthal*. Excursion through the *Brohlthal* to *Laach* (one-horse carriage 8 m.; gratuity extra), see p. 87.

1. *Nieder-Hammerstein* (Zwick), yielding good wine; then *Ober-Hammerstein* (Zur Burg Hammerstein), near which rises a massive rock of *grauwacke*, crowned with the ruin of *Hammerstein*. The Emp. Henry IV. resided in this castle for some time when persecuted by his son Henry V., and here he kept the imperial insignia till their removal by his usurping successor. During the Thirty Years' War the castle was successively occupied by Swedes, Spaniards, troops of Cologne, and soldiers of Lorraine, and it was at

length destroyed in 1660 by the Archbishop of Cologne, as being too powerful a neighbour to be tolerated.

On the heights, 4 M. to the E. of the Rhine, the course of the *Pfahlgraben*, a Roman intrenchment constructed as a protection against the attacks of the Germanic tribes, is distinctly traceable, and may be followed from Monrepos (p. 63) as far as the Seven Mts. (comp. p. 216).

Above (r.) *Fornich* rises the *Fornicher Kopf*, an extinct volcano (see p. xix).

r. *Namedy*, at some distance from the river, possesses a small Gothic abbey-church of the 15th cent., bisected by a row of slender columns, and an old mansion of the knights of Namedy. On the left lies the large village of *Leutesdorf* (**Moog-Eisen*; also rail. stat.), behind which rise productive vine-yards planted among the rocks. Below is an old Gothic church. On the right rises the wooded *Krahnenberg*. The mountains which confine the river now recede.

r. *Andernach* (**Hackenbruch*, Hoch-Str.; *Glocke*, Rhein-Allee, with restaurant; *Schäfer*, on the Schänzchen, near the Rhine, at the lower end of the town; also rail. stat.), an ancient little town with 5700 inhab., with narrow streets, and still to a great extent surrounded by its old walls, extends picturesquely along the bank of the river, above which rise conspicuously the old bastion, the *Rheinthor*, the crane, and the lofty tower at the lower end of the village, while the handsome parish-church with its four towers is visible in the background. Andernach was the Roman *Antunnacum*, or *Antonaco*, one of the fifty forts of Drusus. Subsequently to the 6th cent. it is frequently mentioned as a royal Franconian residence. In the middle ages it was an Imperial town, but was taken by the Electorate of Cologne in 1496; in 1688 it was burned by the French.

The **Parish Church*, dedicated to St. Genovefa, with its four towers and richly-decorated portals, is a fine late-Romanesque edifice (1206), without a transept. The still earlier choir, around which runs a gallery of small columns, dates from 1120.

Over the aisles runs a triforium. On the vaulting of the nave are the Imperial arms, with those of the town and of Hermann IV., Archbishop of Cologne (d. 1508). Choir re-decorated in 1856. Carved wooden pulpit brought in 1807 from the Abbey of Laach (p. 88). Late-Romanesque font.

At the upper end of the town, near the Coblenzer Thor, from a deep fosse, rise the ruins of the once fortified *Castle* of the electors of Cologne, with its handsome towers, erected in the 15th cent., and destroyed by the French in 1688. — The *Rathhaus*, a late-Gothic building of 1564, contains a few Roman antiquities.

The lofty round **Watch-Tower* on the Rhine, with an octagonal story above, adorned with a pointed frieze, was erected in 1451-68 and restored in 1880. The wide breach on the W. side was made by the French cannonade in 1688. — The picturesque *Crane* on the Rhine dates from 1554.

The lava millstones, the tufa, trass, and other volcanic products of the neighbourhood, form an important branch of commerce. — About ½ M. inland from Andernach is the extensive *Lunatic Asylum of St. Thomas*.

Railway from Andernach to Mayen, see p. 85. Digitized by Google

On the hill above the village of (1.) *Fahr* (Hufschmidt), which lies nearly opposite Andernach, is a handsome country-house. Farther up, on an eminence, stands the Romanesque *Feldkirche*, surrounded by fruit-trees; at its base lies the village of *Irlich*, near which the *Wiedbach* falls into the Rhine. The hill rising on the opposite bank, a little inland, is the *Plaidter Hummerich* (685 ft.). The steamboat next passes the mouth of the *Nette* (r.), on which, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. inland, are the extensive mills of the *Netter-Hof*, and soon stops at the pleasant and thriving town of —

1. *Neuwied* (**Anker*, **Wilder Mann*, both on the Rhine, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **Moravian Hotel*, frequented by English travellers; *Mader*, at the station of the right bank; *Hommer*, at the station of the left bank; railway on both banks, comp. pp. 64, 69). The town, with its broad, well-built streets, was founded in 1653, on the site of the village of Langendorf, which had been destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, by Count Frederick of Wied, who invited numerous settlers, without distinction of religion or payment of money. Under his auspices the town rapidly increased. The population (9700) consists of Protestants, Roman Catholics (3800), Moravian Brothers, Baptists, and Jews, who have lived together here in great harmony since that period. Starch, chicory, tobacco, and cigars are the principal products. The schools of Neuwied enjoy a high reputation, and are frequented by pupils from England as well as from all parts of Germany.

At the lower end of the town rises the spacious *Palace* of the Prince of Wied, with its fine *Park*. A building near the palace-gate, adjoining the street, contains a small *Collection of Roman Antiquities*, from Niederbiber (p. 63).

The *Moravian Brothers*, also called *Herrnhuter* from Herrnhut in Saxony, where they had established themselves after their expulsion from Moravia during the Thirty Years' War, occupy a separate part of the town. Their establishments afford an insight into the habits of this sect and are worthy of inspection. They were originally followers of John Huss, and their number increased enormously after his death. They now form a kind of religious republic, having their own laws both for public and private life, which are administered by their elders. The gravity and austerity of their manners and habits has gained for them the appellation of the Quakers of Germany. The unmarried brethren live in a separate building, and carry on different trades, the profits of which are devoted to the community. Fayence stoves and deerskin gloves are their best manufactures. Visitors are readily admitted, and are first conducted to the magazine, where they are expected to make some purchase. The establishment for the sisters is similarly conducted. They are recognised by their peculiar white head-dresses, fastened with ribbons of different colours, according to their age and condition — girls dark red, young unmarried women pink, married women blue, widows white. At stated seasons 'love-feasts' are celebrated in the church, accompanied by singing, prayers, a sermon, and tea-drinking. Their schools are well attended and in high repute.

EXCURSION FROM NEUWIED TO MONKREPOS AND ALTWIED. From the station of the Right Rhenish line (p. 69) we proceed to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Heddesdorf* and turn to the left, following the road which ascends the valley of the *Wied*. At the (1 M.) *Rasselstein Foundry*, the oldest puddling-work in

Germany, founded in 1824, walkers cross the stream and traverse the pleasant park of *Nothhausen* ("Restaurant"), following the right bank to *Segendorf*, while the carriage-road leads by ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Niederbiber*. Near the latter village in 1791, 1819, and 1857, were excavated extensive remains of a Roman castle, one of the largest on the Rhine, which, however, is not mentioned by any Roman author. The objects of interest found here are preserved in the museum of Neuwied, and include the silver standard of a cohort and a stone erected in 246 by the College of the *Victorienses Signiferi*, whence the fort was once erroneously supposed to have been named *Victoria*. The excavations have since been filled up. From ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Segendorf* a broad road ascends in windings; but these the pedestrian may avoid by taking the footpath to the left above *Segendorf*, by which *Monrepos* is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The villa on the brow of the hill is the seat of the Dowager Princess of Wied.

Monrepos (869 ft. above the Rhine), a château of the Prince of Wied, stands in a beautiful park and commands an extensive prospect (refreshments at the *Hahnhof*, to the W. of the château). The *Holzstoss* (reached in 10 min. from the back of the Schloss by a path through the beech wood in a straight direction) affords a good survey of a side-valley of the Rhine. A finer point is the "*Altwieder Aussicht*", the route to which is by the carriage-road to the E. of the Schloss, and then by the third path diverging to the right (stone way-post by a large oak). Footpaths descend hence in 20 min. to "*Altwied (Müller)*", a village situated on the Wied about 2 M. above *Niederbiber*, and commanded by the extensive ivy-clad ruins of the ancestral castle of the ancient Counts of Wied. — The *Braunsburg*, 1 hr. to the N.W. of *Niederbiber* (reached viâ *Oberbiber*), a ruined castle on a wooded height, commands a picturesque view.

Immediately above Neuwied, on the same bank, are the *Herrmannshütte*, the property of Herr Krupp of Essen, and the *Germania* foundry. On the opposite bank we next observe the village of —

r. *Weissenthurm*, with its small modern church. At the N. end of the village rises a square watch-tower, erected in 1370 by Kuno von Falkenstein, the extreme point of the dominions of the Electors of Trèves, which here adjoined those of Cologne. Above the village stands an obelisk to the French General *Hoche*, who crossed the Rhine here in 1797 with the army, and shortly afterwards died suddenly at Wetzlar, at the age of 30.

Above *Weissenthurm* are lime-kilns and a manufactory for preparing the Engers stone (see below); then *Urmitz* and *Kaltenengers*, opposite —

1. *Engers (Zur Römerbrücke; Restaurant Wettels*, opposite the railway-station), formerly '*Kunostein-Engers*', the ancient capital of the *Engersgau*. In 1386 Archbishop Kuno von Falkenstein (p. 104) erected a castle here with a round tower (the ivy-clad trunk of which rises below the château), to protect the navigators of the Rhine from the rapacious Counts of the Westerwald. The adjoining château, now a Prussian military school, was erected in 1758 by Elector Johann Philipp von Walderdorf. To the left a retrospect of *Monrepos* is obtained, to the right a view of the *Camillenberg* or *Karmelenberg* (1214 ft.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the river), near *Bassenheim*.

Near (1.) *Mühlhofen*, where the *Saynbach* falls into the Rhine, is the foundry of that name; farther back the *Concordia Foundry*. On a hill in the background of the valley rises the ruined castle of *Sayn* (p. 69).

On both banks of the river here is dug up a peculiar kind of pumice-stone conglomerate (p. 87). It is cut into squares, mixed with mortar, and dried, and is much valued as a building material for inside walls.

1. *Bendorf* (p. 69), at some distance from the river; farther up (r.), the villages of *St. Sebastian* and *Kesselheim*, opposite the *Niederwerth*, which conceals the town of (1.) *Vallendar* (p. 70).

On the long island of *Niederwerth* is a dilapidated village, with a convent-church built in 1500, containing a carved altar-piece and fragments of good stained glass. Edward III. of England resided here for a short time in 1337, and had several interviews with the Emp. Lewis and other princes.

1. *Mallendar*. On the hill above the village stands *Haus Besselich*, once the property of the Knights Templar, and afterwards an Augustine nunnery down to 1804, when it was secularised. On the hillside, higher up the river, is *Urbar*, surrounded by fruit-trees.

r. *Wallerstheim*, above it *Neuendorf*, chiefly inhabited by raftsmen. The smaller rafts generally halt here for the purpose of being formed into larger, which are sometimes 800-1000 ft. in length and 150-250 ft. in breadth; they are furnished with wooden huts for the crew, which frequently numbers 150 men.

The steamboat now passes the base of *Ehrenbreitstein*, opposite the influx of the Moselle, commanding a view of the picturesque old Moselle bridge, and stops at *Coblenz* (R. 16).

10. From Coblenz to Cologne.

Railway on the Left Bank.

Comp. Maps, pp. 44, 56.

56½ M. RAILWAY in 2-2¼ hrs. (fares 7 m., 5 m. 30, 3 m. 50 pf.). — Railway on the Right Bank, see R. 11.

Return-tickets (for 2 days; comp. p. xv) taken on either side of the river are available for the journey both going and returning on the opposite bank, and the traveller (1st or 2nd class) may sometimes find it convenient to break his journey and cross and recross the river repeatedly. The following are the corresponding stations: *Bingerbrück* and *Rüdesheim*, *Niederheimbach* and *Lorch*, *St. Goar* and *St. Goarshausen*, *Boppard* and *Camp*, *Rhens* and *Braubach*, *Capellen* and *Niederlahnstein*, *Coblenz* and *Ehrenbreitstein* (crossing the railway-bridge 50, 30, 20 pf. additional), *Neuwied* on the left and *Neuwied on the right* bank, *Andernach* and *Leutesdorf*, *Niederbreisig* and *Hönningen*, *Sinzig* and *Linx*, *Remagen* and *Unkel*, *Rolandseck* and *Honnef*, *Mehlem* and *Königswinter*, *Godesberg* and *Obercassel*, *Bonn* and *Beuel*. Views to the right. — Steamboat, see R. 9.

Coblenz, see R. 16. As the train crosses the *Moselle* a fine view of *Ehrenbreitstein* is obtained to the right. At the foot of the fortified *Petersberg* (1.) is the pyramidal monument of *Marceau* (p. 95). The train now traverses the extensive and fertile plain which stretches from *Coblenz* to *Andernach*. At (5½ M.) *Urmitz* are large stores of the *Engers* sandstone mentioned above.

8 M. *Neuwied* (steamb. stat., see p. 62). The station is ½ M. from the town on the opposite bank, with which communication is maintained by a steamer and a ferry-boat. The train crosses the

Nette, passes the lunatic asylum of *St. Thomas* (l. ; p. 61), once an Augustine nunnery, and reaches —

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Andernach* (steamb. stat.), see p. 61. The station is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, of which the church, the ancient tower, and walls are conspicuous. (Branch-line to *Magen*, see p. 85.) Beyond *Andernach* the train skirts the river and commands a fine *View in both directions (comp. pp. 61, 62).

Opposite (15 M.) *Brohl* (*Brohlthal*, etc., see R. 15) is the church of *Rheinbrohl*; the train then passes the foot of *Schloss Rheineck* and (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nieder-Breisig* (p. 60), opposite (r.) the castle of *Arenfels*. The line now cuts off the wide curve which the Rhine describes between *Niederbreisig* and *Remagen*.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sinzig* (*Deutsches Haus*), probably the Roman *Sentiacum*, a very ancient town with 2000 inhab., still partly surrounded by high walls, lies at the entrance to the *Ahrthal* (R. 14), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the river. It was once the site of a Franconian palace, afterwards an Imperial residence, which latterly belonged to the Duke of Jülich. Picturesquely situated on a slight eminence rises the handsome **Parish Church*, which was consecrated in 1220, a fine example of the late-Romanesque style, the round predominating, with very slightly projecting transepts, square turrets at the sides of the choir, and an octagonal tower rising over the centre. The interior has recently been restored and decorated. The N. transept contains a **Winged Picture* on a gold ground, representing the Crucifixion and Ascension, and the Death of Mary, by an early Cologne master, restored in 1855. At the foot of this eminence is a tasteful little Gothic château, built in 1858 by *Statz* of Cologne. On the *Heleneberg*, to the right of the line, and on the S. side of the town, rises another country-house with pleasant grounds.

The train now crosses the insignificant *Ahr*, from the valley of which rises the blunted cone of the *Landskron* (p. 81). This district is extremely fertile, and is called the '*Goldene Meil*'.

23 M. *Remagen* (steamb. stat.) and the *Apollinariskirche*, see pp. 57, 58. This is the station for the *Ahr Valley railway* (R. 14). The train returns to the river here; beautiful **Retrospect*. The peculiar stratification of the rocks is exposed to view in the railway-cuttings. The train runs close to the river, commanding a beautiful view of the opposite bank and the Seven Mountains (comp. p. 57).

27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bolandseck* (steamb. stat.; *Rail. Restaurant*, with magnificent **View, see p. 56). In the river lies the island of *Nonnenwerth*, a little below which rise the picturesque *Drachenfels* and the *Seven Mts.* on the opposite bank, forming the most conspicuous feature in the landscape until *Bonn* is reached.

The train now quits the river entirely. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mehlem*, the station for *Königswinter* on the right bank (p. 76; ferry, is $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Rhine. Comp. the Map, p. 74.

32 M. *Godesberg* (**Blinster*, with garden; **Adler*), a village with 2900 inhab., situated at the point where the valley of the Rhine begins to expand, is a favourite summer-resort, where wealthy merchants of Cologne, Elberfeld, and Crefeld have erected a number of handsome villas, surrounded by pleasant gardens. The Romanesque *Protestant Church* was erected by a wealthy merchant of Crefeld in 1857; another, near the station, was built quite lately. The *Roman Catholic Church*, in the Gothic style, was completed in 1862 from designs by Statz. The *Hydropathic Establishment* is much frequented. The alkaline chalybeate *Stahl-Quelle*, sunk afresh in 1864, at the entrance to the small *Gudenauer Thal*, at the foot of the *Draischberg*, was known to the Romans, as is proved by a votive tablet to *Æsculapius*, found on the castle-hill in the 16th cent., and now in the museum at Bonn. The *Bath Establishment* at the spring contains 40 bedrooms and 20 bath-rooms. Pleasant walks in the neighbourhood.

On an eminence (246 ft.), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the station, stands the *Castle of Godesberg* (400 ft. above the sea), with a handsome tower, 98 ft. high, which is ascended by 150 steps. Fine view from the summit. The ruin belongs to the Empress of Germany. The *Cemetery* of the village lies within the precincts of the castle.

At the base of the hill a Roman colony is said once to have flourished, while at the summit rose a fort, supposed to have been founded by the Emp. Julian (A.D. 360), and a temple of Jupiter, afterwards a Christian church. The castle was erected in the 13th and 14th cent. by the archbishops of Cologne as a place of refuge during their frequent feuds with their subjects, who on several occasions carried the war as far as Bonn. In 1583 the Bavarians, fighting in support of Archbishop Ernest of Bavaria against the deposed Gebhard of Waldburg, who had become a Protestant, blew up the castle, which was defended by Count Adolph of Neuenahr, the last of his family. The tower alone escaped destruction.

On the right, as Bonn is approached, immediately after the train has crossed the Bonn and Coblenz road, is seen the **Hochkreuz*, a Gothic column 30 ft. high, erected in 1332-49 to a knight, who is said to have fallen in a duel at this spot, and restored in 1854. On the hill to the left is the *Rosenburg* (p. 74), and farther off the *Kreuzberg* (p. 74). To the right appears Bonn with its conspicuous new Protestant church and its lofty minster-tower.

36 M. *Bonn* (steamb. stat.), see p. 70; railway-ferry to Ober-cassel, see p. 67.

Near (40 M.) *Reisdorf* rises a mineral spring resembling that of Selters. To the W., at a little distance from the line, is a chain of low and partly-wooded hills called the *Vorgebirge*, on which numerous villages with orchards and country-houses are situated. The last vineyards in the land of the grape are now passed. — 44 M. *Sechtem*. Before reaching —

47 M. *Brühl* (*Pavillon*; *Belvedere*) the train intersects the park of Brühl, passing the château of *Falkenlust* on the right, which was once a hunting-lodge of the electors, but is now private

property, and stops opposite the royal *Palace of Brühl*, a handsome building, erected by Elector Clement Augustus in 1728. During the French period Marshal Davoust resided in it for several years. It was restored in 1842 by Frederick William IV., and has since been frequently occupied by the royal family. The interior is shown by the castellan. The finely-decorated halls contain old portraits of Rhenish electors and other princes. The garden and park are favourite places of resort, and are always open to the public. Brühl itself is a small town with 3500 inhabitants. Near the station is a hydropathic establishment. — A branch-line runs from Brühl to the St. Pantaleon station (p. 21) on the S. side of Cologne.

50 M. *Kalscheuren*, junction for the Eifel Railway mentioned at p. 181. The crowded houses of Cologne soon come in sight. The train describes a curve round part of the town, above whose ramparts tower the imposing cathedral and other churches, intersects the old fortifications on the N. side, and enters the central station at — 56½ M. Cologne, see R. 3.

11. From (Cologne) Deutz to Obercassel (Bonn) and Ehrenbreitstein (Coblenz).

Railway on the Right Bank.

Comp. Map, p. 56.

55 M. From Deutz to *Troisdorf* in ½ hr. (fares 1 m. 35, 1 m. 10, 80 pf.); from *Troisdorf* to *Ehrenbreitstein* in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 5 m. 60, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.). The express train starts from the Central Station at Cologne. — From Bonn by steam-ferry to *Obercassel*; thence to *Ehrenbreitstein* in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 80, 2 m. 45 pf.).

The traveller bound for Coblenz should take a ticket to *Ehrenbreitstein* only, the station of which is nearer the principal hotels of Coblenz than the station of the latter. The railway from *Ehrenbreitstein* to Coblenz crosses the river above the bridge-of-boats, describing a circuit of nearly 2 M. (fares 50, 30, 20 pf.). It should also be observed that all the quick through-trains from Cologne to Bonn, Coblenz, Mayence, and Frankfurt run on the left bank of the river (R. 10).

From Cologne to (12½ M.) *Troisdorf*, see R. 8. — 14 M. *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Hütte*, an extensive foundry, is connected by a branch-line with the small town of *Siegburg*. The train crosses the *Sieg*, and returns to the Rhine at (18 M.) *Beuel* (p. 73), opposite *Bonn* (p. 70; omnibus to the bridge-of-boats or the ferry 20 pf.).

20½ M. *Obercassel* (* *Wolfsburg*, with veranda and garden), a thriving little town of 18,000 inhab., with an old church-tower and a large cement-factory, lies on the Rhine amidst fruit-trees, and affords pleasant summer-quarters. Well-constructed walks lead to the *Steinerne Häuschen* (¾ M. from the station; fine view), the quarries of the *Rabenlei*, *Heisterbach* (p. 79; 2 M.), and other picturesque points in the neighbourhood. At the village of *Küdinghofen*, 2 M. to the left of the station, rises the *Ennert* (518 ft.), crowned by the *Foveaux-Häuschen*, which commands a beautiful view. Adjacent are extensive basalt quarries. — Obercassel is con-

nected with the Left Rhenish Railway by a steam-ferry, and our train is here joined by passengers from Bonn. Travellers bound for Siegburg, Troisdorf, and Deutz generally change carriages here, while those for Bonn keep their seats and are ferried across the river.

22½ M. Dollendorf is a good starting-point for excursions among the Seven Mts. The station (Restaurant zur Weintraube) lies between the villages of *Nieder-Dollendorf* (Krone), on the Rhine, and *Ober-Dollendorf* (Thiebes), at the mouth of the Heisterbach valley. *Heisterbach* (p. 79) is 1½ M. distant by the road. *View from the *Pfaffenröttchen*.

23½ M. Königswinter (p. 76) is the favourite starting-point for exploring the beautiful scenery of the Seven Mts. The station lies at the lower end of the town. The valley of the Rhine now contracts. The train skirts the base of the *Drachenfels* and runs close to the river.

26 M. Rhöndorf (*Hôtel-Pension Drachenfels; Pension Wolkenburg*), a pleasant summer-resort, 1 M. to the S. of Honnef. On the lateral wall of the church is a well-preserved tombstone, in trachyte from the *Drachenfels*, of the last knight of the *Drachenfels*, with armorial bearings and date 1530, brought here from the abbey of Heisterbach. — From Rhöndorf to the Löwenburg, 3½ M., see p. 80; to the *Drachenfels* 40 min., by a new bridle-path; to Königswinter 1 M.

27 M. Honnef. — Hotels. *HÔTEL KLEIN, *HÔTEL-PENSION NIZZA, both with gardens and views; HÔTEL DE BERGHES, well spoken of; ZUM SIEBENGEBIRGE; WEINSTOCK; HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE, at the station. — *Pension Adams, Pension Kercher*, both with gardens.

Carriages. From the station to Honnef, for 1-2 pers., one-horse 60, two-horse 80 pf., each additional pers. 25 pf.; to *Rolandseck Ferry*, one-horse 1¼, two-horse 1¾ m.; to *Königswinter* 1½ or 2 m., there and back 2½ or 3 m.; to the *Margarethenhof* 4½ or 6 m.; to the *Löwenburger Hof* 6½ or 9 m., there and back 9 or 12 m.; for half-a-day 7 or 12, whole day 12 or 20 m.

Honnef, a scattered village with 4400 inhab., lies ½ M. to the left of the railway, in a luxuriantly-fertile plain, about 3 M. long and 1 M. broad, which extends between the S.W. base of the Seven Mts. and the Rhine. It is one of the pleasantest and sunniest spots on the Rhine, being sheltered from the N. and E. winds by the Seven Mts., and surrounded by vineyards and orchards. Like Rhöndorf and Rheinbreitbach, it has increased considerably within the last few years, and owing to its genial climate and pretty scenery has become a favourite summer-resort. A number of villas, some of which are let to visitors, have lately sprung up here and at the adjacent villages of *Sellhof, Beuel, Bondorf, and Rommersdorf*.

ENVIRONS. Beautiful walk of 2 hrs.: by the farm of *Zicklenburg* to *Menzenberg* (on the slope of the hill is grown the best red wine of the district), past the large *Hager-Hof*, by a footpath to *Rheinbreitbach* (p. 57), and back by the road to Honnef. Other excursions: by *Menzenberg* to the *Hager Köppelchen* (½ hr.; fine view); over the *Heidentamm* to the **Haanenburg* (¾ hr.), the tower of which commands a fine view; to the (1 hr.) *Letberg* (1142 ft.), a basaltic hill commanding a beautiful view, the

way to which is indicated by a guide-post at the S. end of Honnef. — Near Rheinbreitbach (p. 57) are the old copper and lead-mines of the *Virneberg*, which were known to the Romans.

From Honnef to the *Löwenburg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see p. 80.

In the Rhine, to the right, lie the islands of *Nonnenwerth* and *Grafenwerth*; on the opposite bank are the picturesque arched ruin of *Rolandseck* and the village of that name. The village of *Rheinbreitbach* (p. 57) is next passed, opposite which is *Oberwinter*. At (24 M.) *Unkel* (p. 57) the train quits the fertile plain which lies at the foot of the Seven Mts., and passes *Erpel*, opposite to which lies *Remagen* with the elegant *Apollinariskirche* (pp. 57, 58).

34 M. *Lins* (p. 59) lies opposite the mouth of the Ahr, above which, a little inland, rises the handsome church of *Sinsig*. The train next passes *Leubsdorf*, *Schloss Arenfels*, and *Ariendorf*. Opposite (38 M.) *Hönningen* (p. 60) is *Nieder-Breisig*, a little above which rises *Schloss Rheineck*. The train passes *Rheinbrohl*, with its Gothic church (opposite the *Brohl Valley*, p. 87), and *Nieder- and Ober-Hammerstein*, at the base of the *Hammerstein*. On the opposite bank, a little above ($43\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Leutesdorf* (p. 61), the picturesque and ancient town of *Andernach* (p. 61), with its round tower and handsome church in the background, comes in sight. The valley of the Rhine expands, and we obtain a pleasant view of *Neuwied* on the right, and *Netterhof* on the left bank. The train crosses the *Wied*, skirts the park of the Prince of Wied, and stops at —

47 M. *Neuwied* (p. 62). The station is a little to the E. of the town. The train now runs inland and traverses an extensive plain, but returns to the river at ($49\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Engers* (p. 63), beyond which are several iron-works.

50 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bendorf (Nassauischer Hof)*, a small town with 4000 inhab., situated amidst orchards $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of the line, with an interesting Romanesque church.

EXCURSION TO SAYN. The village of *Sayn (Burg Sayn or Post, with garden; Friedrichsberg)*, with extensive iron-works belonging to Herr Krupp of Essen, and a château and park of Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein-Sayn, commanded by the ruined castle of Sayn, is situated in the *Saynthal*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bendorf and the same distance from Engers.

**Schloss Sayn* (generally shown on Sundays and Thursdays, 1-5 o'clock; proceeds of admission-fee devoted to charity; the attendant also expects a trifling fee) is handsomely fitted up and contains a choice *Collection of Modern Pictures*. Among them, *Krüger*, Portrait of the Russian field-marshal Wittgenstein, grandfather of the present proprietor; *Hor. Vernet*, Return from hawking (portraits of the princess and her family); other works by *Gudin* (d. 1880), *Isabey*, *Wappers*, *Verboeckhoven*, *Granet*, *Winterhalter*, *Decamps*, &c.; smaller works by *Wouwerman*, *F. Bol*, and others. Also sculptures by *Bartolini* and *L. Bienaimé*, and several busts by *Rauch*. In the entrance-hall is a colossal wooden figure of Henry III. of Sayn, originally belonging to his sarcophagus in the neighbouring abbey of Sayn, of which he was the founder. The CHAPEL, a tasteful modern Gothic structure, with a crypt, contains a figure of Christ in ivory, said to be by *Giovanni da Bologna*, and stained glass from Munich.

The **Park* lies on the slope of the hill, on which are situated the extensive ruins of the old *Castile* erected in the 10th cent. and destroyed by the French in the Thirty Years' War, the ancestral seat of the once

powerful counts of Sayn. On the slope of the hill are the ruined castles of *Stein* and *Reifenberg*.

We may now return to the Rhine by the *Friedrichsberg*, or *Renneberg*, a park whence a fine view is obtained. Thence to Engers $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Farther up the Saynthal, through which ascends the road to Altenkirchen, are the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) ruins of the castle of *Isenburg*, the ancient seat of a still existing family.

About 2 M. to the N. of Sayn rises the spire of *Heimbach*, near which are the ruins of the ancient abbey of *Rommersdorf*, with fine cloisters and chapter-house, erected about 1200, now the property of the Duke of Arenberg, and used as farm-buildings.

$53\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Vallendar** (*Anker; Albert*; local steamer to Coblenz), a busy little town with 3700 inhab. who carry on a brisk river-traffic, lies on an arm of the Rhine opposite the island of *Niederwerth* (p. 64). On the banks of the river are large depôts of the Höhr pottery (see below). On a height above the town stands the handsome *Church*, built by Lasaulx in the round-arch style in 1839, with a tower of the 15th cent.; it contains some stained glass, representing the Madonna enthroned, designed by Hess. *Weitersburg*, on the hill $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Vallendar, commands a beautiful view of the Rhine with its islands and its banks from Andernach to Coblenz. About halfway up the hill is a summer-house of the Vallendar Casino, to which visitors are admitted on introduction by a member.

In the valley at the back of Vallendar rise ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the Romanesque towers of the nunnery of *Schönstatt*, which was abandoned in 1567, and afterwards destroyed by the Swedes. The nave of the church has entirely disappeared. Adjoining it is a cloth-factory. A good road ascends hence through a picturesque grassy valley, flanked by wooded hills, to (3 M.) Höhr (*Müllenbach*), a thriving village on the hill, at which, together with the neighbouring villages of *Grenshausen* and *Arzbach*, earthenware, useful and ornamental, is largely manufactured.

A little farther on, a picturesque view is obtained of Coblenz and the mouth of the Moselle. The station at *Ehrenbreitstein* (p. 95) lies at the foot of the precipitous rock on which the fortress is situated.

12. Bonn.

Hotels (Plan, p. 74). *STERN* (Pl. a; B, C, 4), in the market-place; **ROYAL HOTEL* (Pl. b; A, 4), Coblenzer-Str. 11, with a garden on the Rhine; these two of the first class, with corresponding charges; *BELLEVEU* (Pl. c; A, 4), Coblenzer-Str. 35, R. 2-3 m., B. 1 m.; **HOTEL KLEY* (Pl. d; B, 5), Coblenzer-Str. 1, R. 2 m., L. 40, D. 2 m. 50, A. 60, B. 80 pf., also a restaurant and hôtel garni; these last two also have gardens on the Rhine; **RHEINISCH* (Pl. e; B, 5), on the Rhine, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., A. 60, B. 1 m., D. 2 m. 50 pf. — *HÔTEL CENTRAL* (*Brown's*; Pl. h, B 4), Münster-Platz 2; **RHEINISCHER HOF* (Pl. f; C, 4) and **SCHWAN* (Pl. g), both in the Stern-Strasse, near the market, are good second-class inns; *HÔTEL EINTRACHT*, Sandkaul 15, also a 'pension'. — *Hôtels Garnis* and *Pensions*. *HÔTEL ET PENSION DU NORD*, Quantius-Str. 1, at the corner of the Poppelsdorfer Allee, near the station; *PENSION LÜHRMANN*, Evangelische-Kirch-Str. 3; *PENSION ANGLAISE*, Endenicher Allee 2; *GRÖYEN*, Erste Fährgasse 2; *ZILLES*, Coblenzer-Str. 27, at the Hofgarten; *REES*, Venusberger Weg.

Restaurants. **Ferris*, Wenzelgasse 50; *Clouth*, Sandkaul 13; *Brewer*, Markt 13. — *Café. Hôtel Kley*, see above. — *Beer: Voss*, Wenzelgasse 54, also oyster-rooms; *Kaiserhalle*, at the station; *Nettelhoven*, Neugasse 2;

Beethovenhalle, *Vierecks-Platz*; *Adorf*, *Strassburger Tavern*, *Münster-Platz*. — Confectioner. **Laubinger*, Markt 5.

Newspapers and restaurant in the *Lese- und Erholungs-Gesellschaft*, opposite the University; the *Academic Reading-Room* contains upwards of 300 newspapers and periodicals; visitors may be introduced to either of these by a member.

Bathing Establishments on the Rhine, above the town, with swimming and warm baths. There are also warm-baths at the *Bonner Badeanstalt*, at the entrance of the *Baumschuler Allee*.

Cabs. Per drive in the town, 1-2 pers. 60 pf., each additional pers. 25 pf., box 10 pf.; per hour 2 m., with two horses 2 m. 50 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 21), *Münster-Platz*.

English Church Service in the University Church at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. (4 p.m. in winter). — *Presbyterian Church*, *Lenne-Str.*; services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Chief Attractions. Exterior of the *Münster* (p. 73), Monument of *Beethoven* (p. 73); view from the *Alte Zoll* (p. 72); walk to *Poppelsdorf* (p. 74).

Bonn, a town with 31,600 inhab., the seat of a University founded in 1818 and attended by 1100-1200 students, is pleasantly situated on the W. bank of the Rhine, at the N. entrance to the narrower and more picturesque part of the valley of the river. It has recently become a very prosperous place, and a favourite residence of English and other visitors. The pleasant villas with their gardens on the Rhine, situated on the *Coblenzer Strasse* above the town, the shady promenades of the *Hofgarten*, the *Poppelsdorfer Allee*, and the view from the *Alte Zoll*, all contribute to render the town very attractive, while the fine towers of the *Münster* and the new Protestant church also enhance the general effect.

Bonn, the *Bonna*, or *Castra Bonniensis* of the Romans, frequently mentioned by Tacitus, and probably founded by Drusus, was one of the first Roman fortresses on the Rhine, and the headquarters of several legions. The Roman *Castrum*, which was very extensive, stood near the end of the modern *Steinweg* or *Heerweg*, at the *Wichelshof*, to the N. of the town, as is proved by excavations made in 1818 and by recent investigations. In the middle ages Bonn was a place of little importance until 1267, when the Archbishop of Cologne transferred his residence and seat of government hither (comp. p. 25). The German kings, Frederick of Austria (1314) and Charles IV. (1346), were crowned in the *Münster*.

The Protestant tendencies of Hermann of Wied and Gebhard of Waldburg, Archbishops of Cologne in the 16th cent., principally manifested by the latter in his marriage with the nun Agnes of Mansfeld, for which he was declared an apostate and banished from his Electorate, brought Bonn into great trouble. In the Dutch War of Independence, in the Thirty Years' War, and especially in the Spanish War of Succession, Bonn suffered repeatedly from sieges. That of 1689 was conducted by Elector Frederick III. of Brandenburg (King Frederick I.) at the head of the Imperial and allied troops. Marlborough and other celebrated generals took part about the same time in the operations against the town. The walls were levelled in 1717, in accordance with the Peace of Rastatt. — Under the Electors of the 18th cent. Bonn was very prosperous, and one of them in 1777 founded an *Academy*, elevated to a *University* seven years later by Emperor Joseph II. On 7th Oct., 1794, the French marched into the town, and in 1797 the university was closed.

Under the French Bonn suffered much, and its population decreased from 9500 to 7500, but since its recovery by the Prussians in 1815 and the foundation of the Friedrich-Wilhelm University it has gradually revived.

The University Buildings (Pl. B, 4, 5), originally the electoral Palace, erected in 1717-1790, and partly rebuilt after a fire in

1777, occupy the S. side of the town, and are the most extensive in Germany (600 yds. in length). They are well fitted up and contain the *Lecture Rooms* (with the exception of the agricultural and most of the medical), the *Library* (Pl. 6) of 250,000 vols., adorned with busts of Niebuhr, Schlegel, Arndt, etc., a valuable *Collection of Coins* (4000 Greek and Roman and 400 mediæval), a *Museum of Antiquities* (see below), and a *Physical Cabinet*. The *Aula* or hall (keys kept by the head-porter, under the arcades to the left; 75 pf.) is adorned with frescoes emblematical of the four faculties, executed by Cornelius's pupils, Förster, Götzenberger, and Hermann. The 'theology' was begun by Cornelius himself in 1824. The old chapel of the Electoral palace is now a Protestant place of worship (Church of England service, see p. 71).

The **Academical Museum of Art* (entrance near Pl. 6, in the Franziskaner-Strasse; fee 75 pf.; catalogue by Prof. R. Kekulé 3 m.), a very meritorious collection, is constantly receiving additions. It contains upwards of 700 casts, statues, reliefs, etc., some of them originals, arranged chronologically. The collections are to be removed to a new building in the Hofgarten.

The **Museum of Antiquities* (custodian in the Franziskaner-Str., see above; catalogue 2 m.) is an interesting collection of monuments and other objects, mainly of the Roman period, found in the Rhenish province and Westphalia, some of them being from the excavations at the Wichelshof (p. 71). The most interesting are the votive tablets to *Mercurius Arvernus* (Nos. 19, 20), to *Hercules Saxanus* (21-24), to the Germano-Celtic maternal deities (28-82), and to the Teutonic goddesses *Alaisivia* (83) and *Hudana* (64, 67); Votive stone of a legate, with a metrical account of his official career; 60-70. Mithras Reliefs; *82. Tomb-relief of a centurion and his two freedmen, who fell at the battle of the Teutoburgian Forest ('*bellum Varianum*'); 98. Relief of a Roman standard-bearer; 225. Relief of the flight of Iphigenia; Fragments of a Roman wall with frescoes of the battles of the Amazons; 204. Mosaic portrait of an Abbot of Laach; smaller Roman and Franconian antiquities.

Passing through the *Coblenser Thor*, which intersects the E. wing of the university (Pl. B, 4), and has its façade adorned externally with a figure of the Archangel Michael, we reach the newest quarter of the town, called the *Coblenser Strasse*, which skirts the E. side of the Hofgarten, and consists of hotels, villas surrounded by gardens, and other handsome buildings. No. 53 contains a small *Collection of Antiquities* (fee). — No. 75 Fährasse, the second cross-street to the left, was the residence of the poet Arndt, who died here in 1860.

VESTIBULE. Roman stone monuments. — **GROUND-FLOOR.** Large collection of black Franconian goblets, with inscriptions, found in a grave at Meckenheim; gold ornaments from Waldalgesheim; fine enamels and engraved glass. — **UPPER FLOOR.** Valuable collection of Roman glass; a *Vas diatretum*; Etruscan bronze vessels, clasps, keys, etc.

The extensive *Hofgarten* (Pl. A, B, 4), with its fine old avenues, is a favourite promenade. On the W. side of the garden rises the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 18), a Gothic edifice of brick, erected by Dieckhof in 1866-71, with a lofty tower. — A new building for the *Academical Museum of Art* is being erected here.

Close to the Coblenz Gate is the entrance to the *Alte Zoll*

(Pl. 1), an old bastion on the bank of the Rhine, commanding a fine *View of the river and its opposite bank, including Beuel, Bensberg, Siegburg, and the Seven Mts. In the centre is a *Monument* (Pl. 3; B, 5) to the poet *Ernst Moritz Arndt* (1769-1860), in bronze. The figure leans with the left hand on a trunk of oak, whilst the right points towards the Rhine. The two French guns here, captured in the late war, were presented by Emp. William. An inclined plane descends from the Alte Zoll to the Rhine.

The side of the old town next the Rhine is unattractive. At the lower end are several *Clinical Establishments* (Pl. D, 6, 5) belonging to the university. A steam and other ferry-boats cross hence to the village of *Beuel* (rail., stat., see p. 67), on the opposite bank.

The central point of the business of the town is the triangular *Market Place* (Pl. B, C, 4), to which the principal streets of the old town converge. In the centre of it rises a *Fountain Column*, erected by the citizens in 1777 in honour of the last but one of the Electors of Cologne. The *Rathhaus*, with its lofty flight of steps, was completed in 1782.

The **Münster* (Pl. 12; B, 3), a cruciform church with two choirs, four small towers, and a lofty octagonal principal tower over the cross, is an imposing and picturesque example of the late-Romanesque style. It was formerly an archdeanery of St. Cassius and St. Florentius, and, like many Rhenish churches, traces its foundation to Constantine. The W. part of the crypt and the part of the church above it date, however, from the 11th, the end of the choir from the middle of the 12th, and the nave, transept, and chief tower from the 13th century. The building is undergoing restoration.

The INTERIOR is remarkable for its handsome proportions. It contains a bronze statue of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, in the mannerist style, cast at Rome in 1756; two bas-reliefs representing the Nativity and Baptism of Christ over the altars in the nave and transept to the right, well-executed Italian works of the 17th or 18th century. Near the chief portal is the *Sarcophagus* of Archbishop Engelbert von Falkenburg (d. 1274). The interesting old *Crypt* was recently restored.

The ancient *Chapter House* adjoining the church is now the parsonage. *Cloisters*, with pillars possessing beautiful capitals, of the 12th century.

The other churches, the Gothic *Minoritenkirche* (Pl. 14; C, 4), with cloisters dating from the beginning of the 14th cent., the *Jesuitenkirche* (Pl. 13; C, 4; Old Catholic), and the *Stiftskirche* (Pl. 16; D, 4), are unattractive. The modern-Gothic *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. 17; A, 4) contains good stained glass, designed by Steinle.

The bronze **Statue of Beethoven* (Pl. 4), in the MÜNSTERPLATZ (Pl. B, C, 3), executed by *Hähnel* of Dresden, was inaugurated in presence of Queen Victoria in 1845. The celebrated composer (1770-1827) was born in the Bonngasse, No. 20 (Pl. 5; C, 4). His father was a tenor-singer, and his grandfather (a native of Antwerp) band-master to the Elector. No. 7 Rheingasse, to which Beethoven's parents removed after his birth, also bears an inscription.

The ***Poppelsdorfer Allee** (Pl. A, 2), the principal promenade of the town, a quadruple avenue of beautiful horse-chestnuts, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and flanked with handsome villas and gardens, leads from the **Kaiser-Platz**, adjoining the **Hofgarten** and the University, towards the W. to the **Poppelsdorfer Schloss**. At the end next the town it is crossed by the railway. To the right is the *Railway Station* (Pl. B, 3). Farther on, to the left, a little back from the avenue, is the handsome *Observatory* (Pl. 23; A, 2) with its seven turrets, erected in 1839-46 under the superintendence of Prof. Argelander (d. 1875).

The **Poppelsdorfer Schloss** (Pl. A, 1), formerly a residence of the Electors, erected in 1715-46, but presented to the university in 1818, now contains the ***Natural History Collections**.

The collection of minerals and fossils, originated by the indefatigable Prof. Nöggerath and arranged by Prof. G. vom Rath, is particularly worthy of inspection, as the specimens illustrate the geology of the Seven Mts. (B. 13) and Bifel (B. 26). It was enriched in 1875 by the purchase (for 144,000 m.) of the collection of Dr. Krantz. The *'Grottensaal'*, fitted up in the time of the Electors, contains mining-models and also reliefs of the Rhine, Seven Mts., &c. Custodian's lodge to the left of the entrance (fee 75 pf., for a party $1\frac{1}{2}$ 2 m.).

The *Botanical Garden* adjoining the palace (open Tues. and Frid. 3-7; at other times fee as above) is well kept and contains a palm-house and extensive hot-houses.

To the N. of the Poppelsdorfer Schloss rises the **Chemical Laboratory** (Pl. A, 1), a palatial building, designed by the architect *Dieckhoff* and the Berlin chemist *Hofmann*, one of the most extensive and best organised in the world, completed in 1868. — Behind the laboratory is the handsome **Anatomy Building** (Pl. 2; A, B, 1), designed by *Neumann*, and completed in 1872. Opposite, on the W., is the new *Physiological Institute*. — In the vicinity are the extensive buildings of the *Agricultural Academy*, fitted up in 1847, comprising lecture-rooms, collections, a laboratory, etc.

Above Poppelsdorf, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Schloss, rises the ***Kreuzberg** (400 ft. above the sea-level), crowned with a conspicuous white church. It originally belonged to a monastery erected by Elector Ferdinand of Bavaria in 1627, and contains the *'Holy Steps'* of Italian marble (in the chapel behind the altar), constructed about 1750. These steps, 23 in number, must be ascended only on the knees, and are an imitation of the *Scala Santa* at the Lateran. Beautiful view from the tower.

Kessenich, a village with pleasant country-houses, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bonn, is reached by a road diverging from the middle of the Poppelsdorf Avenue to the left. On the slope of the *Vorgebirge* (p. 66), immediately above it, rises the *Rosenburg*, a small château with pretty grounds. The margin of the *Kessenicher Schlucht* (Casseleruhe), a gorge higher up, commands a charming ***View of Godesberg**, the Seven Mts., etc. Beyond the gorge are the drill-ground and rifle-ranges of the Bonn garrison. Another favourite point of view is the *Dottendorfer Höhe*, a few minutes' walk farther in the direction of Godesberg, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bonn. Foot-paths lead along the lower hills to Godesberg (p. 66). Another pleasant walk may be taken to **Endenich**, where there is an asylum for the insane, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Poppelsdorf.

The ***Cemetery** (Pl. D, 2, 3), $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Sternthor, is the resting-place of many eminent men, chiefly professors at the university, and is 'so worthy of a visit on account of its handsome monuments, including 3 in memory of the campaign of 1870-71 (in bronze).

By the wall on the right, *Monument of Niebuhr* (d. 1831), erected by Fred. William IV. to his 'teacher and friend'; in front a relief in marble by Rauch, representing Niebuhr and his wife, being a copy of an ancient Roman tomb-relief preserved in the hall of the busts at the Vatican. Farther along the same walk, on the right, the monuments of *Ernst von Schiller* (d. 1841), the second son, and *Charlotte von Lengefeld* (d. 1826), widow of the poet. Near the circular space is the monument of the brothers *Boisserée*, the famous connoisseurs of art (Melchior d. 1851, Sulpice d. 1854), a relief in marble with a head of Christ, by Rauch. The **Chapel* in the middle of the cemetery, a beautiful Romanesque structure, built at Ramersdorf (p. 56) about the year 1200, was transferred thence to its present site in 1847. It contains stained glass presented by the Boisserées. Near the chapel are the graves of *Schumann* (d. 1856), the composer, with a **Monument* by Donndorf, erected in 1880, of *Argander* (d. 1875), the astronomer, and *Karl Simrock* (d. 1876), the poet. The monument of the poet *Arndt* (d. 1860), is close to the E. wall of the cemetery. Beside it is that of *Baron Bunsen* (d. 1860), with a marble medallion.

13. The Seven Mountains (*Siebengebirge*).

One day suffices to explore the most interesting points in this district, unless the visit be for geological purposes. *Königswinter* (a station on the Right Rhenish railway, and connected through Mehlem, on the opposite bank, with the Left Rhenish Railway; also a steamboat-station) is the usual starting-point, but *Honnesf* or *Dollendorf*, stations on the Right Rhenish line, may in some cases be more convenient. The *Versechönerungsverein für das Siebengebirge*, a society founded in 1873, with its headquarters at Bonn, has done much towards facilitating access to the fine scenery of this district by the construction of paths and the erection of finger-posts and benches.

Walkers from *Königswinter* to the *Drachenfels* take $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; thence to the *Great Oelberg* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; and to *Heisterbach* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more; back to *Königswinter* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., or to *Nieder-Dollendorf* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — From *Honnesf* to the *Löwenburg* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; thence to the *Great Oelberg* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and viâ *Heisterbach* to *Königswinter* as above. In this case the *Drachenfels* is ascended last, from *Königswinter*. — From *Nieder-Dollendorf* the excursion is the same as the first-mentioned, but in the reverse direction.

Carriages, Horses, Donkeys, and Guides at *Königswinter*, see p. 76; at *Honnesf*, see p. 68. The whole tour from *Königswinter* to *Heisterbach* and the *Margarethenhof*, and thence either to the *Drachenfels* or by the *Löwenberger Hof* to *Honnesf* may now be accomplished by carriage.

Zahnradbahn, or *Rack and Pinion Railway*, to the top of the *Drachenfels*, see p. 77. There are 6-8 trains daily, with accommodation for 50-100 passengers; extra trips by previous arrangement; fare to the top 1 m., down 50 pf.; children under twelve half-price. The ascent takes 10-12 minutes. The starting-point is at the foot of the hill, a little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station of the Rhenish railway or the steamboat-quay (comp. pp. 68, 76).

The heights given in the following description are calculated from the level of the sea; the approximate height above the Rhine is obtained by subtracting 160 ft. Geologists who understand German should purchase *Dr. v. Dechen's* 'Geognostischer Führer in das Siebengebirge', with map, 7 m., sold by Cohen at Bonn.

The **Seven Mountains*, which form the N.W. termination of the Westerwald district, extend 3 M. inland from the Rhine, and from N. to S. about 9 M., *Königswinter* being the central point on the W. They consist of a group of peaks, cones, and long, rounded ridges, some of which are covered with forest and luxuriant herbage. They are all of volcanic character and consist partly of trachyte (*Drachenfels*, *Wolkenburg*, *Lohrberg*), and partly of basalt, a more recent forma-

tion (*Oelberg, Nonnenstromberg, Petersberg*), while the *Löwenburg* alone is of dolerite. These seven peaks, from which the mountains derive their name, are seen simultaneously only in the neighbourhood of Cologne; as Bonn is approached, the *Löwenburg* is hidden by the *Nonnenstromberg*. Besides these summits there are many others, such as the conical *Hemmerich*, of trachyte, which overtops the lower mountains of the S. side, the *Rosenaus*, and the *Stonselberg*, which adjoins the *Nonnenstromberg* on the S. The view from the *Drachenfels* is the most picturesque, that from the *Oelberg* the most extensive.

Königswinter. — **Hotels.** BERLIN HOTEL, well spoken of; EUROPEAN HOTEL; both opposite the pier, of the first class, R. from 2½-3 m.; *HÔTEL RIEFFEL, in the principal street, R. and B. 2 m. 50 pf. — KÖLNER HOF, with terrace facing the river, above the steamboat-pier, R. & B. 2 m 80 pf., 'pens.' 5 m., well spoken of; DÜSSELDORFER HOF, on the Rhine, lower down than the large hotels; BOCHALLE, in the main street, near the station, with restaurant; RESTAURANT KLEIN; RAILWAY HOTEL. — Several *Pensions*.

Café and Confectioner: *Mertens*, in the main street, below the Roman Catholic church.

Carriages. From the station to the town, for 1 pers., one-horse 60, two-horse 70 pf., each pers. additional 20 or 25 pf., luggage 25 pf.; to the *Drachenfels* 4 or 5½ m., there and back within 3 hrs., 6½ or 7½ m.; *Margarethenhof* 5½ or 7 m.; *Heisterbach* 3½ or 5 m., there and back 5 or 7½ m.; *Löwenburg* viâ *Heisterbach* 6 or 8, by the new road 5 or 6½, there and back 7½, 10, 6½, or 8 m.; *Honnesf* 1¼ or 2½ m., there and back within 3 hrs. 3 or 4 m.; drive through the Seven Mts. viâ *Heisterbach, Margarethenhof*, and *Honnesf* (5 hrs.), with two horses, 11 m.

Donkeys and Horses. To the *Drachenfels* by the new road, donkey 1½, horse 1¼ m., by the old road 1¼ or 1½ m.; *Wolkenburg* and *Drachenfels* 2 or 2½ m.; *Drachenfels, Wolkenburg*, and *Hirschberg* 2½ or 3 m.; *Heisterbach* 1½ or 2 m.; *Löwenburg* 2½ or 3 m.; *Oelberg* 2½ or 3 m.; whole day 5 or 6 m.; after sunset ½ or 1 m. extra in all cases.

Railway on the *Drachenfels*, see p. 75.

Guides (including portorage of light articles). To the *Drachenfels* or *Heisterbach* 1½ m.; *Löwenburg* or *Oelberg* 2¼ m.; whole day 3½ m.

Small Boats to *Rolandseck* and back, with 1 hour's stay, 4½ m.; to *Plittersdorf* 2 m. — To *Mehlem* (a station on the Left Rhenish railway) by small boat, 20 pf.; also a ferry-boat.

Königswinter (165 ft.), a thriving little modern town with 2800 inhab., is the best starting-point for a visit to the Seven Mountains, at the foot of which it lies. It is consequently much thronged by tourists in summer. It possesses extensive stone-cutting yards, which prepared much of the stone used in building Cologne Cathedral. The railway-station lies at the lower end of the town, and beyond its precincts. A pleasant walk extends along the bank of the Rhine. At the upper end of the town is a *Monument* erected in commemoration of the events of 1870-71.

ASCENT OF THE DRACHENFELS (carriages in waiting at the station). The well-constructed new road crosses the railway and coincides for some distance with that to the *Margarethenhof*; it then turns to the right, skirts the *Hirschberg* (p. 80; to the left the new road to the *Oelberg*, p. 79), and ascends in a curve to the terrace. Walkers turn to the left on the platform at the station (finger-post),

follow the direction of the railway, and cross the road; after 5 min. the path joins that from the Rhine and reaches the station of the mountain-railway (see below). — Other pleasant paths ascend by the *Saurenberg* or through the pretty *Nachtigallenthal*, quitting the carriage-road where it turns to the left, 200 paces beyond the railway. The way through the *Nachtigallenthal* is that to the left; after 5 min. it crosses a bridge to the right. At the *Kuckstein*, on the top of the hill, it unites with the *Saurenberg* path.

The traveller arriving by *Steamboat* passes between the two chief hotels and to the left of the *Church* and *District Court*, crosses the railway, and soon reaches the station of the new *Zahnradbahn*, or cog-wheel railway, and the donkey-station at the foot of the hill. Walkers follow the bridle-path on the side of the rock next to the Rhine, leading in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., partly through wood, to the terrace near the top. Several cabarets by the wayside: (10 min.) *Zur schönen Aussicht*, and beyond it *Zum Kuckstein* (620 ft.), a little below which our path is joined by that over the *Saurenberg*, and a little above by that through the *Nachtigallenthal* (recommended to those returning to the railway-station). The path then skirts the embankment of the *Zahnradbahn*, passes the handsome Gothic château of *Drachenburg*, and soon after reaches the top.

The easiest mode of ascending the *Drachenfels*, however, is now afforded by the MOUNTAIN RAILWAY, constructed on the same system as that at the *Rigi* and opened in 1883 (fares, see p. 75). It ascends the hill in an almost straight line and approaches the top, like the road, on the side farthest from the Rhine. Its length is 1662 yds. and its rise 740 ft. About halfway up is a viaduct which affords a good view of the château of *Drachenburg*.

The *Terrace* (968 ft.; *Inn, R. 2-2½ m., B. 1 m., D. 3-4 m., also 'pension'), a levelled rocky plateau about 100 ft. below the summit, is embellished with a Gothic *Obelisk* commemorating the patriotic spirit of the Rhinelanders in the years 1813-15, designed by *Zwirner* and erected in 1857. From the veranda of the inn a series of steps descends to the bridle-path to *Rhöndorf* p. 68).

The castle of **Drachenfels* (1066 ft.), or 'dragon's rock', 908 ft. above the Rhine, which is reached in a few minutes from the plateau just mentioned, was erected by *Arnold*, Archbishop of Cologne, at the beginning of the 12th cent., bestowed by him on the *Cassius Monastery* at *Bonn* in 1149, and held as a fief from the latter by the counts of the castle. *Henry*, Count of *Drachenfels* (d. 1348), furnished the chapter of the cathedral of Cologne with the stone for its construction from a quarry which still bears the name of *Dombruch*, or cathedral quarry. The wine yielded by the vineyards on its slopes is known as *Drachenblut*, or dragon's blood. In the Thirty Years' War the half-ruined castle was occupied by the Swedes, but was besieged and taken from them by Duke *Ferdinand* of *Bayaria*, Elector of Cologne, who completed its destruction.

The *Cavern* among the vineyards, visible from the Rhine about half-way up the hill, is said once to have housed the dragon, slain by Siegfried, the hero from the Low Countries, who, having bathed himself in its blood, became invulnerable.

**View.* The summit commands one of the noblest prospects on the Rhine; to the E. are seen several of the seven peaks, S.E. the basaltic heights behind Honnef, among them the Minderberg (p. 59), and the Hemmerich (p. 76), sloping down to the Rhine. Immediately below lie Rhöndorf, Honnef, Rheinbreitbach, Unkel, and Erpel; on the left bank Remagen and the Gothic church on the Apollinarisberg, in the background the heights of the Eifel with the ruin of Olbrück (p. 87), in the vicinity Oberwinter, the islands of Grafenwerth and Nonnenwerth, and the arched ruin of Rolandseck. Farther to the right the Kreuzberg, Bonn, and even Cologne are visible.

'The castled crag of Drachenfels
Frowns o'er the wide and winding Rhine,
Whose breast of waters broadly swells
Between the banks which bear the vine;
And hills all rich with blossom'd trees,
And fields which promise corn and wine
And scatter'd cities crowning these,
Whose far white walls along them shine,
Have strew'd a scene which I should see
With double joy wert thou with me.'

Byron ('Childe Harold').

FROM THE DRACHENFELS TO THE GREAT OELBERG (13¼ hr.). The new carriage-road, which affords a series of charming views, diverges from the Drachenfels road in the saddle between the Wolkenburg and the Hirschberg (594 ft.; see p. 80), about 1 M. from the Drachenfels, and then leads in windings by the Schallerberg, Geisberg, and Lohrberg to the Margarethenhof (see below). The foot-path across the Wolkenburg, indicated by a finger-post at the second bend of the road, is not at present available, as notices have been put up forbidding access to the quarries. The ancient stronghold on the Wolkenburg (1075 ft.) has long since been demolished to make way for the extensive quarries of trachyte which have been worked here for centuries.

The *Margarethenhof* (1096 ft.) is a good inn on the highest part of the road from Königswinter to Ittenbach, at the foot of the cone of the Oelberg. On a cross near the inn is a relief of St. Margaretha and the dragon.

The *Road to Königswinter* (4½ M.) just mentioned leads through the valley of the *Mittelbach*. About half-way, two broad paths diverge to the left to the quarries of the *Ofenkaulen-Berg*, which yield a trachyte conglomerate known as oven-stone.

Just beyond the Margarethenhof is a stone guide-post, indicating the path to the top of the Oelberg, which leads between the two carriage-roads. Farther on the path follows the road, which leads to the basalt quarries (see below), for some distance, and then diverges again to the left. The top of the Oelberg is reached in 1½ hr.

The **Great Oelberg* (1522 ft.; Restaurant, plain) is a basaltic mountain which has been upheaved through the trachyte. The prospect from the summit is the most extensive on the lower Rhine; the picturesque foreground differs in many respects from that seen from the *Drachenfels*. The whole wooded tract of the Seven Mts. lies like a map before the spectator; the Rhine glitters between the valleys which intersect its banks, and its course may be traced as far as Cologne; in the distance to the S. the Taunus, and N.E. the heights near Düsseldorf. The basalt quarries on the E. side of the Oelberg are now the most important in the Seven Mountains, and are interesting for the curious displacement of the basaltic columns, which are visible to a height of 100 ft.

In descending, a few minutes' walk from the top, we reach a finger-post on the path by which we ascended, indicating the way to Königswinter and Heisterbach. After 10 min. this path joins the Heisterbach carriage-road, from which, farther on, the foot-paths to Königswinter and the Petersberg diverge to the left, and one to Heisterbach to the right. To the left rise the *Rosenau* (1063 ft.) and *Nonnenstromberg* (1105 ft.); to the right, the *Stenzelberg* (945 ft.), with extensive trachyte quarries.

In 50 min. after leaving the top of the Oelberg we reach the '*Heisterbacher Mantel*', a beautiful valley in which are situated the remains of the venerable Cistercian Abbey of **Heisterbach* (475 ft.). The gate still bears the arms of the abbey, a *Heister* (young beech) and a *Bach* (brook); at the side stand St. Benedict and St. Bernard as guardians. Of the magnificent abbey-church, erected in the transition-style in 1202-33, the end of the choir, with its slender basaltic pillars, is alone extant, forming a singularly picturesque ruin. The abbey itself was sold and almost entirely removed in the year 1806. Some of the finest old German pictures in the Pinakothek at Munich were brought from Heisterbach. The abbey-lands now belong to Count zur Lippe (refreshments at the farm).

The road passing Heisterbach terminates at *Dollendorf* (railway-station, p. 68), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant.

FROM HEISTERBACH TO KÖNIGSWINTER. The well-trodden path leads from the gate of the abbey to the left, and then along the N. and W. slopes of the Petersberg (1096 ft.), on the summit of which are a chapel commanding a fine view and a good restaurant. It traverses the wood and finally vineyards, and reaches Königswinter in 40 minutes. [In the reverse direction, we follow the *Drachenfels* road to a point 40 paces beyond the railway-crossing, where a finger-post on the left indicates the way to Heisterbach.] On the N.E. side of the Petersberg is a basalt quarry, whence the stones are conveyed to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) road near Dollendorf by a wire-rope railway.

The ascent of the Petersberg from Heisterbach takes half-an-hour. On passing through the old gate of the convent we turn to the right and then ascend along the wall. Numerous guide-posts make it impossible to miss the way.

The **LÖWENBURG** is usually ascended from *Hönnel* or *Rhöndorf*. From *Hönnel* a new carriage-road ascends through the wooded *Schmelzerthal* or *Asbacher-Thal* to the top in 2 hours. Walkers follow the 'Bergstrasse' leading to the N. past the church; after 5 min. a finger-post to the left by a garden-wall indicates the way; by another finger-post, 2 min. farther, we turn to the right and then go straight on in the same direction, reaching the top in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour. The path is more interesting in the reverse direction owing to the fine views of the Rhine which it commands.

FROM RHÖNDORF (p. 68; railway-stat.) a broad bridle-path ascends through the narrow valley flanked on the N. by the heights of the *Wolkenburg*, the *Pulverhahn*, *Schallerberg* (1007 ft.), and *Geisberg* (1080 ft.), and on the S. by the broad *Breiberg* (1043 ft.; finger-post to the right; view from the top), and reaches the *Löwenburger Hof* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The *Löwenburger Hof* (1180 ft.) is a forester's house with a restaurant, whence the top is attained after a somewhat steep ascent of 15-20 minutes.

The ***Löwenburg** (1505 ft.), a wooded peak of dolerite, is crowned with the ruins of an ancient castle, most of which had to be levelled in 1881 to forestall a threatened collapse. It was once the scene of the conferences of Hermann, Elector of Cologne and Count of Wied, with the reformers Melancthon and Bucer, before he became a convert to Protestantism in 1541 (p. 71). Here, too, in the troublous times of 1583, Elector Gebhard resided with his wife, the beautiful Countess Agnes von Mansfeld, whom he had abducted from the convent of Gerresheim. The summit commands an admirable view.

From the *Löwenburger Hof* a road, forming the continuation of the road from *Hönnel*, leads towards the N. along the E. slope of the *Lohrberg* (1443 ft.). After 10 min. a finger-post on the left indicates the path to the summit of the *Lohrberg*, which may be reached in 10 min. (tower with view). The road reaches the *Margarethenhof* (comp. p. 78) in 25 min. more.

The *Hirschberg* (836 ft.), crowned with a belvedere, commands a beautiful view of the Rhine and the valley enclosed by the Seven Mts. The footpath diverges from the road in the saddle between the *Hirschberg* and the *Wolkenburg*, about 200 paces before the point where the *Drachenfels* and *Oelberg* roads separate, and reaches the summit in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour.

14. Valley of the Ahr.

Comp. Map, p. 56.

The *Ahr* rises at *Blankenheim* (p. 182) in the Eifel, traverses a winding, picturesque, and generally narrow valley, 54 M. long, and falls into the Rhine below *Sinsig*. The river is always rapid and often overflows its banks in rainy weather.

The full-flavoured, dark-red wines produced by the vineyards of the *Ahr*, which in good seasons yield upwards of 600,000 gallons (the best

are those of *Walpersheim*, *Ahrweiler*, and *Bodendorf*), are still termed '*Ahrbleichert*', although the name signifies 'pale red wine of the Ahr'. It was formerly customary, after pressing the grapes, to draw off the juice immediately, before the setting in of fermentation. The wine thus prepared was of a pink colour. The French plan of allowing fermentation to begin before the separation of the juice from the skins has however long been in vogue, and the dark-red colour is the result. At the principal places in the Ahr valley the *Winzerverein*, or Vintage Club, has established good taverns, where the wine is supplied in its native purity.

Millions of '*Rümpchen*' (*cyprinus phoxinus*), small fish 1-2 in. in length, are caught in the Ahr, boiled in salt-water, and packed in willow-bark for exportation. They are dressed with vinegar and oil, and esteemed a great delicacy.

FROM REMAGEN TO AHRWEILER, 8 M., branch-railway in 36-46 min. (fares 1 m. 10, 80, 60 pf.).

Remagen, see p. 57. — The train describes a circuit round the Victoria-Berg and enters the fruitful and well-cultivated district at the mouth of the Ahr, known as the '*Goldene Meil*'. 3 M. *Bodendorf*, a village about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Sinzig (p. 65), the church of which is described to the left. Farther on we obtain a view to the left of the wooded hills on the right bank of the Ahr. Along the river grow numerous willows, which are used for basket-making.

The train now skirts the *Landskron* (912 ft.), a lofty basaltic hill, which may be ascended in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. either from *Lohrsdorf* (at its S.E. base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bodendorf) or from *Heppingen* (to the W., $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Neuenahr).

The castle on the summit is said to have been founded in 1205 by Emp. Philip of Hohenstaufen, when on his way to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, for the purpose of keeping in check the hostile Archbishop Bruno of Cologne. It was destroyed by the French in 1877 and again in 1682 by Elector William of Cologne. The richly-endowed *Chapel* on the S.W. side of the summit has been spared; a basaltic grotto serves as a sacristy. Near it is a quantity of massive basalt, overlying columnar basalt. The view embraces the *Ahrthal* from *Ahrweiler* to the Rhine, the higher peaks of the Seven Mts., to the S. a portion of the Eifel with the castle of Olbrück, and to the W. the ruin of Tomberg near Meckenheim.

At the W. base of the *Landskron* are the *Heppinger-* and the *Landskroner-Mineralquelle*, two refreshing springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas. The *Apollinarisbrunnen*, a similar spring, situated a little farther up the valley, is the property of an English company, which has made its name familiar throughout the world. About 50,000 bottles are filled daily, and 750,000 are despatched every month to America alone. The water is conveyed to London directly by vessels belonging to the company.

On the right bank of the Ahr, 2 M. from Neuenahr, lies *Heimersheim*, the small, but handsome church of which, with its fine octagonal tower over the centre of the transept, closely resembles that of Sinzig. Choir richly adorned. Stained glass of the early-Gothic period.

6 M. *Neuenahr*. — *Hotels*. On the right bank of the Ahr: *CURHAUS*, with 150 apartments, post and telegraph-office, baths in a building on the E. side; *CONCORDIA*, E. & B. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *VICTORIA*; *HEIMES*; *WALBURGISSTIFT*, unpretending, 'pens.' $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. On the left bank of the Ahr, near the station: *HÔTEL DE HOLLANDE*; *KRONE*; *GERMANIA*, these three

well spoken of; *HÔTEL MANN*; *FLORA*; *TRAUBE*; *RHEINISCHER HOF*. Private apartments may also be procured.

Cafés. *Bellevue*, *Berg Neuenahr*, with gardens.

Carriages. From the station to the village, 1 pers. 60, each additional pers. 30 pf. To Walporzheim, etc., same charges as at Ahrweiler.

Neuenahr, a flourishing modern watering-place, containing 1800 inhab. and visited by 3000 patients yearly, consists of two formerly separate villages, *Wadenheim*, on the left bank of the Ahr, and *Beul*, on the right. The railway-station, the post-office, and the new Protestant church lie on the left bank, while the Curhaus and the Roman Catholic church are on the opposite side of the river. The water of the five copious thermal springs (86-104° Fahr.), resembling that of Ems, is a weak solution of carbonate of soda, with an insignificant admixture of carbonate of magnesia and carbonate of lime, and strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. The most important of all is the *Grosse Sprudel*, discovered in 1861. It occasionally rises in a thick jet, 8-10 ft. in height. The springs are beneficial in cases of chronic catarrh, derangement of the pulmonary and digestive organs, enlargement of the liver, and uric acid diathesis. The climate of Neuenahr is admirably suited for lung-diseases of a non-irritable nature. Pleasant walks surround the Curhaus and extend along the stream. A road near the Victoria Hotel and a footpath at the Roman Catholic church ascend to the top of the wooded basaltic hill which is crowned with the scanty ruins of the *Castle of Neuenahr*, built by Otto von Are about 1226. The Are family became extinct in 1353, and the castle then came into the hands of the Knights of Rodesberg, who afterwards assumed the title Count of Neuen-Are. It was destroyed in 1371 by Archbishop Siegfried of Cologne with the help of the inhabitants of Ahrweiler. The small tower at the top commands a fine view.

Beyond Neuenahr the train passes *Hemmessem*, and then reaches —

8 M. **Ahrweiler.** — *Hotels.* **DREI KRONEN*; *STERN*; *DEUTSCHES HAUS*.

— *Kreuzberg's Restaurant.*

Carriage Tariff. From the station to the town, 1 pers. 60, each additional pers. 30 pf.; to the *Calvarienberg* 1 m., each addit. pers. 40 pf.; to *Walporzheim*, *Marienthal*, or *Neuenahr*, one-horse (for 1-3 pers.) 1½, two-horse (4-5 pers.) 2½ m.; to *Allenahr* 5 or 7 m., there and back within seven hours 7 or 10, spending the whole day 10 or 13, passing the night there 14 or 18 m.; to *Adenau* 12 or 15, there and back 15 or 18 m.; to the *Laacher See* 13 or 16 m., there and back 17 or 22 m.

Ahrweiler (340 ft.), the terminus of the railway, is a thriving little town with 4000 inhab., surrounded by old walls, and carrying on an active trade in wine. In the middle ages it belonged to the Electorate of Cologne, and was repeatedly besieged during the feud between the chapter of the cathedral, to which it adhered, and the deposed archbishops. In 1646 and 1680 the town was besieged by the French, by whom in 1689 it was entirely burned with the exception of ten houses. The Gothic Church of *St. Lawrence*, founded in 1245, dates partly from the 14th and the end of the 15th century. A fine view from the *Calvarienberg*, a rocky height 1½ M. to

the S., on the right bank of the Ahr, crowned with a Franciscan monastery, dating from 1678, but occupied since 1838 by a girls' school managed by Ursuline nuns.

Ahrweiler lies near the entrance to the narrower part of the Ahr Valley, which is one of the most picturesque districts on the Rhine and especially well suited for walkers (to Altenahr $7\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The contraction of the valley begins at Walporzheim (**St. Peter*, with garden, good wine), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Ahrweiler, a place mentioned under the name of *Walpredeshoven* in a document of 893, and long celebrated for its wine.

The road now enters a rocky ravine, flanked by jagged and riven cliffs of slate; on the left rushes the Ahr, on the right rises an almost perpendicular black wall of slate-rock, from which a single ridge called the '*Bunte Kuh*' projects. At the top is a small inn, which commands an admirable view, especially by evening-light, and may be reached either from Ahrweiler or Walporzheim. To the right of the road are the ruins of the nunnery of *Marienthal* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.), near the hamlet of that name.

Beyond ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Dernau* (**Brenig*, plain) a footpath, destitute of shade, but preferable to the dusty high-road, diverges and follows the bank of the Ahr, passing (but not crossing) an old stone bridge, and traversing a more open part of the valley, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rech*, where the valley again contracts. The Ahr winds through a wild, rocky district. The road follows the course of the stream, rounding the precipitous *Saffenburg*, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mayschoss* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lochmühle* (see below).

The *Kraus*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S. of Dernau, the highest mountain in the vicinity, commands an extensive prospect, reaching as far as Cologne.

The pedestrian may prefer the following route from Rech to the Lochmühle, which is not longer than the above ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.). Near the bridge (on the right bank), a path ascends to the right through the vineyards (closed from the end of August till the end of the vintage) to the top of the hill, on which stand the fragments of the *Saffenburg* (846 ft.), the view from which is picturesque, although limited. The castle was captured by the French in 1702 and destroyed by the Imperial troops in 1704. On the W. side of the Saffenburg the path descends rapidly to the road at the bridge of Mayschoss, near the Lochmühle.

The Lochmühle (**Inn*, R., B., & S. $3\frac{1}{2}$ m.) lies at the entrance of a deep cutting through the projecting grauwacke rocks, in which an oblique vein of basalt, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, is perceptible. A grotto formed in the rock in 1882 is accessible from the inn-garden. The valley is narrow, and the road is partly hewn in the rock, and partly supported by masonry on the brink of the stream. The *Guckley*, a huge rock resembling a tower, may be ascended by steps.

The road next passes the hamlets of *Laach* and *Reimershofen*, at the latter of which, 1 M. from the Lochmühle, pedestrians should

ascend a path through the vineyards to the right (see below). The road remains in the valley and soon reaches the *Durchbruch*, a tunnel about 70 yds. long, constructed in 1830-33, by means of which the circuit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. described by the valley is cut off. At the end of the tunnel, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Reimerzhofen and 2 M. from the Lochmühle, lies the ancient village of Altenahr (**Caspari*, D. 3 m.; *Winkler*, with garden, R. & B. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.), the finest point in the Ahr valley, situated amidst very picturesque scenery. The prettily-situated Romanesque church has a Gothic choir. Pleasing view from the churchyard.

It is, however, much preferable to quit the road at Reimerzhofen, and ascend the above-mentioned path to the right through vineyards (closed during the vintage) to the so-called **Weisse Kreuz* ('white cross'; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), visible from the road. It stands on a rocky ridge, 361 ft. above the stream, and commands a strikingly-picturesque view, surpassing that from the castle of Altenahr, as the latter itself forms the foreground of the wild, rocky landscape. The path descends on the other side to Altenahr in 8 minutes.

The **Castle of Altenahr* (892 ft. above the sea-level; 371 ft. above the village), the ruins of which are perched like an eagle's nest on a bold, jagged cliff, rising immediately above the village, was once the seat of the powerful Counts of the Ahr and afterwards of the Counts of Hochstaden, of whose elder branch Conrad, Archbishop of Cologne, the founder of the cathedral of Cologne in 1248, was the last scion. The castle, which is said to have existed as early as the 10th cent., was considerably strengthened by the Electors of Cologne in the 14th and 15th; it fell into the hands of the French in 1672 and again in 1690, and was finally destroyed in consequence of the Peace of Utrecht (1714). On one occasion when the castle was captured, the chivalrous Count von Ahr is said to have thrown himself down the precipice adjoining the principal tower to avoid being taken prisoner. Admission 30, for a single visitor 50 pf. (custodian generally at the ruin in summer).

Another fine point of view is the **Horn*, above Altenahr: to *Altenburg*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M., thence to the pavilion with guide, an ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

The scenery of the Ahrthal is most striking when approached by the *Euskirchen* road (comp. p. 181).

There are also several picturesque points in the valley of the Ahr above Altenahr (diligence daily to Adenau, Kelberg, Uelmen, Cochem, etc.). One of the best views is obtained from the bridge over the Ahr: to the left are the rugged rocks of the *Teufelskanzel* (Devil's Pulpit); then the grand mass of rocks known as the *Alte Burg* (old castle), with the hamlet of Altenburg; on a bold eminence near *Kreuzberg* rises a picturesque chateau. Another fine point of view is the hill beyond the village of *Pützfeld*, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Altenahr. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on is *Brück* (Nachtsheim), at the entrance to the picturesque rocky *Kesseling Thal*, through which a carriage-road leads to ($8\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kaltenborn* (Langenfeld; hence to the Hohe Acht $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), etc. The road through the Ahrthal next passes *Hönningen* and *Liers*, and reaches (4 M.) *Dümpelfeld*. — Our road here quits the Ahr and leads to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) —

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from Altenahr) *Adenau* (960 ft.; **Halber Mond*; *Krone*; *Löwe*),

the principal village of the district, with 1500 inhab., near which rise two basaltic peaks, the highest points in the Eifel. The nearer of these is the *Nürburg* (2181 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S., surmounted by a ruined castle mentioned as early as 943, with a lofty tower commanding a beautiful panorama (ascent from *Quiddelbach*, on the *Kelberg* road, 3 M. from *Adenau*, turning to the left beyond the village, 20 min; key of the tower at the inn). The *"Hohe Acht"* (2410 ft.), 2 hrs. to the E., commands an even more extensive view over the Eifel as far as the mountains of the Rhine, and even the cathedral of Cologne. At the top is a small refuge-hut. Guide from *Adenau* $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

The new road through the Ahr valley leads by *Inssel*, the picturesquely-situated (2 M.) *Schuld*, the (2 M.) *Laufenbacher Hof* (Inn, plain), and *Fuchshofen* to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Washolder Hof*. Hence we may ascend in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the top of the *"Aremberg"*, a basaltic cone crowned with the ruins of the ancestral castle of the Dukes of Aremberg and a watch-tower, 50 ft. in height. On the W. side is the hamlet of *Aremberg*. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the *Washolder Hof* lies *Ashweiler* (Neubusch).

15. From Andernach to Mayen. Brohlthal. Laacher See.

Comp. Map, p. 56.

The Laacher See may be visited either from *Niedermendig* (1 hr.) or from *Brohl* (3 hrs.). Distances: from *Brohl* to *Tönnisstein* $3\frac{1}{2}$ M., *Wassenschach* $2\frac{1}{2}$, *Abbey of Laach* 3, *Niedermendig* 3 M.

Carriage Tarif. From *Andernach* viâ *Niedermendig*, *Laach*, and *Tönnisstein* to *Brohl* $19\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to *Laach Abbey* in 2 hrs., thence to *Brohl* in 2 hrs. more. — From *Brohl* to *Tönnisstein*, one-horse 3, two-horse 5, there and back 5 or 8 m.; to *Laach* 8 or 11, there and back 10 or $13\frac{1}{2}$ m.; per day 11 or 16 m. — From *Niedermendig* (*Joh. Höner*) to *Laach* 4 or 6; *Tönnisstein* 7 or 9; *Brohl* 10 or 15 m. OMNIBUS from *Niedermendig* to *Laach* 1 m.

FROM ANDERNACH TO MAYEN, 14 M., branch-railway in 1 hr. (fares 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 1 m.; to *Niedermendig* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., 1 m. 20, 90, 60 pf.).

Andernach, see p. 61. 4 M. *Plaidt*; the village (360 ft.; *Zillien*) lies a little to the S. of the station. In the vicinity are extensive trass-quarries (comp. p. 87).

The valley of the *Nette*, a stream which joins the Rhine opposite *Neuwied* (p. 62), contains a number of picturesque points. From the station of *Plaidt*, leaving the village to the right, we reach in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *"Rauschmühle"*, where the *Nette* is precipitated over blocks of lava, forming a series of small cascades. The rich vegetation enhances the beauty of the scene. Tastefully-kept walks (to which visitors are admitted) unite the principal points of view. Good restaurant. — The valley of the *Nette* here contracts and runs towards the S. On a rock rising abruptly from the *Nette*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther up, stands the ruin of *"Wernerseck"* (560 ft.), with a well-preserved tower. The regular, barren streaks of lava on the upper slopes of the valley, the lower parts of which are covered with vegetation, form a peculiar feature of the scenery. Those who do not intend to return hence to *Plaidt* may proceed direct from *Wernerseck* between the *Korrettsberg* and *Plaidter Hammerich* to (2 M.) *Kruff* (see below).

The hills which are now visible on both sides of the line are all extinct volcanoes: to the right are the *Nickenicher Weinberg* and the *Krufter Ofen* (1538 ft.; with a fine view of the Laacher See, 1 M. distant); to the left, the *Plaidter Hammerich* (968 ft.), with its saddle-like summit, and the *Korrettsberg* (984 ft.). — 6 M. *Kruff* (*Werle*). Farther on, to the left, rises the *Tönchesberg*. In the distance, also to the left, in the plain, is the *Frauenkirche*, or church

of *St. Genovefa*, where according to the legend the saint was found by her husband Siegfried, Count Palatine of Hohensimmern. The church contains monuments of both. Numerous mineral springs bubble up on the road-side, near the brook which crosses the road, the water of which is now bottled and exported.

9½ M. *Niedermendig* (**Gute Quelle*, with a garden; **Post*), a village with 2700 inhab., famous for the extensive **Quarries of Basaltic Lava* in its neighbourhood. The subterranean strata, occupying an area 3 M. in length and 1½ M. in breadth, extend to the *Krufter Ofen* (see above), but the lava-stream, which was probably ejected by the *Hochstein* (1772 ft., to the W.), is thickest at *Niedermendig*. The quarries, which are chiefly under ground, and were probably once worked by the Romans, are almost all connected, and communicate with the surface of the earth by wide shafts. The roof is supported by massive pillars left for the purpose. The descent is by narrow flights of steps. A guide (1 m.) precedes visitors with a torch; the inspection occupies an hour. The temperature in these mines is so low that even in summer masses of ice are seen in all directions. The hardness and durability of the lava adapt it admirably for millstones, as well as for paving and building purposes. The deserted galleries are used as beer-cellars, to which the beer of *Niedermendig* is chiefly indebted for its reputation. — Omnibuses and carriages meet all the trains to convey travellers to the (3 M.) *Laacher See* (p. 88). The second half of the route, after the intervening hills have been crossed, affords a charming view of the lake and the fine abbey-church.

The train continues to wind its way among hills. — 12½ M. *Cottenheim* (May). To the right is the *Mayener Bellenberg*, beyond which rises the *Eittringer Bellenberg* (see below).

14 M. *Mayen* (780 ft.; **Kohlhaas*; **Stadt Coblenz*, near the station, unpretending), a town with 7900 inhab., possesses a late-Gothic church and a partly-preserved castle of 1280. To the N. of the station are several lava-quarries, but nearer the surface than those already mentioned, and some of them partly open.

The lava-bed in which they are worked is the outlet of the ancient volcano of *Eittringer-Bellenberg* (1407 ft.), 1½ M. to the N. of *Mayen*. The E. side of the crater commands a fine view of the fertile plain between *Mayen* and *Andernach*, and of the Rhine Valley. A more extensive view is enjoyed from the *Hochsimmer* (1883 ft.), ascended from *Mayen* in 1½ hour.

A good road leads from *Mayen* to the N.W., through the pretty valley of the *Nette*, to (3 M.) the well-preserved turreted château of **Bürresheim*, on a hill partly surrounded by the *Nette*. It is mentioned in history as early as the 12th cent., and now belongs to a Count *Renesse-Breitbach*. Below the castle, to the S., lies the hamlet of *St. Johann*. — About 3½ M. to the S.W. of *Mayen* is *Monreal* (Kircher), charmingly situated in the *Eltzthal*, with two ruined castles, the larger and more modern of which dates from 1229. — A pleasant round may be made from *Mayen* as follows: to the *Hochsimmer*, 1½ hr.; *St. Johann* and *Bürresheim*, ¾ hr.; then across a bridge below *Bürresheim* and through the first wooded valley to *Cürrenberg*, ¾ hr.; thence by *Reudelsters* to *Monreal*, 1 hr.; back to *Mayen*, 1¼ hr.

FROM BROHL TO THE LAACHER SEE, 9 M. (carriage, see p. 85).

Brohl (p. 60; 184 ft. above the sea) lies at the mouth of the *Brohlthal*, a deep winding valley, enclosed by wooded mountains, and enlivened with numerous mills and houses. An object of great interest is the extensive stratum of *Tufa*, 50-100 ft. in thickness, of which the floor of the valley consists, and above which rise slopes of Devonian slate (p. xviii). This tufa is an important article of commerce, and is extensively excavated from quarries and mines on both sides of the valley. When pounded ('trass') and mixed with lime it possesses the invaluable property of hardening under water, and is largely exported to Holland for the construction of dykes. Numerous springs strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, near the Laacher See, and especially in the *Brohlthal*, still afford indication of slumbering volcanic agency.

The road which ascends the valley, skirting the *Brohlbach*, is flanked on both sides with numerous tufa-quarries, some of which are open, while others are driven like mining-shafts into the hill. After 2 M., in the middle of the valley, rises the small castle of *Schweppenburg* (311 ft.), probably erected in the 16th century. The garden contains a Roman altar found here.

The *HEILBRUNNER THAL*, which diverges here to the S., contains the *Heilbrunnen* (384 ft.), a mineral spring of saltish, but refreshing taste, similar to the *Kreuzbrunnen* of *Marienbad*.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Schweppenburg*, a road diverges to the left through a side-valley to the *Laacher See*; the main road to the right leads to *Olbrück* (see below). By the former we soon reach *Bad Tönnisstein* (410 ft.), the water of which, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, resembling that of *Selters*, was collected in a tank as early as 1700. Good accommodation during the season at the *Curhaus* (R., L., & A. 2 m., B. 80 pf.; table d'hôte at 1 p.m.).

The road through the *Brohl Valley* leads on to (1 M.) *Burgbrohl* (480 ft.; **Bell*), picturesquely situated, with an old castle, once the seat of a family of that name. The road next passes (3 M.) *Nieder-Zissen*, at the foot of the *Bausenberg*, which rises to the N. of the village. The summit of this hill forms the most perfectly defined crater in the vicinity of the *Laacher See*; the inner margin consists of precipitous slag-rocks, 80 ft. in height, opening towards the N.W. The hollow is occupied by a farm.

The next places are ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ober-Zissen*, (1 M.) *Hain*, and (1 M.) the castle of **Olbrück* (1552 ft.; now the property of Herr von Ekeaspere), one of the highest points in this district, with an extensive view of the volcanic peaks of the *Eifel*, the hills towards the *Rhine* (with *Cologne*), and the *Seven Mts.* The peak on which it stands consists of clink-stone or phonolite, also a volcanic product. The castle was destroyed by the French in 1689. From *Olbrück* to the abbey of *Laach*, via *Engels*, 8 M. — From *Nieder-Zissen* (see above), a road leads past the volcanic peak ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) of *Herchenberg* (1063 ft.), (25 min.) *Ober-Lützingen*, and (25 min.) *Nieder-Lützingen*, to (40 min.) the castle of *Rheineck* (p. 80), where we reach the *Rhine*, a walk of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. in all. — From *Nieder-Zissen* to *Neuenahr* (p. 81), about 12 M.

The road to the *Laacher See* diverges to the right below the *Curhaus*, before the bridge is crossed, passes ($\frac{1}{3}$ M.) the ruins of the (1.) Carmelite monastery of *Antoniusstein* (hence the corruption

'Tönnisstein'), again ascends to the right to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Wassenach* (915 ft.; poor inn), and then descends through wood towards the *Laacher See*. On the right rises the wooded *Veitskopf* (1381 ft.), a volcanic peak with a double crater opening on the W., and a broad, abruptly-inclined lava stream. The view hence of the lake surrounded by wooded hills is very striking.

The **Laacher See* (902 ft.) occupies a nearly circular basin, $1\frac{2}{3}$ M. in diameter, and 5 M. in circumference, and is about 175 ft. deep in the middle. It is the largest of the crater-like tarns of the *Eifel* (p. 185), and, though not itself a crater, has doubtless been formed by volcanic action. The road skirts the W. bank of the lake.

The volcanic formations for which the *Vorder-Eifel* is remarkable occur here in very great variety, and the lake itself has obviously been the central point of the volcanic activity of this neighbourhood. It is surrounded by five craters: the *Veitskopf* (see above), the *Laacherkopf* (1508 ft.), the *Laacher Rotheberg* (1672 ft.), the *Tellberg* (1328 ft.), and the *Kruster Ofen* (p. 86). Upwards of forty different streams of lava, the chronological order of which has been established with more or less precision, have been counted in the environs of the lake. There also occur extensive masses of tufa of various kinds, particularly in the valleys descending towards the Rhine, as at *Plaidt* and *Kruff* (where it is called *Duckstein*), and in the *Brohlthal*. The older theory, which *Oeynhausen* was one of the last to maintain, was that these deposits of tufa were emitted from the volcanoes in the form of mud; but more recent investigations (by *Humboldt*, *Nöggerath*, and *Dechen*) tend to show that the tufa, as well as the extensive beds of pumice-stone in this region (p. 64), was gradually formed by showers of volcanic matter.

Oeynhausen's geognostic-ographic maps of the neighbourhood of the *Laacher See* (Berlin, 1847) and *Dr. v. Dechen's* geognostic guide to the *Laacher See* (Bonn, 1864) are recommended to scientific travellers.

On the S.W. bank rises the *Benedictine Abbey of *Laach*, founded in 1093 by Count *Palatine Henry II.*, and secularised in 1802, once one of the wealthiest and most celebrated in Germany. In 1863 it became the property of the *Jesuits*, who established a school here for pupils of the order, but were compelled to abandon it, in consequence of the law of 1872 excluding *Jesuits* from the *Empire of Germany*. The **Church* (now the property of government), completed in 1156, with dome, five towers, and crypt, is a noble example of the *Romanesque style*, being most impressive externally (p. xxviii). The beautiful **Porch* in front of the W. façade, restored in 1859, belongs to the close of the 12th century. The vaulting in the interior deviates from the usual style in having its longitudinal sections in the nave no broader than those in the aisles. The curious monument of the founder, a sarcophagus with a recumbent figure, beneath a hexagonal canopy supported by columns, dates from the end of the 13th century. The two front columns are monoliths of variegated 'calcsinter', found in the *Roman aqueduct* through the *Eifel Mts.* On the road-side, outside the monastery walls, is the *Hôtel Maria Laach* (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, 'pension' 5 m.), where the keys of the church may be obtained.

On the E. side of the lake, nearly opposite the abbey, is another extensive building, erected by the *Jesuits*. Near it, about 20 ft. above the

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27. Metternichs Hof B 2 2
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31. Proviant-Magazin B 2 3
32. Regiments-Gebäude D 2 3
33. Schenkens Hof D 2 3
34. Schloss, Königl. C 2 3
35. Synagoge B 2 3
36. Telegraphen Bureau B 2 3
37. Theater C 2 3

in Ehrenbreitstein:

38. Commandantur E 2 2
39. Schloss (Kurt.) (Prov. Mag.) E 2 2
40. Justizamt E 2 2

Hôtels:

- a. Riese D 2 2
- b. Bellevue D 2 2
- c. Weber C 2 2
- d. Priesterhof C 2 2
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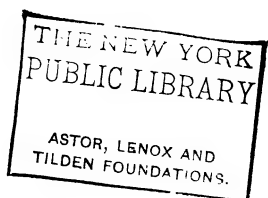
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water, is a 'moefette', a hollow 7 ft. in width, and 8-4 ft. in depth, whence a stream of carbonic acid gas (most preceptible in wet weather) constantly issues. The suffocating nature of the lower strata of the air in this hollow may be tested by stooping down and attempting to breathe it.

After an inundation in the 12th cent. had threatened the abbey lands with destruction, the Benedictines sank a shaft on the S. side of the lake, by which the superfluous water was conducted to the Nette. A similar shaft, constructed in 1845, lowered the level of the lake 20 ft.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Laach viâ Bell to the top of the (1½ hr.) Gänsehals (1873 ft.), which commands an extensive view of the Laacher See, the Pellenz, the mountains of the Rhine and the Moselle, Olbrück and the Seven Mts. to the N., etc. From Bell to Niedermendig by *Obermendig* (*Spitzlay, plain), 1 hr. On the way interesting view to the right of the Eßtringer Bellenberg (p. 86), the volcanic character of which is clearly discernible from this side.

16. Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein.

Railway Stations. Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein (p. 95) together possess three railway-stations. 1. *Station of the Rhenish Railway at Coblenz* (Pl. A, 2, 3) for the railway on the Left Bank of the Rhine, and for the trains to Ehrenbreitstein (comp. p. 67). — 2. *Moselbahnhauf* (Pl. A, 4, 5), at the foot of the Karthause, ¼ M. from the town, for the Moselle railway (R. 25) and the Lahn railway (R. 27); the trains of the Left Bank also stop here. CAB from either of these stations into the town, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1¼ m., with two horses 1 m. or 1½ m., box 10 pf. — 3. *Station of the Rhenish Railway at Ehrenbreitstein* (Pl. E, 2), for the railway of the Right Bank; it is nearer to the Coblenz hotels situated on the Rhine than either of the other stations, but the hotel-omnibuses are not sent to meet the trains. CAB with one horse to Coblenz, 1-4 pers., 1½ m.; with two horses 2 m.; bridge-toll 45-60 pf. extra.

Hotels. *On the Rhine:* *GIANT (Pl. a; D, 2), *BELLEVUE (Pl. b; D, 2), two houses of the first class and expensive. *ANKER (Pl. c; D, 2), B., L., & A., from 2 m., B. 1 m., D. 2½ m.; *TRAUBE (Pl. g; D, 2), in the Rhein-Strasse, near the Rhine. — *In the Town:* HÔTEL DE LIÈGE (Pl. e; B, 2), not far from the station and the Moselle pier, R. and B. 2 m. 50 pf.; WILDES SCHWEM (Pl. f; B, 2), in the Plan; *BERLINER HOF, near the Rhenish station, unpretending, R., L., A., & B. 2 m. 80 pf.; KÖLNISCHER HOF, by the Moselle bridge. — **Pensions.** *Ernen* (frequented by English visitors) and *Beaufort*, both beautifully situated on the Rhine Promenade.

Cafés. *Trinkhalle (Pl. C, 5) on the Rhine Promenade, military music on Thursday afternoons; Rhein-Pavillon, on the Rhine Wharf, in summer only. *Hudalek*, opposite the post-office (Pl. C, 3); *Herrmann*, Gerichts-Str. 6. Beer in all. — **Wine.** *Tillmann*, Unter'm Stern, at the N. end of the Kornport-Str. (Pl. C, 2), with restaurant, with a view of the Moselle; *Scheid*, in the Fruchtmarkt; *Casino* (Pl. 4), introduction by a member. — **Beer.** *Zum Franziskaner*, Kleiner Parade-Platz 2; *Engel*, Schloss-Str.; *Kratz*, Münz-Platz; *Moos*, near the Mainzer Thor. — **Confectioners.** *Schaaf*, Firmung-Str.; *Latbacher*, Clemens-Str.

Baths in the Rhine (Pl. E, 2), attached to the bridge-of-boats (bath 50 pf.). Swimming-bath (Pl. E, 1, 2) in the Rhine, a little below the bridge; single bath 50 pf. — Warm at *Fischer's*, Löhr-Str. 85, near the station, and at *Hensler's*, Castorhof.

Post Office (Pl. 30; C, 3), at the corner of the Clemens-Platz.

Telegraph Office, Schloss-Str. 13.

Carrriages. (Stands on the Rhine, near the bridge-of-boats; in the Schloss-Rondel, Pl. C, 3, 4; and at the stations.) One-horse: per drive within the town, to Lützel-Coblenz (Pl. B, 1), to the Rondel on the Mainzer Chaussee (Pl. C, 6), or to the foot of the Karthause (Pl. A, 5), or to or from the Coblenz stations, 1-2 pers. 75, 3-4 pers. 1¼ m.; luggage, 10 pf. for each heavy package; to *Copellen* (Stolzenfels), or *Niederlahnstein*, or *Vallendar* 3 m., there and back with stay of 2 hrs. 5 m.; to *Pfaffendorf* or the

Laubbach 1½ m., there and back with stay of 2 hrs., 3½ m.; *Schöne Aussicht* on the *Karthause* (p. 94) 3 m., there and back, with stay of 2 hrs., 4½ m.; fort of *Ehrenbreitstein*, or to the *Asterstein*, or to *Arenberg* 4 m., and back with 2 hrs. stay, 5 m.; *Horchheim* 2½ or 3½ m.; by time, for the 1st hr. 2½ m., each additional ½ hr. 1 m. 25 pf. — Two-horse carriages about one-half more. Bridge-toll (45-60 pf.) saved by taking a carriage in *Ehrenbreitstein* for excursions on the right bank. Double fares from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. — Carriages from the hotels are dearer.

Porterage of luggage from the steamboat to the hotel, each article 40 pf.

English Church Services in the English Chapel in the Palace; chaplain, *Rev. H. Barber, M. D.*

Principal Attractions. Walk from the *Holzthor* through the *Rhine Promenade* to the (1 M.) *Rondel*, return as far as the *Schenkendorf* monument, follow the glacis to the left as far as the *Mainzer Thor*, enter by this gate, cross the *Railway Bridge*, ascend the *Asterstein* (p. 96), or *Ehrenbreitstein* (p. 95), and finally return by the bridge-of-boats, a walk of 3-3½ hrs. in all. — To obtain a glimpse at the town itself: walk from the steamboat-pier down the Rhine to the confluence of the Moselle, turn to the left, enter the gate and visit *St. Castor's Church* (see below), then, if time permit, proceed to the *Moselle Bridge* (p. 91).

Coblenz, at the confluence of the *Moselle* and *Rhine*, is the capital of the *Rhenish Province* of *Prussia* and the seat of the civil and military authorities. Pop. 30,600; garrison 5000, *Ehrenbreitstein* not included (see p. 95). Coblenz carries on an important wine-trade and manufactures large quantities of champagne, most of which is exported to *England* and the *British Colonies*. The town is surrounded with a wall, and the neighbouring heights of *Ehrenbreitstein*, the *Asterstein*, *Karthause*, and *Petersberg* are all strongly fortified with outworks. Few towns on the *Rhine* can vie with Coblenz in beauty of situation, standing as it does at the junction of two of the most picturesque rivers in *Europe*, and commanding charming views in every direction.

No ancient writers mention a Roman town on the site of the present Coblenz, and no remains have been found to give colour to a belief that one existed. It appears to have been originally only a posting-station ('*Ad Confluentes*') on the great Roman road, and was not made a 'castrum', or fortress, till the 5th century. In 1864, when the *Moselle* was unusually low, numerous remains of a Roman bridge-of-piles were discovered below the *Moselle bridge*, probably dating from the 5th century.

Down to the establishment of the *Rhenish Towns' Confederation*, Coblenz was a place of little importance. In the *Thirty Years' War* it was alternately besieged and garrisoned by *Swedish*, *French*, and *Imperial* troops. In 1688, although the town was nearly destroyed by the *French* cannonade, *Marshal Boufflers* was compelled to retreat without effecting an entry. On the completion of the palace in 1786 Coblenz became the residence of the *Elector of Trèves*, but a few years later (1794) it was taken by the *French*, who in 1798 made it the capital of the *Department of the Rhine and Moselle*. On 1st Jan., 1814, the *French* were compelled by the allies to evacuate the town, and the following year it became *Prussian*.

The side of the town towards the *Rhine* consists of a row of large buildings: the palace, government-offices, hotels, and dwelling-houses, and lastly the venerable church of *St. Castor* and the simple Gothic *Teutonic Lodge* (Pl. 7), now a magazine, at the angle between the *Rhine* and the *Moselle*.

The *Church of *St. Castor* (Pl. 18; D, 1, 2), founded in 836, dates

in its present form chiefly from the end of the 12th cent., and was consecrated in 1208. It is a Romanesque basilica with four towers, terminating in a semicircular apse adorned with a gallery of small columns, and presents a picturesque appearance from the Rhine; but from the quay itself it is concealed by the ugly town-wall. The W. portal was restored in 1862 in the style of the rest of the building.

The *Interior (closed in the middle of the day), 62 yds. long and 23 yds. wide, is roofed with rich Gothic groined vaulting, which was substituted in 1498 for the originally flat ceiling. The CHOR is richly decorated with gilding and paintings. On the arch is the Coronation of Mary; in the apse the Trinity with saints, both by *Settegast* (1849); to the right the Adoration of the Child by *Gassen* (1871). Under this is the *Monument of Archbishop Werner* (d. 1418) of Trèves, in a Gothic sarcophagus-niche. Opposite (N. side) is the much more important * *Monument of Archb. Kuno von Falkenstein* (d. 1388; see p. 104), also in a Gothic sarcophagus-niche with fresco (Adoration of the Saviour, on the right St. John and St. Castor, on the left the archbishop kneeling, Mary, and Peter), ascribed to the old master *Wilhelm of Cologne* (p. 26). The TRANSEPT contains sixteen early German oil-paintings, executed about 1500. The N. AISLE, with frescoes by *Kindler*, contains a modern *Monument of St. Riza*, who according to tradition was a daughter of Louis the Pious.

To the W. of the church stands the *Castor-Brunnen* (Pl. 6; D, 1), erected by the last French prefect in commemoration of the French campaign against Russia, with the inscription: '*An 1812. Mémorable par la campagne contre les Russes. Sous le préfectorat de Jules Doazan*'. The Russian general St. Priest, who entered the town on 1st Jan., 1814, with exquisite irony added the words: '*Vu et approuvé par nous Commandant Russe de la ville de Coblenz. Le 1. jan. 1814*'. — Adjacent to the Castorplatz is the *General-Commando* (Pl. 10), formerly the seat of the Counts of Leyen. During the French régime it was modernised.

A few paces to the N. is the *Schwanenthor* (Pl. C, D, 1), passing through which we enter the narrow MOSELSTRASSE, bounded by the town-wall on one side and by the mean-looking houses of the old town on the other. This leads us past the crane to the quay of the Moselle, whence a view of the bridge is obtained. To the left is the handsome jutting story of the Kaufhaus (see p. 92). We now pass under the bridge, and reach the *Wolfsthor* on the left. Entering the town by this gate, and passing (r.) the *Metternicher Hof*, the birthplace of Prince Metternich, the Austrian Minister (b. 1773, d. 1859), we reach the * *Moselle Bridge* with its 14 arches, erected by Elector Baldwin about 1344, restored in 1440 (tower added in 1832), which commands a fine view of Ehrenbreitstein. Over it are conveyed the pipes which supply the town with water from the heights of Metternich, 2½ M. distant. A little farther up the river is the *Railway Bridge*.

As the town is re-entered, the ancient *Burg* (Pl. 3; B, 2), or *Archiepiscopal Palace*, built in 1276, stands on the left. The fine staircase of the tower next the town dates from 1599. It was a favourite residence of Elector Lothar of Metternich, who here founded the Roman Catholic League in 1609, and is now a manufactory.

The other churches are uninteresting. The *Liebfrauenkirche* (Church of Our Lady, Pl. 22) was founded in the 13th cent., but not completed till 1431, and was restored in 1853. Gothic choir of 1405, with modern stained glass. Handsome modern Gothic high-altar. Ancient tombstones in the W. vestibule. — The *Carmelitenkirche* (Pl. 21; D, 2), erected in 1673 and restored in 1853, serves as the garrison-church. The choir contains a picture by *Anschuetz*, representing the Virgin with SS. Maurice, George, Barbara, and Joseph, the patron-saints of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. — The (Prot.) *Florinskirche* (Pl. 19) was built early in the 12th cent., but has often been altered; choir added after 1356.

In the Florinsmarkt, in the corner next the Florinskirche, is the *Kaufhaus* (Merchants' Hall, Pl. 16), with its octagonal corner-turrets and elegant jutting story (towards the Moselle, p. 91), erected in 1479 as a town-hall, and used as such till 1805. It was seriously injured during the siege of 1688, and restored in a tasteless fashion. Several old houses with oriel-windows, such as the 'Vier Thürme' at the corner of the Löhr-Strasse and the Alte Graben (Pl. B, 2), are also interesting.

A striking contrast to the narrow and winding streets of the quarter containing the buildings above described is afforded by the spacious and regular NEUSTADT, the S. part of the town, with its large open squares planted with lime-trees, the whole of which has sprung up since the last quarter of the 18th century.

The centre of the CLEMENS-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3) is embellished by the *Clemensbrunnen*, a fountain-obelisk 65 ft. in height, fed by the water-pipes above mentioned. — At the corner of the Post-Strasse is the handsome new *Post Office* (Pl. 30; C, 3) in the Renaissance style. Nearly opposite is the *Theatre* (Pl. 37), built at the end of last century, and containing a small *Picture Gallery* (Sun. 11-1). — The road to the E., passing the *Festungsbauhof* (Pl. 9), leads to the Holzthor (p. 93). Adjacent are the *Regierungsgebäude* (Pl. 32), or government-offices, and the new *Courts of Justice* (Pl. 8; Dicasterialgebäude), two large buildings in the German Renaissance style.

The *Palace* (Pl. 34; D, 4), a large building of no architectural merit, with a lofty Ionic portico, was erected by Clemens Wenceslaus (p. 162), last Elector of Trèves, in 1778-86, and occupied by him till 1794. The French converted it into a hospital and a barrack. It was afterwards restored by the Prussian government, and fitted up as a palace in 1845. The N. wing (on the left as the visitor approaches) contains the *Palace Chapel*, in the Renaissance style, used as the Protestant church of the garrison. Over the altar is a large copy of Leonardo da Vinci's 'Last Supper'. Adjoining it is the *English Chapel*, which was liberally dedicated to the use of the English residents by the Princess of Prussia, now the Empress of Germany (chaplain supported by voluntary contributions). The upper apartments, to

which a broad staircase ascends, are occupied in summer by the Empress (visitors ring for the castellan in the lower corridor of the N. wing, near the entrance to the chapel; fee 1 m., more for a party).

The **ELECTORAL HALL** contains portraits of the last Electors of Trèves, from Richard v. Greiffenklau (1511-31) to Clemens Wenceslaus (1768-1802); an album with portraits of distinguished persons connected with the town of Coblenz from 1792 to 1866, &c.; and the writing-table of Frederick the Great. In the large **FESTSAAL** are busts of the royal family; that of the empress was modelled by the crown-princess Victoria. — Several of the other apartments contain specimens of work done by the empress, her daughter the grand-duchess of Baden, and her daughter-in-law the crown-princess; also portraits of the royal family, Gobelin tapestry presented by Louis XVI. to Frederick the Great, several modern pictures by Deschwenden, Settegast, &c., and gifts presented by the Rhenish towns on the occasion (1864) of the 'silver wedding-day' (25th) of the present emperor. All these rooms afford fine views of the Rhine, the hills of Pfaffendorf, and Ehrenbreitstein.

The handsome S. gates, the *Mainzer-Thor* (Pl. C, 4) and *Löhr-Thor* (Pl. A, B, 3), serve as barracks. The glacis to the left, outside the Mainzer Thor, leads in 5 min. to the Rhine Promenade (see below). Near the Mainzer Thor, within the town, is the approach to the ***Rhenish Railway Bridge** (Pl. D, E, 4, 5) over the Rhine, built in 1862-64, an elegant structure of three iron arches, each with a span of 106 yds., resting on massive stone buttresses, and commanding a beautiful view. A walk across this bridge and back by the bridge-of-boats is strongly recommended; and the Asterstein may also be ascended (p. 96).

At the *Holz-Thor* (Pl. D, 3) begins the beautiful ***Rhine Promenade** (Pl. C, 5, 6), extending along the river nearly as far as the Laubbach (p. 94). These grounds (*Rhein-Anlagen*), which were tastefully laid out under the auspices of the Empress Augusta, should be visited for the sake of the charming views they command. To the left, above the railway-bridge, at the end of the glacis ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Mainzer Thor, see above), rises a lofty *Column*, with an inscription commemorating the construction of the bridge. On the right is a bust of the poet *Max von Schenkendorf* (Pl. 33; D, 4), who died at Coblenz in 1817. Farther from the town a number of villas and summer-houses extend along the bank of the river. Among them is a café called the *Trinkhalle* (Pl. C, 5; p. 89). The grounds terminate opposite the island of *Oberwerth* (p. 97), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Holzthor, at the point where the Berlin and Metz railway crosses the arm of the river between the island and the mainland by an embankment.

The ***Railway Bridge** ('*Staatsbahn-Brücke*'), which spans the wider arm of the river, between Oberwerth and the E. bank, was constructed by Altenloh in 1877-79, and is 1300 ft. long. It consists of three brick arches, each 80 ft. in span, and of two light and elegant iron arches, each with a span of 350 ft. Except at night and during very foggy or stormy weather it is open to pedestrians, who enjoy from it an admirable ***View** in all directions. The bridge

reaches the E. bank at the lower end of *Horchheim* (p. 97), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below the station of the Right Rhenish railway at the upper end (p. 191), and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the bridge-of-boats at Coblenz.

Beyond the embankment at the upper end of the Promenade (see above) a pleasant path leads along the river to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) mouth of a small valley, in which lies the hydropathic establishment of *Laubbaach* ('pens. '5, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m), 2 M. from the *Mainzer Thor* by the high-road (carr., see p. 89). — Another footpath, turning to the left at the entrance to the valley and again to the left beyond the buildings, leads to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Rittersturz*, a height surmounted by a summer-house and commanding a beautiful view of Coblenz and *Ehrenbreitstein* (refreshments). From the hut a path ascends through wood to the (1 hr.) *Kühkopf* (see below).

The fortifications on the *Karthause* (528 ft.), a lofty plateau, lying between the Rhine and the Moselle, consist of *Fort Alexander* on the summit, and lower down *Fort Constantine* (Pl. A, 5), which occupies the site of an ancient Carthusian monastery. The road to it passes the *Staatsbahnhof* (p. 89) and crosses the railway by a viaduct; it then ascends the hill between the two forts and leads to the *Hunsrück*. Charming view about half-way up; in the foreground the rich plain of the Rhine and the island of *Oberwerth*; in the background a semicircle of picturesque hills with the castles of *Stolzenfels* and *Lahneck*. This plateau, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Coblenz, employed as a military drilling-ground, was occupied by an encampment of 10,000 French prisoners of war in 1870-71.

On the brink of the *Karthause* facing the Moselle, 150 paces S. of the military rifle-practice ground, is a small enclosed platform with seats ('*Schöne Aussicht*'), which affords a striking glimpse of the valley of the Moselle. The road to the N. along the brow of the hill, skirting the burial-place of the French prisoners who died in 1870-71, leads to a broad road planted with poplars, which, continuing nearly on the same level, and affording a succession of fine views, skirts *Fort Alexander*, passes above the picturesque *Cemetery* (Pl. A, 5), where repose the remains of *Max v. Schenkendorf* (p. 93), and joins the main road near *Fort Constantine*. This entire round is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. — The road descending to the left, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the *Schöne Aussicht*, leads to *Moselweis* (p. 170).

The **Kühkopf* (1230 ft. above the sea-level), the pine-clad N. outpost of the range of hills rising to the S. of the *Karthause*, commands an imposing and peculiar view, embracing the Rhine and Moselle, the volcanic peaks of the *Vorder-Eifel* (l.), and the hills enclosing the valley of the Rhine. The *Kühkopf* is reached by several different routes. From the *Karthause* the broad *Hunsrück* road ascends past a forester's house, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a tree with a bench round it, where a finger-post indicates the way to the (20 min.) hut on the summit. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the sign-post a carriage-road diverges to the right from the *Hunsrück* road, and leads to the top in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. — The pleasantest route leads by the *Rittersturz* (see above), and reaches the top in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; we then descend to *Capellen*, enjoying fine views of the Rhine and the Lahn, and passing the *Augustahöhe* and *Stolzenfels* (1 hr.).

Beyond the Moselle Bridge rises the *Petersberg*, a slight eminence crowned by *Fort Franz*. At the E. base of the fort, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Moselle bridge (see Map of Environs), rises a blunted pyramid of lava to the memory of *General Marceau*, who fell at Altenkirchen in 1796, with a long French inscription ('*soldat à 16 ans, général à 22 ans*'). His monument and remains were originally on the hill, but on the construction of the fortifications by Fred. William III. were removed to their present site. Byron's lines —

'By Coblenz, on a gentle rise of ground,
There is a small and simple pyramid,
Crowning the summit of the verdant mound;
Beneath its base are hero's ashes hid,
Our enemy, — but let not that forbid
Honour to Marceau!' &c.

refer to the monument in its original position. The French soldiers who died in the prisoners' camp on the Petersberg in 1870-71 are interred on the slopes behind the monument.

Ehrenbreitstein and Astein.

Cards of admission to *Ehrenbreitstein* (50 pf. each, proceeds destined for charitable purposes) may be procured in summer (1st Ap. - 31st Oct.) at the office of the second commandant (Pl. 40; E, 2). Visitors are received at the top and conducted over the fortress by a sergeant. Two hours suffice for the walk from Coblenz to the summit and back.

View from the *Astein* (p. 96) similar to that from Ehrenbreitstein. No permission necessary.

A *Bridge-of-Boats* (Pl. D, E, 2), about 400 yds. in length, connects Coblenz with *Thal Ehrenbreitstein* (*Hôtel zum König von Preussen*), a small town with 3000 inhab., prettily situated in a valley between the heights crowned with the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein and Astein. Along the river runs the unsightly embankment of the Right Rhenish Railway (to Vallendar, Bendorf, etc.; see pp. 69, 70).

The road to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein leads through the Hof-Strasse, in which, to the left, is the *Office of the Commandant* (Pl. 40), recognisable by its flight of steps (tickets, see above). The last house in the street on the same side was once occupied by M. de la Roche, chancellor of the electorate of Trèves, to whom Goethe paid a visit in 1774. Farther on are the *Railway Station* (Pl. E, 2), and a handsome Renaissance building (Pl. 39), erected by the Electors in 1747 as a residence for the governors, now used as a *Provision Magazine*. Beyond the next gate the road diverges to the right and ascends the hill in windings.

Opposite the influx of the Moselle rises the majestic fortress of **Ehrenbreitstein*, sometimes called the Gibraltar of the Rhine, situated on a precipitous rock, 387 ft. above the Rhine, and 573 ft. above the sea, inaccessible on three sides, and connected with the neighbouring heights on the N. side only. The massive fortifications, constructed in 1816-26 by General v. Aster, were long considered a marvel of military engineering. The **View* from the top is one of the finest on the Rhine. It embraces the fertile valley of

the Rhine from Stolzenfels to Andernach, and the numerous volcanic peaks of the Maifeld and the Eifel (p. 88). Far below are the Rhine and Moselle, and between them the triangulartown of Coblenz.

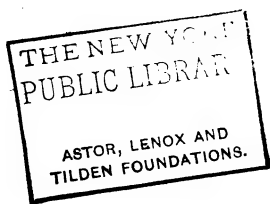
Whether this important military point was fortified by the Romans is uncertain. The *Castle of Ehrenbreitstein* is said to have been presented by the Frankish king Dagobert to the archbishops of Trèves in 696, and their possession was confirmed by Emp. Henry II. in 1018. As it afforded them an excellent asylum in troublous times, they repeatedly strengthened and extended it, and about the middle of the 12th cent. their commandant added the *Hillenstein*, or *Heilsenstein*, a castle on the lower S. projection of the rock, which last name exists down to the present day.

In the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries the castle was gradually converted into an extensive and powerful stronghold; and so important was it considered that its commandant had to swear allegiance to the emperor as well as to the princes of the country. The fortress has only thrice succumbed to an enemy. On the first of these occasions it fell into the hands of the French in 1691 through the treachery of *Elector Philip Christopher*. In 1697 the Imperial general Johann von Werth invested it with his troops, and the garrison was forced to capitulate through hunger. During the war of the French Revolution, Ehrenbreitstein was unsuccessfully besieged four times, but on 27th Jan. 1799 it was surrendered by the gallant Col. Faber after all the provisions had been exhausted. In consequence of the Peace of Lunéville the fortifications were dismantled. In accordance with the provisions of the second Peace of Paris, 15 million fr. were paid by the French to Prussia for the restoration of the works, but upwards of 24 million marks (1,200,000*l*) have been expended on them.

**Fort Asterstein*, situated on the *Pfaffendorfer Höhe*, to the S. of Ehrenbreitstein; completes the fortifications of this bank of the Rhine. A projecting terrace on the N.W. side of the fort bears an *Obelisk* (Pl. F, 4; fine view) to the memory of the soldiers of the 8th army-corps who fell in the campaign of 1866. The *Louisenthurm* on the W. slope of the hill derives its name from the Grand-Duchess Louisa of Baden, daughter of the Emperor of Germany, who spent some of her early years at Coblenz. — The hill on which the obelisk stands may be reached in 20 min. from the bridge-of-boats. After crossing the latter we proceed in a straight direction to the end of the Kirch-Strasse (see Pl. F, 2), and follow the road to the right. Where the latter turns to the left, a shorter route ascends by the steps to the right, crosses the road which leads up from the 'Promenade' (Pl. F, 3), and again ascends by steps. Half-way up, the *Café Rheinlust*, and beyond it the *Louisenthurm* (see above) are passed. We then follow the road to the summit.

The following route is recommended to the traveller approaching from the railway-bridge. After crossing the bridge turn to the right, following the road to Pfaffendorf, and here take the road to the left, past the church, ascend the course of the brook, pass to the left under the railway, and gradually ascend the hill. On the height ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Pfaffendorf church) this road is quitted by a new road intersecting the fortifications of the Glockenberg to the left (see Plan), and afterwards skirting the brow of the hill and commanding a fine view of Coblenz. In 12 min. more the Obelisk (see above) is reached.

The post-road which ascends the valley at the back of the town of Ehrenbreitstein leads by *Niederberg* to (2 M.) *Arenberg* (*Zur Schönen Aussicht*), a village with a large new pilgrimage-church, the stations connected with which command a beautiful view. The road diverging to the right beyond Arenberg passes a forester's house and leads to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ems* (p. 191).



17. The Rhine from Coblenz to Mayence.

STEAMBOAT in $7\frac{1}{2}$ (down in $4\frac{3}{4}$) hrs.; *piers* at Oberlahnstein, Boppard, St. Goar, Bingen, Rüdesheim, Eltville, and Biebrich; *small-boat* stations Capellen, Spay, Camp, Hirzenach, St. Goarshausen, Oberwesel, Caub, Bacharach, Lorch, Niederheimbach, Geisenheim, Oestrich, and Walluf. An omnibus runs from Biebrich to Wiesbaden in connection with every boat in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 1 m. — From Coblenz to Mayence both banks are Prussian.

DISTANCES: Coblenz to Capellen 4, Rhense 2, Niederspay (opposite Braubach) $1\frac{1}{2}$, Boppard $4\frac{1}{2}$, Salzig 3, Hirzenach $2\frac{1}{4}$, St. Goar $3\frac{3}{4}$, Oberwesel $5\frac{1}{2}$, Caub 3, Bacharach $1\frac{1}{2}$, Rheindiebach $1\frac{1}{2}$, Lorch (Niederheimbach) $\frac{3}{4}$, Rheinstein $3\frac{3}{4}$, Bingen 3, Geisenheim 8, Oestrich 8, Eltville 4, Walluf 3, Biebrich 2, Mayence 4, total distance 58 M. — **RAILWAY** on the *Left Bank* see R. 19; on the *Right Bank* by Oberlahnstein and Rüdesheim to Wiesbaden in $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see R. 20.

Beyond the bridge-of-boats the steamer passes the palace on the right, and then steers under the *Rhenish Railway Bridge*. On the right extend the beautiful promenades of the W. bank, opposite which is the picturesque village of Pfaffendorf (*Thomm*), with its slender church-spire.

On the right, a little farther on, lies the island of *Oberwerth*, which is connected with the W. bank by an embankment and with the E. by the handsome *Railway Bridge* mentioned at p. 93, below which the steamer passes. The buildings on the island, now private property, belonged to a nunnery suppressed by the French in 1788. Beautiful retrospect as the vessel passes the upper end of the island.

The vineyards of (1.) *Horchheim* (**Holler's Garden-Restaurant*) produce good red wine; the plain between this village and the mouth of the Lahn is remarkably fertile. (1.) *Niederlahnstein* (*Douquet*, on the Lahn, well spoken of; *Noll*; *Hermann*, *Bender*, at the station; *Bungartz*, all with gardens), on the right bank of the Lahn, is the junction of the Railway of the Right Bank, the line to Coblenz, and the Lahn railway (RR. 20, 27). Below it, at the mouth of the Lahn, stands the solitary late-Romanesque *Church of St. John*, partly destroyed during the Thirty Years' War, but rescued from total ruin in 1857. The village is said once to have extended as far as this point, when this venerable building was its parish-church. The Lahn is crossed near its mouth by an unsightly railway-bridge, and by another for the traffic of the road.

r. *Capellen* (**Stolzenfels*, **Bellevue* or *Fey*, both with gardens; *Müller's Restaurant*; carriages to Coblenz, see p. 89; boat to Coblenz 3 m.; donkey to Stolzenfels 80 pf., there and back 1 m. 20 pf.; steamer to Oberlahnstein every hour, 20 or 10 pf.), a village consisting of a single row of houses facing the railway-embankment and the river, lies at the foot of the wooded hill which bears the royal château of Stolzenfels. The château is approached by a winding road of easy ascent ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), crossing a viaduct, and passing two Roman mile-stones. Beyond the *Klause* (now stabling), a drawbridge is crossed and the castle entered.

The **Castle of Stolzenfels* (310 ft. above the Rhine), with a

pentagonal tower 110 ft. high, was greatly strengthened, if not entirely built, by Arnold von Isenburg, Archbishop of Trèves, in 1250, and was frequently a residence of the archbishops. Down to 1689, when it was destroyed by the French, it was garrisoned by the Electors of Trèves. In 1823 the ruin was presented by the town of Coblenz to Fred. William IV., when crown-prince, who caused it to be restored in accordance with the designs of *Schinkel*, *Stüler*, and *Persius*. The château now belongs to the Emperor of Germany.

The INTERIOR is open daily. In summer the number of visitors is usually very large, and the custodian performs his functions as showman very rapidly (fee 50 pf., more for a party).

We first enter the Gothic CHAPEL with its two towers. It is decorated with *Frescoes on a gold ground by *E. Deger*, representing the Creation, Fall, First Sacrifices, &c. — On the external wall, above the garden-hall, is a fresco by *Lasinsky*: the Emp. Rupert and his nephew the Count of Hohenzollern visiting the Archbishop of Trèves at Stolzenfels, 20th Aug., 1400. — In the WINTER GARDEN is a bronze statue of Siegfried, by *Hartung*. — Adjoining the entrance flight of steps is an ancient sculptured chimney-piece with reliefs, bearing the arms of Cologne. — The walls of the KLEINE RITTERSAAL are embellished with six *Frescoes, by Professor *Stille* of Düsseldorf, illustrative of the principal attributes of chivalry: 1. Faith: Godfrey de Bouillon at the Holy Sepulchre after the conquest of Jerusalem; 2. Justice: Rudolph of Hapsburg sitting in judgment on the robber knights; 3. Poetry: Minstrels accompanying King Philip of Swabia and his queen Irene on a pleasure excursion on the Rhine; 4. Love: The Emp. Frederick II. welcoming his bride Isabella of England; 5. Loyalty: Hermann von Siebeneichen, sacrificing his life to save the Emp. Fred. Barbarossa; 6. Bravery: The blind King John of Bohemia at the battle of Crécy. — The GROSSE RITTERSAAL contains a valuable collection of goblets, armour, and weapons. — In the UPPER ROOMS a winged picture of the tradition of Toggenburg by *Bayer*; Gutenberg, at three different periods, by *Herbig*; a copy of the Dombild of Cologne (p. 30) by *Beckenkamp*; pictures on a gold ground by *Heideloff*, representing the altar of the order of the swan at Ansbach; about 50 small pictures by old masters, *Dürer*, *Holbein*, *Van Dyck*, *Rembrandt*, and others, an ancient Byzantine cross, antique furniture, and other curiosities.

The **VIEW, which is enjoyed to greatest perfection from the small S. W. tower (entrance to the right in the court), is scarcely equalled by any other on the Rhine.

To the S. rises the castle of *Marksburg*, with *Braubach* and *Rhens* below. In front of us is the castle of *Lahneck*, looking down on the grey towers and walls of *Oberlahnstein*. On the other side of the Lahn is *Niederlahnstein*, and farther up the Lahn valley rises the *Allerheiligenberg*, with its pilgrimage-chapel. At the confluence of the Lahn and Rhine stands the Romanesque Church of *St. John*. Farther down the Rhine is the island of *Oberwerth*, which is traversed by the new Railway Bridge; beyond it, the three arches of the old railway-bridge. In the background the fortress of *Ehrenbreitstein* is one of the most conspicuous objects; opposite to it is *Fort Constantine*, and between them *Coblenz*; farther distant the heights of *Vallendar*.

Two bridle-paths, diverging to the right from the Stolzenfels road (one at the viaduct mentioned at p. 97 and the other above the castle), lead to the **Augustahöhe*, a turf-hut commanding a magnificent view of Stolzenfels and the Rhine (there and back 1¼ hr.; donkey 2 m.).

1. *Oberlahnstein* (200 ft.; **Hôtel Weller*, **Hôtel Lahneck*, both with garden and view, also 'pension'; *Rhein. Hof*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Weiland*, opposite the rail. stat.; steamboat hourly to Capellen, 20 or 10 pf.), a very ancient town with about 5500 inhab., formerly

belonging to the Electors of Mayence, and mentioned in a charter as early as 890, is surrounded with well-preserved walls, towers, and fosses, which, notwithstanding the sad havoc committed by the railway, still afford some idea of the appearance of a fortified town of the middle of the 14th century. The handsome *Schloss Martinsburg* at the upper end of the town, containing an interesting court, once a residence of the Electors of Mayence, dates from 1394; the new part was built in 1712. The *Protestant Church*, at the lower end of the town, was built by Zais in 1872-75. Two engine-works and foundries and several other manufactories bear witness to the rapid progress of Oberlahnstein since the completion of the railways. It is also a busy depôt of the iron-ores yielded by the mines on the Lahn (comp. p. 198), and possesses a large new harbour. Oberlahnstein is the steamb. stat. for Ems and is a good centre from which to make excursions.

On a rocky eminence behind Oberlahnstein rises the picturesque castle of **Lahneck*, mentioned for the first time in 1224, having probably been built by Archbishop Gerhard of Mayence. According to an unfounded tradition, it was once in possession of the Knights Templar. The castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1688, has been recently restored with considerable taste. The pentagonal pinnacled tower commands a charming view, for which the morning light is most favourable. Gothic chapel. On seeing the ruin in 1774 Goethe composed his exquisite 'Geistes Gruss'. A road and two footpaths ascend to the castle; one of the paths, destitute of shade, mounts direct from Oberlahnstein, the other from the side next the Lahn, beginning opposite the upper end of Niederlahnstein (p. 97).

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. above Capellen, between the high-road and the Rhine, is the *Königsstuhl* ('king's seat'), partly concealed by walnut-trees from the steamboat-passenger. It was originally erected in 1376 by the Emp. Charles IV., but at the end of last century had fallen to decay. In 1843 it was rebuilt, partly out of the old materials, by a patriotic society at Coblenz. The structure is octagonal in shape, somewhat resembling a pulpit, 22 ft. in diameter, and 18 ft. in height. The Electors held their meetings on the stone seat on the top. The situation was chosen from its proximity to the dominions of the four Rhenish Electors, Braubach belonging to the Palatinate, Rhens to Cologne, Stolzenfels to Trèves, and Lahnstein to Mayence. Here many emperors were elected, decrees issued, and treaties concluded. Near the *Königsstuhl* is the *Rhenser Mineralquelle*, a mineral spring rising in the bed of the Rhine, which was known in the 18th cent. and re-discovered in 1857; the water resembles that of Selters and is used as a table-beverage as well as medicinally.

On the fertile bank of the Rhine opposite the *Königsstuhl*, a small white chapel, near the S. gate of Oberlahnstein, is visible

among the trees, where, on 20th Aug., 1400, the Rhenish Electors deprived the Bohemian king Wenzel of the imperial crown. On the following day they crossed to the Königstuhl, and elected Count Palatine Rupert III. emperor in his stead. Adjacent is the *Victoria-brunnen*, another mineral spring.

Above the Königstuhl ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) lies the small town of (r.) Rhens (*Königstuhl*, with garden), once belonging to the Electorate of Cologne, and still surrounded by the walls and fosses constructed in 1370 by Archbishop Frederiek III. of Cologne. A footpath to (1 hr.) Boppard ascends to the right at the way-post, outside the S. gate (comp. p. 101). On the bank of the river, 1 M. above Rhens, is a cotton-mill with a tall chimney. Beyond it, surrounded by fruit-trees, is the small village of (r.) Brey.

1. Braubach (**Hôtel Arzbächer*, on the Rhine; **Rheinischer Hof*, 'pens.' $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 m.; **Nassauer Hof*; **Deutsches Haus*, with beer-garden, near the station, R. 1 m. 20 pf.), an ancient town with 1900 inhab., invested with municipal privileges by the Emp. Rudolph in 1276, the once picturesque appearance of which has been marred by the railway. It is commanded by the imposing castle of **Marksburg* (Restaurant), originally called the *Braubacher Schloss*, 485 ft. above the river, the only old fortress on the Rhine which has escaped destruction. In 1437 Count Philip of Katzenellenbogen founded a chapel in the castle and dedicated it to St. Mark, after whom the castle has since been named. It belonged to Hessen-Darmstadt from 1651 to 1803, and was then used by the government of Nassau as a state-prison down to 1866. The summit affords a pleasing survey of the grassy dales at the back, and of a portion of the Rhine. Two routes ascend to the fortress: to the N. a footpath, shorter but steeper than the other, beginning opposite the old church (25 min.); to the S. the road, leading at first to the left through the town in the direction of Nastätten, then to the right past the ancient *Chapel of St. Martin* (existing in 1242), and lastly round the E. side of the hill (35 min.).

THE DACHSKOPF. In the fresh green valley behind the town, enclosed by beautiful wooded hills, a road gradually ascends to a ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) finger-post, where a road to the left leads to *Dachsenhausen*. We, however, take the road to the right, and at the (2 M.) top of the hill traverse the pine-wood to the right in the direction of the two barren summits, the second of which is the higher. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more we reach the **Dachskopf*, an eminence with a trigonometrical signal for surveyors, commanding an extensive view of the Rhine as far as a point below Andernach, the Eifel, the Taunus, the Seven Mts., &c. A good road descends thence to (5 M.) *Camp* (p. 102). Those who are not disposed for so long a walk will be rewarded by penetrating about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. into the valley behind the Marksburg. The contrast is very striking when the valley of the Rhine is quitted by the narrow rock-hewn track passing the chapel of St. Martin, parallel to the Rhine, and also leading to the castle.

TO EMS. From Braubach a road leads over the hills to the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) BATHS of EMS (p. 191), passing *Goldschmidt's Foundry* and (3 M.) the *Oberlahnsteiner Forsthaus* (refreshments), 1 M. from *Frücht* (p. 194). Fine view of Dausenau and the valley of the Lahn in descending.

TO WELMICH. The first valley above Braubach contains the *Dinkholder*

Brunnen (see below); the second is traversed by a path which ascends the hill, commanding a fine view, and leads to *Weimich* (7½ M.), passing the village of *Prath*, and emerging from the wild and rocky ravine at the back of *Weimich* near the 'Mousse' (p. 104).

Above *Braubach* are the (r.) villages of *Niederspay* and *Oberspay* (*Rindsflässer*), connected by an avenue of walnut-trees. On the promontory to the right stands a half-ruined chapel, the only relic of the village of *Peterspay*. The pleasant valley on the opposite bank contains the *Dinkholder Brunnen*, a chalybeate spring similar to those at *Schwalbach*; the bath-house is visible from the steamer.

On the wooded height above (l.) *Osterspay* (*Müller's Inn*) stands the château of *Liebeneck*, one of the prettiest spots on the Rhine.

FROM *LIEBENECK* TO *CAMP* (p. 102), the shortest route is by a path traversing the lofty table-land beyond the château, and commanding a striking view from its S. margin.

On the hill to the right, a little above *Osterspay*, stands the *Jacobsberger Hof*, a farm-house 523 ft. above the Rhine, whence a cart-road leads to *Rhens*, 3 M. distant, cutting off the circuit of 6 M. formed by the river. The vineyards on the slopes of the left bank, known as the *Bopparder Hamm*, produce excellent wine. Then, on the left, the village of *Filsen*, with a modern church.

r. *Boppard*. — *Hotels*. *SPiegel*, R. 2½, D. 2½, B. 1 m.; **RHEIN-HÔTEL*, E. and A. 2-3 m., B. 1 m., D. 3 m., 'pens.' 5½-6½ m.; *HIRSCH*, cheaper, good wine; these three on the Rhine; **CLOSMANN*, in the town, with garden; *REBSACK*, in the main street. — *Hentsler's Restaurant*, also a pension, in the upper part of the *Mühlthal*.

Hydropathic Establishments. *MARIENBERG* (p. 102), 'pens.' 8 m. per day; *MÜHLBAD*, at the lower end of the town.

Boppard (210 ft.), the ancient *Bondobrica*, founded by the Celts, was afterwards fortified by the Romans and used as a dépôt for their 'slingers' ('*Balistarii Bondobricæ*'). In the 12th cent. *Boppard* was a free imperial town, but in 1312 *Emp. Henry VII.* ceded it, along with *Oberwesel*, to his brother *Elector Baldwin of Trèves*. The latter, who could not make himself master of the town till 1318, built the castle, which is still preserved. All efforts of the inhabitants to regain their independence proved henceforth unavailing. This pleasant little town, above which rises the handsome old nunnery of *Marienberg*, has of late attracted numerous visitors owing to the beauty and healthiness of its situation. Many of the picturesque old houses with their quaint, wooden beams have unfortunately been displaced by modern buildings, while numerous villas have sprung up in the environs. Pop. 5600.

The wall enclosing the interior of the town, in the form of a rectangle 1050 ft. in length by 490 ft. in width, is constructed of Roman concrete ('*opus spicatum*'), and probably dates from the reign of *Valentinian I.* (A.D. 364-375). When complete it was 10 ft. thick and 26 ft. high, and was strengthened with towers at the angles and 24 semicircular towers along its sides; it is still in tolerable preservation. The outer and more extensive wall is mediæval. *Boppard*, like *St. Goar* and *Bacharach*, once boasted of a Lodge

of the Knights Templar, fragments of which with round-arched windows lie at the upper end of the town. Knights Templar of Boppard are mentioned among the crusaders at the siege of Ptolemais (1191).

The handsome *Pfarrkirche*, in the late-Romanesque style, built about 1200, with its two square towers adjacent to the choir, is remarkable for its peculiar pointed barrel-vaulting. — The *Carmeliterkirche*, in the pointed style, contains the monument of a Countess von Eltz (d. 1500), with a good marble relief representing the Trinity, partaking both of the Renaissance and of the Gothic style, and carved stalls of the 15th century. Several old mural paintings were discovered during the restoration of the church. — The *Protestant Church*, built in 1851, is said to have been designed by Frederick William IV. — The old monastery of *St. Martin*, at the upper end of the town, is now a reformatory for Protestant children. — The suppressed *Franciscan Monastery* with its church has been converted by government into a seminary for Roman Catholic teachers.

The *Marienberg* (*Mons Beatae Mariae Virginis*), a large building which rises at the back of the town, 100 ft. above the Rhine, formerly a Benedictine nunnery, is now a hydropathic establishment.

Below Boppard, near the Mühlbad (p. 101), opens the *Mühlthal*, a valley enclosed by wooded hills and affording a number of picturesque walks. One of the finest points is the **Alte Burg* (960 ft.), a hill at the mouth of the valley (reached by ascending to the right), which commands a beautiful view. Near it is the *'Vierseenplatz'*, or 'place of the four lakes', whence four apparently-unconnected parts of the Rhine are visible. Farther up the valley, beyond the *Pension Hentsler* (p. 101), is the *Bopparder Stadtwald*, a magnificent forest of oaks and beeches, the most interesting points in which are indicated by way-posts, and made accessible by paths constructed by a society in Boppard.

The finest excursion from Boppard is to the **Fleckertshöhe* (1673 ft. above the sea, 1485 ft. above the Rhine), 5 M. distant, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the left of the road to the Hunsrück, which must be left at the pine-wood, soon after passing the mile-stone marked '7,4'. The very extensive view comprises the Seven Mts., Eifel, Hochwald, Idar and Taunus, and Monrepos (p. 68). From the E. side of the summit, on which there is a landmark, a small part of the Rhine is visible near Bornhofen (see below). A few min. walk below the summit are several poor cottages, in the highest of which good water may be procured. The path descending to (1 hr.) *Salsrig* (p. 109) through meadows and woods cannot be missed. The traveller may avail himself of the diligence from Boppard to Simmern (8 a.m.; see p. 152) as far as the point where the road to the Fleckertshöhe diverges. — A direct footpath leading through pleasant woods ascends to the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., but cannot easily be found without a guide.

FROM BOPPARD TO BRODENBACH, on the Moselle, 10 M., carr. in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fare 20 m.). The new road ascends the *Fraubach-Thal* (walkers should quit it at the second bend and follow the old road over the Kreuzberg), crosses the *Sabelsberg*, and leads through the *Burbach-Thal* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the Hunsrück road. We follow this to the right to (1 M.) *Buchholz*, pass near ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Windhausen* (to the left), and reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the castle of *Schöneck*, with the ruined *Rauschenschloss* in the background; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Herschwiessen*; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. path on the left descending to the *Ehrenburg*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brodenbach*, see p. 171.

From Boppard to *Simmern* (p. 151), 22 M., diligence daily in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

Above Boppard, on the left, lies *Camp* (*Kauth*, on the railway; *Anker*, on the Rhine, with 'pens.'), so called from the remains of a

supposed Roman intrenchment on the hill, which however more probably dates from the Thirty Years' War. The village is healthily situated and frequented as a summer-residence. (Path over the hills to Liebeneck, see p. 101.) A road shaded with walnut-trees leads along the bank from Camp to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) convent of —

1. Bornhofen (**Gasthof zum Marienberg*, 'pension', D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), with a Gothic Church erected in 1435, a great resort of pilgrims. On a bold rocky eminence above the convent stand the twin castles of —

Sterrenberg and *Liebenstein*, better known as *The Brothers*, connected by a sharp chine of rock. The legend of these castles may thus be briefly told: —

Conrad and Heinrich, sons of the knight Bayer von Boppard, the lord of Liebenstein, were enamoured of their foster-sister, the beautiful Hildegard. Heinrich with rare generosity tore himself away and joined the crusades, leaving his brother Conrad to win the prize. That his son and the fair bride might still be near him, the old knight built the castle of Sterrenberg for their reception, but, his death occurring before its completion, the nuptials were postponed. Meanwhile Conrad's heart grew cold towards Hildegard. Hearing of the valiant deeds of his absent brother, his soul burned to share his honours, and, wearied of an inactive life, he joined the crusades. Hildegard now passed her days in the lonely castle of Liebenstein, brooding over her sad lot, not doubting the affection of Conrad, but weeping over the uncertainty of his return. Suddenly Conrad returned to Sterrenberg with a lovely Grecian bride, and the outraged Hildegard, stunned by the blow, shut herself up in the loneliest chamber of her dreary abode, and refused to see any one but her attendant. Late one evening a stranger knight demanded the hospitality of the castle. He proved to be the chivalrous Heinrich, who, hearing of his brother's perfidy, resolved to avenge his foster-sister's wrongs. He accordingly challenged Conrad to single combat, but before the brothers' swords had crossed, Hildegard interposed between them and insisted on a reconciliation, to which they reluctantly consented. Hildegard then retired to the convent of Bornhofen, at the base of the rock on which the castles stand. Conrad's Grecian bride soon proved faithless, and he, overcome with shame and remorse, threw himself on his generous brother's breast, exclaiming that no consolation was now left him but his friendship. Thus their estrangement ended, and the brothers thenceforth lived together in harmony and retirement at Liebenstein, while Sterrenberg was for ever deserted.

Sterrenberg was held as early as the 12th cent. as a fief of the empire by the knights of Boland, and in 1317 came into the possession of the Electors of Trèves. The date of its abandonment is unknown. It lies on the extreme brink of the rock, separated from Liebenstein by a massive wall. The ruins are interesting and command a fine view of the rocky ravines beneath (restaurant).

r. *Salsig* (Schloss Liebenstein), so called from its weak saline spring, lies in the midst of a vast orchard; whence ship-loads of cherries are annually exported to the Lower Rhine, Holland, and England. Farther up (l.) lies the village of *Nieder-Kestert* (Stern).

r. *Hirszenach*; at the upper end of the village is a small Gothic synagogue. A handsome building, once a deanery, and the church, built about 1170, belonged to the Abbey of Siegburg.

1. *Ehrenthal* is a small village inhabited by miners who work the lead-mines in the vicinity.

1. *Welmich* (Adler), a picturesquely-situated village, with a

small Gothic church, is commanded by the ruins of the *Thurnberg*, or *Deurenburg*. This stronghold, begun by Archbishop Boemund of Trèves, and completed in 1363 by his successor Kuno von Falkenstein, was derisively called the **Mouse (Maus)* by the Counts of Katzenellenbogen, in contradistinction to their 'Cat' (p. 105). Ascent fatiguing, but there is a fine view from the summit, especially towards St. Goar. The interior contains a few points of architectural interest. (Path over the hills to Braubach, see p. 101.)

r. *St. Gear* (**Schneider*, at the lower end of the town; **Rheinfels*, with restaurant, opposite the pier; *Löwe*; *Zum kalten Keller*; steam-ferry to St. Goarshausen, 10 pf.; *Eng. Ch. Serv.* in summer; comp. the Map, p. 103), a town with 1500 inhab., the handsomest of the smaller Rhenish towns, and deriving a look of additional importance from the extensive ruins of Rheinfels, owes its name and origin to a chapel founded in the time of Siegbert, King of Austrasia (570), by St. Goar, who preached the gospel here, and whose aid was afterwards often invoked by distressed boatmen. Down to 1794 it was the capital of the lower county of Katzenellenbogen, which lay chiefly on the opposite bank of the river, and reached to the Lahn. (The upper county lay to the S. of the Main, p. 220.)

The *Protestant Church*, built about 1468, contains monuments of the Landgrave Philip (d. 1583) and his countess. A flaw in the altar is said to have been made by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, who, indignant at the damage done to the church by the Spaniards, violently struck the altar with his sword. The crypt on the E. side once contained the bones of St. Goar. — The Roman Catholic church is adorned with an old stone effigy of the saint with an inscription.

A curious old custom, the '*Hänseln*', or Initiation, which prevailed here till the beginning of the steamboat-traffic in 1827, is said to have dated from the time of Charlemagne. Every traveller who visited the town for the first time was attached to a ring in the wall of the Custom-house, and obliged to submit to the water or the wine-ordeal. If the former was selected, a good ducking was the result; the pleasanter alternative consisted in drinking a goblet of wine to the memory of Charlemagne, the sovereign of England, the reigning prince, and the members of the society which enforced obedience to the custom. The traveller was then crowned and invested with the rights of a citizen and member of the society, and finally had to present a donation to the poor and enter his name in the '*Hänselbuch*'.

The castle of **Rheinfels*, rising at the back of the town, 377 ft. above the Rhine ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the pier), is the most imposing ruin on the river. It was founded in 1245 by Count Diether III. of Katzenellenbogen, a friend of the Emp. Frederick II., and a new Rhine-toll was established here. Ten years later a confederation of twenty-six Rhenish towns (p. 138), dissatisfied with the newly-imposed burden, attacked the castle, but after a siege of fifteen months were compelled to withdraw. In 1692 it was bravely and successfully defended by the Hessian General von Görz against the French General Count Tallard with an army of 24,000 men. In 1758 the castle was sur-

prised and taken by the French, who kept a garrison in it till 1763. Thirty years later it was basely deserted by the Hessian commandant, and fell, with its valuable stores, into the hands of the French revolutionary army (2nd Nov., 1794). Three years afterwards it was blown up, and in 1812 it was sold for the paltry sum of 100l. The ruin now belongs to the Emp. of Germany, who bought it in 1843. The interior contains little worthy of note; view limited. The custodian is generally at or near the castle (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 m., more for a party).

The *Spitsenstein*, a hill to the S.W., crowned with a refuge-hut, and commanding a magnificent view from Caub to Oberwesel, may be ascended from St. Goar in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., viâ *Biebrnheim*. Pleasant descent by *Niederburg* to Oberwesel (p. 107).

1. *St. Goarshausen* (715 ft.; **Adler*, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, 'pens.' $4\frac{1}{2}$, A. & S. extra, carriage to Reichenberg and Patersberg 6-8 m.; *Lamm*, D. 2 m., 'pens.' $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Zum Hohenzoller*; *Nassauer Hof*; *Rheinischer Hof*; *Pension Unsiker*, with garden; screw-steamer to St. Goar, 10 pf.), a small town with 1500 inhab., chiefly consisting of a single row of new houses, is a pleasant place for a stay of a few days. The upper part of the town is so confined between the river and the hill that a bulwark of masonry, on which two watch-towers are situated, had to be built at an early period to protect the town against inundations. The new Protestant church in the round-arch style was completed in 1863. There is a good school for boys here. Comp. the Map, p. 103.

Above St. Goarshausen, about halfway up the hill, rises the castle of *Neu-Katzenellenbogen*, commonly called the *Cat* (*Katz*), erected in 1393 by Count Johann of Katzenellenbogen, whose family became extinct in 1470. It then belonged to the Hessian princes, and was occupied by a Hessian garrison down to 1804, when it was destroyed by the French. A few rooms have been restored. (Guide with keys from the *Rheinischer Hof* at St. Goarshausen, 50-75 pf.)

The *Schweizerthal*, or 'Swiss Valley', extending about 2 M. inland from the foot of the *Katz* at the back of St. Goarshausen (reached by proceeding to the left at the upper end of the village, and passing below the railway), contains picturesque rocks, miniature waterfalls, and pleasant shady walks. To the left in the background, on the brink of the vine-clad slope, stands the village of *Patersberg* (800 ft.), to which a steep path ascends in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from St. Goarshausen; thence to Reichenberg (see below) about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. more. — Those who wish to visit the *Lurlei* from the *Schweizerthal* follow the cart-road in the valley for about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (the '*Promenadenweg*' not recommended), and at a projecting rock surmounted by a pavilion ascend the *Hühnerberg* by a steep footpath and part of the way by steps, to the '*Männchen*' (view of the *Schweizerthal*). Then cross the hill to (25 min.) a point commanding a *View of the basin of St. Goar. From this point follow the cart-road on the height in a straight direction, soon entering low wood; after $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the footpath to the *Lurlei* (not easily recognised from this side) descends to the right, and the rock itself is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more. A steep path (see p. 106) descends from the *Lurlei* to the Rhine in 7 min.; thence by the road to St. Goarshausen 1 M. (the whole excursion from St. Goarshausen to the *Hühnerberg*, *Lurlei*, and back occupying about 2 hrs.).

*EXCURSION TO REICHENBERG, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. inland from St. Goarshausen. The road (diligence-route to Nastätten) leads through the *Haselbachtal*, a valley which opens a little below St. Goarshausen (where a carriage

may be hired for the excursion). Walkers ascend through the Swiss Valley to Patersberg (see above), from which Reichenberg is 2 M. distant. A shady footpath, provided with numerous benches, diverges to the right from the road through the Haselbachthal just at the entrance to the valley, follows the windings of the road, and rejoins it near the Reichenberg. A pleasant way back is by the road through the Haselbachthal, and past the *Offenthaler Hof* on the hill about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Reichenberg; then through the upper part of the Swiss Valley to the Lurlei. (Through this part of the valley there is no direct path to St. Goarshausen, but on the opposite side of the valley a narrow path descends thither from the point where the Lurlei path begins.)

The castle of *Reichenberg, erected in 1284 by Count Wilhelm I. of Katzenellenbogen, and during the Hessian supremacy the residence of the governor of the lower county, was at length sold in 1818 for the sake of the building materials. Fortunately, however, it escaped demolition, and is still a grand and picturesque edifice with a lofty tower, and in better preservation than most of the other Rhenish castles. The approach to the COURT (see also p. xxxi) is striking. Here on the left we observe the chief entrance to the castle flanked with two columns of granite. The vaulted chambers of the ground-floor in the INTERIOR are well-preserved. A memorial tablet has been placed here in honour of the archivist Habel, who devoted himself with most praiseworthy industry to the preservation of this and several other Nassovian castles. The castle has been restored, and is now the property of Baron Oettingen (guide, 50-75 pf.). A number of the rooms are decorated with old weapons, armour, domestic utensils, etc. The old CHAPEL consisted of three stories, but the dividing beams have been broken away; the Romanesque columns, however, placed one above the other, which bear the lofty pointed vaulting, are still preserved. The TOWER, which is ascended by wooden steps, commands a view of the neighbourhood. A second tower to the E., connected with the other by a lofty retaining wall, is half destroyed. The village of *Reichenberg* at the foot of the castle is a very poor place.

Immediately above St. Goar, and nearly in the middle of the stream, lies the '*Bank*', a sunken ledge of rock running out from the W. bank, over which the water rushes and seethes in rapids and miniature whirlpools (*Gewirre*), which are dangerous to small boats if not skilfully managed. The E. channel is the safest.

On the left rise the imposing rocks of the *Lurlei, 433 ft. above the Rhine. On the N. side of the precipice a steep path leads to the summit. Ascent 20 min.; view limited. The well-known legend of the nymph who had her dwelling on the rock, and, like the sirens of old, enticed sailors and fishermen to their destruction in the rapids at the foot of the precipice, has long been a favourite theme with the poet and the painter. Heine's beautiful ballad (1823) is still deservedly popular. According to Marner, a poet of the 13th cent., the Nibelungen treasure lies hidden beneath the 'Lurlenberg'.

The famous echo is not audible from the steamer, and can only be successfully awakened by pedestrians in the quiet of early morning or late evening. To the traveller descendig the river the edge of the Lurlei rocks presents the appearance of a human profile, supposed to resemble that of Napoleon I. The Lurlei is penetrated by a railway-tunnel (p. 126), while three others cut off the rocky angles on the opposite bank (p. 124).

In this rocky basin is carried on the once very lucrative salmon-fishery of St. Goar. The cool, shady depths and sandy bottom of the river at this point appear peculiarly suited to the habits of the fish. They are captured in nets only. The yield, formerly 8000 lbs. per annum, has dwindled to barely 1000 lbs., most of the fish having been frightened away by the noisy steamboat and railway traffic. The Rhine salmon are highly

esteemed, and realise 2*s.* per pound and upwards. This is the narrowest and deepest (76 ft.) part of the river.

Opposite the *Rossstein*, a rocky point to the left, which the railway penetrates by a tunnel, a ridge of rocks, known as the 'Seven Virgins', is visible when the river is low. It is said that these rugged masses were once seven fair maidens of the Schönburg, who were condemned by the river-god for their prudery to this metamorphosis.

r. Oberwesel (*Rheinischer Hof*, on the Rhine, not far from the station; *Goldener Pfropfsensteher*, R. 1½ m., B. 60 pf., D. 2, 'pension' 3½-4 m., well spoken of; *Kerstiens*, hôtel garni & 'pension', well spoken of), an ancient town with 2700 inhab., named *Vosavia* in Peutinger's map of Roman roads (p. xxiv), and once a town of the empire, was afterwards ceded by Henry VII. (1308-14) to his brother Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves, whereupon it degenerated into a mere country-town of the electorate of that name. Its churches, its walls, and its pinnacled towers (like those at Bacharach, p. 109), over which frown the ruins of the Schönburg, render Oberwesel one of the most picturesque spots on the Rhine.

At the S. end of the town rises the conspicuous **Frauenkirche*, or *Church of Our Lady*, a fine Gothic edifice, erected in 1307-31. The narrow and lofty choir and nave rise high above the aisles.

INTERIOR. The Rood-loft, of the 14th cent., which separates the choir from the nave, deserves particular inspection. The ancient wood-carvings of the high-altar, coeval with the foundation, and two pictures said to have been painted by *Canon Lutern* in 1504, are also interesting. The lower part of an altar-piece in the N. chapel represents the landing of the 11,000 virgins (p. 42); on the N. wall is a series of small pictures representing the End of the World and the Last Judgment. The N. chapel contains monuments of knights and counts of Schönburg, in the Renaissance style. By the W. wall is the late-Gothic monument of *Canon Lutern* (d. 1506). On the pillars are *Mural Paintings* of the Gothic period, which have recently been discovered under the whitewash.

The Gothic *Chapel* on the town-wall, on the side next the Rhine, is dedicated to *St. Werner* (p. 110). The *Town Hall*, in the mediæval style, with red sandstone pinnacles, was erected in 1849. The handsome round *Ochsenthurm*, at the lower end of the town, with its lofty pinnacles, formerly belonged to the fortifications of the town.

Upon the hill lies the late-Gothic *St. Martinskirche*, with its castle-like tower with turrets at the corners. The S. aisle contains, under a modern canopy, a coloured and gilt figure of the Virgin, of Gothic workmanship.

The rocky ravines which run inland from Oberwesel yield excellent wines, the most esteemed of which is that of the *Engelhöhl* valley, near the Schönburg.

Above Oberwesel rise the extensive and picturesque ruins of (r.) **Schönburg*, with its four huge towers, erected about the 12th cent., the cradle of a once mighty race which became extinct in 1713. In 1615 it was the birthplace of Count Frederick Hermann of Schönburg, better known as Marshal Schomberg, who fought

under the Prince of Orange, and in 1668, when in the French service, compelled the Spaniards to acknowledge the House of Braganza. On the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, he was obliged to quit the French service, and under the Elector of Brandenburg became minister of state, and governor of Prussia; he finally passed over to England with the Prince of Orange, and fell at the memorable battle of the Boyne in 1690. In the Thirty Years' War the castle fell into the hands of the Swedes, and in 1689 was sacked by the French. The ruins, now belonging to Baron Laffert, deserve a visit for their own sake as well as for the view.

1. Caub (705 ft.; *Zum Grünen Wald*, well spoken of; *Adler*; wine at **Erlenbach's*, in the tower), an ancient town with 2100 inhab., still surrounded with mediæval fortifications, and a wine-growing place of some note, is chiefly important on account of its productive subterranean slate-quarries. A visit may be paid to the *Wilhelm Erbstollen*, with the permission of Herr Obersteiger Kern in Caub (small fee). The slates ('leyen') are split in a large building on the spot. A landslip, which had been long feared, took place on the night of 10th March, 1876, and destroyed several houses, burying 25 persons in the ruins. In 1878 another landslip occurred, on a smaller scale and fortunately doing no injury; but all danger of a recurrence of similar disasters has now been obviated by the withdrawal of the water collected in the interior of the hill. A walk over the scene of the slip is interesting, and may be combined with a visit to the ruins of Gutenfels, the key of which is obtained at one of the hotels (climb of 20 min.).

At the back of the town rises the picturesque castle of *Gutenfels*, with its lofty square pinnacled tower, named *Cube* in the middle ages, which was sold together with the little town of Caub by the barons of Falkenstein to the Palatinate in 1277. The building was not destroyed until 1807. The Earl of Cornwall, who was elected King of Germany in 1257, is said to have become enamoured here of the beautiful Countess Beatrix of Falkenstein, whom he married on the death of his first wife in 1269. In 1504 the castle was unsuccessfully besieged for six weeks by the Landgrave of Hessen, an event recorded in a metrical inscription on a slab of stone built into a wall at Caub. In 1508 it was strengthened and received its present name; and in 1647 it was taken by the Hessians under General Mortaigne. An attendant is generally at the castle in summer.

The pavilion on the *Adolphshöhe*, a hill to the S. of Caub which may be reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., commands an extensive view. — The ascent of the valley as far as the *Sauerburg* (p. 112) is recommended.

Above Caub on a ledge of rock in the middle of the Rhine rises the **Pfalz*, or *Pfalzgrafenstein*, a small hexagonal building, well preserved externally and internally. It has a pentagonal tower covered with an unsightly roof, numerous turrets and jutting corners, loopholes in every direction, and one entrance only, situated about 6 ft. above the rock, and reached by means of a ladder. The sharp S.

(upper) angle of the building with its stanchions and grappling-irons serves to break the force of the floating ice in winter. On this side is seen the lion of the Palatinate as bearer of the escutcheon of the ancient lords of the castle. To the right of the entrance is a tablet commemorating the passage of the Rhine on 1st Jan. 1814.

The Interior (keys kept by a boatman at Caub, who ferries visitors to the building; fee 50-75 pf.) is unattractive. The small *Court* is surrounded with vaults. The *Tower* commands a good view of the river in every direction. The *Well* is said to be quite independent of the river for its supply of water. The different chambers in the interior were last inhabited by invalid soldiers of the Elector Palatine, whose duty was to signal to the custom-house at Caub the approach of laden vessels. As early as the 13th cent. a watch-tower was erected here for the purpose of levying toll on passing boats. For the same purpose King Lewis the Bavarian (1314-47) erected the present stronghold, which has since been restored, but his exactions were so heavy that Pope John XXII. in a bull of 1328 commanded the Archbishop of Trèves to destroy the castle. According to an early tradition, the origin of which is involved in obscurity, the Countesses Palatine were in the habit of repairing to the castle to await their accouchement in a small chamber which is still pointed out to the curious.

At this point, early on New Year's Day, 1814, a Prussian corps under York, and a division of Russian troops under Langeron, effected the passage of the Rhine under the direction of Blücher. A small monument in sandstone on the road on the W. bank, a little above the Pfalz, commemorates this event, informing us that the marshal was on his way to effect the 'regeneration of Prussia and the German Fatherland'.

r. *Bacharach* (**Hôtel Wasum*, at the station; with a garden, R. and B. 3 m., also a 'pension'; *Bastian*, R. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 1 1/4-1 1/2 m.; *Zum Blücherthal*, in the town), a town with 1900 inhab., lies picturesquely at the entrance to the narrow *Steeger Thal*, and is commanded by the castle of *Stahleck*, at the foot of which stands the beautiful ruin of *St. Werner's church*. The old town-walls, a great part of which is still well-preserved, descending from the castle and enclosing the town, with towers at intervals of 100-150 paces, afford a good example of mediæval fortifications.

Bacharach, called *Ara Bacchi* in the middle ages, was noted for its wine at an early period, and down to the 16th cent. was one of the greatest wine-marts on the river. Pope Pius II. (*Æneas Sylvius*) caused a cask of 'Bacharach wine' to be brought to Rome annually, and the town of Nuremberg obtained its freedom in return for a yearly tribute to the Emperor Wenzel of four tuns of the same wine.

At the point where the road through the *Steeger Thal* diverges from the main street of the town rises the *Church of St. Peter*, or *Templars' Church*, a late-Romanesque edifice of elegant proportions, with a round choir towards the main street, two round E. towers, and a square W. tower. Under this last is a fine early-Gothic porch, and on the N. side there is a rich portal. The church has been restored since the damage done by the fire of 1872. Google

On a slight eminence (path on the S. side of the church of St. Peter) stands the **Church of St. Werner*, erected in 1293 in the finest Gothic style in the form of a trefoil, partly restored in the 15th cent., but now a ruin, one-third of the original building having been destroyed. It was erected to commemorate the canonisation of St. Werner, a boy who, according to tradition, was murdered by Jews in 1286, and whose body was landed here after having miraculously floated up the stream from Oberwesel. Within the precincts of the church is a burial-ground. Above the chapel (10 min. walk) rises the castle of Stahleck (see below).

The Steeger-Thal at the back of the town, sometimes called the Blücher-Thal from the fact that Blücher after his passage of the Rhine on 1st Jan. 1814 pursued a body of French troops through this valley towards the Hunsrück, affords a pleasant walk. After $\frac{1}{2}$ M. we take the road diverging to the right, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther reach *Steeg*, which yields an excellent red wine. Above the village rises the ruined castle of *Stahlberg*, which like those of Stahleck and Fürstenberg (see below) once belonged to the Counts Palatine.

FROM BACHARACH BY STROMBERG TO KREUZNACH ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.: Bacharach to the Rheinböller Foundry 8, Stromberg 5, Kreuznach $7\frac{1}{2}$ M.). From Bacharach through the valley of Steeg to Steeg (1 M.), see above. At the tower ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) with the small pond, we select the middle of the three paths, which cuts off the long windings of the high-road. At the last sharp bend of the road in the Steeger Thal ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the tower) the footpath ascends to the right and enters the wood; the road is afterwards regained, and followed for a short way; the footpath then re-enters the wood, and finally crosses the meadows to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Distelbach* (thus far a guide is desirable, although not indispensable). Beyond the village we follow the same direction (S.W.), and cross the meadows to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rheinböller Foundry* (*Inn), an extensive establishment picturesquely situated 115 ft. above the sea-level. The road leads hence through the beautiful wooded ravine of the *Güldenbach*. On the slope to the right rises the modern château of *Carlsburg*. Farther on is the *Sahler Hütte*, another extensive foundry. Immediately before (5 M.) *Stromberg* (**Fustenburg*; *Hirsch*; carr. to Kreuznach 12 m.) is reached, the ruined castle of *Goldenfels* rises on the height to the right; and beyond the village, almost contiguous to it, are the extensive ruins of the *Fustenburg*. Beyond Stromberg the scenery soon becomes uninteresting; ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schweppenhausen*; ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Windesheim*. At the point (3 M.) where the road begins to descend into the Nahethal, called the '*Hungrige Wolf*' (714 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Kreuznach, a magnificent and extensive prospect is enjoyed. — If we follow the high-road through the Steeger Thal instead of the above-mentioned footpath, we first reach the village of Rheinböllen, and then the Foundry, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther (a route longer by $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.); diligence from Bacharach to Rheinböllen (9 M.) twice daily, in 2 hrs.

Above Bacharach rises the once strongly-fortified castle of *Stahleck*, the extensive ruins of which extend down to the valley, erected about the year 1156, and the principal residence of the Counts Palatine down to 1253. The French besieged and took the castle and town eight times in 1620-40, and finally destroyed the former in 1689. The ruins are surrounded with pleasure-grounds, commanding a picturesque but limited view. Nearly opposite the castle lies the village of *Lorchhausen*, with a modern Gothic church.

On a rocky eminence on the right, near the village of *Rheindiebach*, rise the handsome ruins of *Fürstenberg*, made over to the

Palatinate in 1243 as a fief of Cologne. In 1292, when Adolph of Nassau was on his way to be crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, the vassals of the robber-knight of the castle had the audacity forcibly to detain the vessel of the king for the purpose of levying toll. In 1321 the castle was taken by the Emperor Lewis the Bavarian from his opponent Frederick the Fair, and presented to his consort Margaret of Holland. In 1632 it fell into the hands of the Swedes, and in 1689 was destroyed by the French. — The brook which falls into the Rhine here was anciently the boundary between the dominions of the archbishops of Mayence and Trèves. Farther up the valley are the villages of *Oberdiebach* and *Manubach*, famous for their wine.

Opposite the Fürstenburg, on the right bank of the *Wisper*, which falls into the Rhine here, stands the ruined castle of *Nollingen*, or *Nollich*, mentioned in 1110, 581 ft. above the Rhine. The rugged cliff on its W. slope is called the '*Devil's Ladder*', of which a legend records that a knight of Lorch with the assistance of mountain sprites once scaled it on horseback, and thus gained the hand of his lady-love. The Wisperthal is unenviably known for the keen '*Wisperwind*', which blows through it towards the Rhine.

1. *Lorch* (**Schwan*, with a garden on the Rhine, good wine and cuisine, R. and B. 2 m., D. 2½ m., 'pension' from 5 m., generally full in summer; **Krone*), a small town with 2000 inhab., forming a long street on the bank of the river, the Roman *Laureacum* (?), mentioned in a charter as early as 832, was in the middle ages a favourite residence of noble families, who founded a school here for the exclusive education of their sons. The lofty Gothic Church of *St. Martin*, of the 13-15th cent., which possesses the finest bells in this district, was entirely restored in 1876-80. The high-altar with rich late-Gothic carving of 1483, a fine late-Gothic font of 1464, and several monuments of knightly families of the Rheingau, especially that of *Joh. Hilchen*, companion in arms of Sickingen, merit inspection. The inscription on the latter records that Hilchen distinguished himself against the Turks, and as field-marshal in 1542-44 against the French. His house, a handsome Renaissance building of 1546, adorned with sculpturing, is situated on the Rhine about the middle of the village.

The road through the **Wisperthal* leads by (8 M.) the *Kammerberger Mühle* and the (2¼ M.) *Lauckenmühle* (Inn) to (2¼ M.) *Gerolstein*. About 1½ M. farther on, beyond the *Greulingsmühle*, the road quits the Wisperthal and enters the *Fischbach-Thal*. After passing the (½ M.) *Riesenmühle* it reaches the long valley of the *Dornbach*, which it follows to a point beyond (3 M.) *Ramschied*. Near Ramschied a saline spring is passed on the left. We now ascend in windings, cross the old Rheingau road ('*Hohe Strasse*'), and descend to (4½ M.) *Schwalbach* (p. 129).

In the valley of the *Sauer*, which unites with the Wisper ¾ M. above Lorch, is the *Sauerburg*, 4¼ M. from Lorch or Caub, once in the possession of the Sickingen family, and destroyed by the French in 1689. The last direct descendant of Franz von Sickingen died in great poverty in the neighbouring farmhouse in 1836. In the churchyard at *Sauerthal* is a

cross with the Sickingen arms and an inscription, erected 'by a friend of German history'.

The E. bank of the river from Lorch to Assmannshausen is uninteresting. The hills rise abruptly from the water, their lower slopes being covered with vineyards and their summits with wood. At the mouth of a ravine on this bank are the vineyards which yield the Bodenthaler wine.

r. *Niederheimbach* (rail. stat.; Schiffchen; Pfälzer Hof), a long village, commanded by the massive tower of *Hohneck*, or *Heimbürg*, a castle of the 13th and 14th cent., recently restored, next comes in view. Travellers ascending the river and intending to visit the *Morgenbachthal*, the *Rheinstein* (1 hr.), *Assmannshausen*, and the *Niederwald* (comp. p. 122) had better disembark here. Extensive retrospect as far as *Bacharach*.

ASCENT OF THE *SALEKOPF*, 2 hrs. From *Niederheimbach* the route leads by *Oberheimbach* (*Lamberger Hof*; *Zehnhof*) and ascends thence to (1½ hr.) a clearing among the pines, where the path to *Stromberg* (p. 118) diverges to the right. Our path leads through wood to (½ hr.) the forester's house of *Lauschhütte* and (10 min.) the tower at the top of the hill (p. 126).

The valley of the Rhine now slightly contracts. On the right rises the slender tower of **Sooneck*, commanding the entrance to a ravine. The castle, which was erected by Archbishop Willigis of Mayence about 1015, was destroyed by King Rudolph of Hapsburg as a robbers' stronghold, but rebuilt in the 14th century. The ruin, which has been restored since 1834, now belongs to the German emperor.

r. *Trechtingshausen* (rail. stat.; Stern). On an eminence beyond the village rises the *Reichenstein*, or *Falkenburg*, destroyed by the French in 1689. In 1252 this marauders' castle was destroyed by the confederation of Rhenish towns, but restored in 1261 by its owner, Philip von Hohenfels, who resumed his lawless calling. Rudolph of Hapsburg afterwards besieged and dismantled it, and relentlessly consigned to the gallows the robbers whom he found in possession. Its present owner, General von Rehfuß, has caused the ruin to be again restored.

At the foot of the hill is the entrance to the **Morgenbachthal*, which to a distance of about 1 M. is one of the most romantic lateral valleys of the Rhine. Just above the mill a path to the left ascends in ¾ hr. to the Swiss House mentioned below.

From *Trechtingshausen* to the *Salzkopf* by the *Morgenbachthal* and the *Jägerhaus* (3 hrs.), see p. 125.

On the right we next observe the venerable *Clemenskapelle*, a small late-Romanesque edifice, lately restored by the Princess Frederick of Prussia. The history of the church is unknown, but it is on record that it was once visited by Emp. Maximilian I. It is supposed to have been built by the knights of Waldeck to ensure the souls' peace of the robber-knights slain or hanged by Rudolph of Hapsburg. The choir-stalls in the interior are in the late-Gothic style.

A little above the church, on the same bank, rises the picturesque castle of ***Rheinstein**, 262 ft. above the Rhine. It was formerly called the *Faitsberg*, *Vautsberg*, or *Voigtsberg*. Its origin is unknown, but it is mentioned as early as 1279, and after 1348 was frequently a residence of Kuno von Falkenstein, Archbishop of Trèves, since whose time it has disappeared from the pages of history. In 1825-29 Prince Frederick of Prussia caused the castle to be restored in the mediæval style, and he was afterwards (d. 1863) interred in the chapel on the S. side. Rheinstein is a very interesting example of a mediæval castle, of which the massive pinnacled towers called the 'Bergfriede', the 'Herrenhaus', or 'Palas', and the substantial 'Schildmauer' on the side exposed to attack are well represented. A *Collection of armour and antiquities is shown in the interior (adm. 1 m., a party 50 pf. each, for 20 or more visitors 30 pf. each). The view from the castle as well as from the Swiss House on the height towards the S. is limited.

1. **Assmannshausen**. — *Hotels*. ***Krone**, 'pens'. 6 m., good wine; ***Anker**, 'pens'. 5½ m., **Reutershan**, **GERMANIA**, all on the Rhine; **Burg Rheinstein**, near the rail. station, not expensive; **Niederwald**, in the village, second-class. — ***Curhaus**, on the Rhine, R. from 2½ m., board 5 m., baths 2-3 m. Bath physician, *Dr. Mahr*.

Assmannshausen (262 ft.), a village with 960 inhab., is celebrated for its full-bodied and high-flavoured red wine, the better vintages of which are preferred by some connoisseurs to Burgundy, and realise high prices. A warm alkaline spring (90°) here, containing lithia, which was known as far back as the Roman period, has recently again come into vogue for baths. Assmannshausen is the best starting-point for an excursion to the **Niederwald** (p. 122), and affords opportunity for many other pleasant walks and drives.

Beyond Assmannshausen the steamboat reaches the **Binger Loch**, a rapid caused by the narrowness of the rocky channel, the widening of which has been the work of ages, from the Roman period down to 1830-32, when the last blasting operations took place. The completion of the work is commemorated by a monument on the W. bank. The passage is now free from danger, but in descending the larger rafts require to be piloted with extreme caution.

Above the rapids rises the tower of (1.) **Ehrenfels**, erected about 1210 by Philipp von Bolanden, governor of the Rheingau, the frequent residence of the archbishops of Mayence in the 15th cent., much damaged by the Swedes in 1635, and finally destroyed by the French in 1689. The two towers are connected by a lofty wall on the side exposed to attack, facing the hill.

The steep slopes of the *Rüdesheimer Berg* yield the excellent wine of that name, and terrace rises above terrace to secure the soil from falling. The hill is completely covered with walls and arches, the careful preservation of which conveys an idea of the value of the vines. According to tradition, Charlemagne observed from his palace at Ingelheim that the snow always melted first on

the Rüdeshheimer Berg, and therefore caused vines to be brought from Orleans and planted there.

Opposite the castle, on a quartz-rock in the middle of the Rhine, is situated the **Mouse Tower**, which is popularly said to derive its name from the well-known legend of the cruel Archbishop Hatte of Mayence. Having caused a number of poor people, whom he compared to mice bent on devouring the corn, to be burned in a barn during a famine, he was immediately attacked by mice, which tormented him day and night. He then sought refuge on this island, but was followed by his persecutors, and soon devoured alive. The tower, however, was in reality erected in the middle ages as a watch-tower, and the name is derived from the old German '*musen*', to spy. In 1856 the ruins were again converted into a kind of watch-tower, for making signals to steamers, which in descending the river are required to slacken speed here when other vessels are coming up the stream.

The valley of the Rhine now suddenly expands, and the district of the Rheingau, which was once in all probability a lake, is entered. Below (r.) *Bingen* the *Nahe* unites with the Rhine. Bridges over the Nahe, and stations of the Rhenish and Rhine-Nahe lines at **Bingerbrück**, see p. 124. The steamers do not touch at Bingerbrück. Nearly opposite Bingen, near the E. bank, is the '*Mühlstein*', a quartz-rock in the Rhine marked with a black cross, in which the heart of the Rhenish historian Vogt (d. 1836) was deposited by his own desire.

r. Bingen. — **Hotels.** **HÔTEL VICTORIA**, nearest the station, and **WEISSES ROSS**, both on the Rhine; **BELLEVUE**, also on the Rhine, R. & B. 3, D. 2 m.; **GOLDNER PFLUG**, near the market-place. — **ENGLISCHER HOF**, Mainzer Strasse; **KARPFEN**, on the Rhine; **PARISER HOF**, Gaustrasse, near the Nahe; **DEUTSCHES HAUS**, R. 1½ m., and **DISTEL**, both on the Rhine; **GERMANIA**. — **HÔTEL HARTMANN**, see p. 115. — At **Bingerbrück**: **GERMANIA**, near the station, indifferent. — **Café Soherr**, with restaurant, in the market-place; **Heilmann**, confectioner with café, on the Rhine. Good wine at the old **Gasthof zum Ruppertsberg**, ¼ M. from Bingerbrück station, with a terrace and view. Beer at the **Actienbrauerei**, with a garden, in the town.

Steam Ferry Boat ('*Traject*') from *Bingen* and *Bingerbrück* to *Rüdeshheim* (p. 116), making about 16 trips in each direction daily (fares 20, 10 pf.); on Sundays and holidays extra trips to Assmannshausen, Rheinstein, etc.

Boats. To the **Mäusethurm**, 1-2 pers. 1½ m., each additional pers. 25 pf.; to **Rheinstein** and **Assmannshausen**, see p. 122.

Carriages. To the **Rochuscappelle**, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 3½, 3-4 pers. 4 m.; two-horse 4 or 5 m.; to the **Scharlachkopf**, one-horse 4 or 5 m., two-horse 5 or 6 m.; to **Rheinstein** and back, one-horse 6 or 7 m., two-horse 7 or 8 m.

Railway to *Mayence* and *Coblenz*, see R. 19; to *Kreuznach* and *Saarbrücken*, see R. 23.

Bingen, a Hessian district-town with 7100 inhab., situated at the confluence of the *Nahe* and Rhine, was known to the Romans, who erected a castle here, at the point whence their military roads to Cologne and Trèves diverged. In the middle ages it was a free town of the empire and one of the earliest members of the confederation of Rhenish towns (p. 138). During the Thirty Years'

War it was repeatedly captured, and in 1689 it was almost totally destroyed by the French. Bingen carries on a large trade in wine. The late-Gothic *Pfarrkirche* of the 15th cent., with a Romanesque crypt of the 11th, has been modernised. The Gothic font dates from the 15th century. The *Rathhaus* was restored in 1863 in the mediæval style.

Above the town, on the site of the ancient Roman fortress, rises the castle of **Klopp*, which was destroyed by the French in 1689, but has been tastefully restored and extended. The towers afford a beautiful view. Bell at the door (fee). Roads and footpaths ascend to it both from the Rhine (diverging from the Rochus-Strasse beyond the Englischer Hof) and from the Nahe (diverging from the Schloss-Strasse beyond the Pariser Hof).

The finest points in the neighbourhood of Bingen are the *Rochuscapelle* (E.) and the *Scharlachkopf* (S.E.), each about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the town. In order to reach the Rochuscapelle we ascend the street at the back of the Englischer Hof, and pass the *Cemetery*, which contains monuments in memory of Napoleon's veterans and of the campaign of 1870-71. Near the lower entrance is a tombstone with an epitaph in verse, beginning 'Wohl auch die stille Häuslichkeit', and containing an *equivoque* which will amuse the visitor who understands German. The complimentary tenor of the inscription as a whole is contradicted by that of the initial words when read by themselves. From the upper gate of the cemetery we reach the *Hôtel Hartmann*, with a terrace, commanding a fine view, in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and thence follow the road on the margin of the Rochusberg, which leads to the chapel in 5 min. more.

The **Rochuscapelle*, a chapel on the E. brow of the *Rochusberg*, which descends abruptly to the Rhine, stands 341 ft. above the river, and commands a noble prospect. It was founded in 1666 at the time of the plague, destroyed in 1795, and restored in 1814. The interior contains a representation of St. Roch leaving his dismantled palace, painted in commemoration of the restoration of the chapel, and presented by Goethe and others. At the festival of St. Roch (first Sunday after 16th Aug.), charmingly described by Goethe, thousands of persons congregate here and celebrate certain solemnities, to which open-air dances, music, and the ringing of glasses form a lively sequel. At the base of the Rochusberg is the imposing country-house of Prince William of Hessen-Philippsthal-Barchfeld, with a large veranda.

From the *Hôtel Hartmann* a good carriage-road leads along the N.W. brow of the hill to the *Scharlachkopf*, 1 M. to the S.W., the S. slopes of which, situated in the district of *Büdesheim*, yield the fiery *Scharlachberger*, the best of the Nahe wines. A fine view of the valley of the Nahe is obtained from a pavilion near the summit.

The old *Bridge* over the Nahe, with its seven arches, $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

from the mouth of the river, was constructed by Archbishop Willigis on the foundations of the old Roman bridge, and was afterwards repeatedly restored. Below the bridge is a plain Romanesque chapel, with a semicircular apse at the E. end, which may be entered from a house on the right bank. The Nahe here forms the boundary between Hessen-Darmstadt and Prussia. The traveller proceeding to the *Bingerbrück* station may visit the 'Rondel' on his way, by following the Hunsrück road to the left, past the first houses at the top of the hill (comp. p. 124). — *Elisen-Höhe* and *Salzkopf*, see pp. 124-125.

On the E. bank, nearly opposite Bingen, lies Rüdesheim, of wine-growing celebrity.

1. **Rüdesheim.** — **Hotels.** *DARMSTÄDTER HOF, R. from 2-3, B. 1, D. 2½ m., also 'pension', good wines; JUNG, at the station, R. from 1½ m.; *RHEINSTEIN, R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 2½ m.; BELLEVUE; HÔTEL KRASS; MASSMANN; EHRHARD; TRAUBE, all on the Rhine.

Restaurants at the station and the *Rheinhalle*, opposite, with view. — **Wine** at the *Rüdesheimer Winzer Verein*, Drosselgasse, at **Joseph Müller's*, in the same street, etc.

Carriages, Horses, and Donkeys to the Niederwald, see p. 122; carr. with two horses to Schloss Johannisberg 6, there and back 9 m., viâ Schloss Johannisberg to Oestrich 10 m.

Zahnradbahn, or Cog-Wheel Railway, to the Niederwald Monument (p. 128), 12 trains daily in 10-12 min.; fare 1 m., down 50 pf., return-ticket 1¼ m. Comp. p. 117.

Steam Ferry Boat to *Bingen* and *Bingerbrück*, almost every hour, starting from the lower end of the town, near the station, in connection with the trains (fare 20 pf.). Small boat from Rüdesheim to Bingen or Bingerbrück, 1-3 persons 2 m.; for each additional person 80 pf., trunk 10 pf. See also p. 122.

Rüdesheim (256 ft.), a district-town with 3700 inhab., most of whom live by the culture of the vine, lies in a sunny situation at the S. base of the *Niederwald* (p. 122), at the point where the valley of the Rhine expands into the broad basin of the Rheingau. The celebrated wine of the place can boast the longest pedigree on the Rhine, though some of its brethren of the Rheingau are now considered superior. The best sorts are yielded by the vineyards behind the town, called the *Hinterhaus*, the *Rottland*, close to the station, and those of the *Berg* extending below the town to Ehrenfels. The Gothic *Roman Catholic Church*, built in 1390-1400, has interesting vaulting and contains some ancient tombstones. At the upper end of the town are the *Protestant Church*, built in 1855, and the *Adlerthurm*, a mediæval watch-tower. Adjacent are a spacious winter-harbour and the lower station of the Niederwald railway (p. 117).

At the lower end of the town, near the station, rises the *Brömserburg*, or properly the *Niederburg*, the property of Count Ingelheim, a massive rectangular structure, 108 ft. long, 70 ft. broad, and 64 ft. high. The three vaulted stories belong to the 12th cent., when they were built with the remains of an earlier edifice. In the centre is a small well-like court (described by Goethe in 1814). The castle

was originally the seat of the *Knights of Rüdesheim*, who in 1282 were compelled to become vassals of the Archbishop of Mayence as a punishment for brigandage. Down to the 14th cent. it was frequently occupied by the Archbishops of Mayence, who afterwards preferred the more modern Ehrenfels. Part of it was destroyed in 1640. The interior has been restored and handsomely fitted up by the Counts of Ingelheim. Near the castle is the *Stammhaus der Brömser*, or ancestral residence of the Brömser, a knightly family of Rüdesheim, and one of the most distinguished on the Rhine, which became extinct in the 17th century; the building, with a tower and a turret at the side, is still well-preserved, and is now used as a poor-house and asylum for children. The 'Vorderburg', a fragment of an old square tower near the market-place, is the only relic of a castle belonging to the same family.

The *Oberburg*, or *Boosenburg*, an old tower of tapering form behind the Brömserburg, which for 300 years belonged to the Counts Boos, is now the property of a wine-merchant.

FROM RÜDESHEIM TO THE NIEDERWALD MONUMENT (p. 123). Most travellers now use the *Cog-Wheel Railway* (p. 116), opened in May, 1884, which begins near the Adlerthurm (p. 116) and ascends gently, above the 'Kuhweg' marked on the Map, to the Temple (p. 123), about 3 min. from the Monument. — The *Road* to the Monument, which also begins at the upper end of Rüdesheim, ascends to Ebenthal and then turns abruptly to the S.W. ('Neuer Tempelweg'). — *Walkers* reach the Monument in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. either by the 'Hohlweg', to the N. of the railway-station, or by the 'Kuhweg', passing the Roman Catholic church. Both these paths pass the Temple (p. 123), but the first is closed in Sept. and Oct., during the vintage.

Pleasant walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Kammerforst*, a forester's house (refreshments), near which are the *Teufelsküderich* and the *Jägerhorn*, two good points of view. From the *Kammerforst* a broad track leads through the woods to Lorch. — From Rüdesheim to the ruin of *Ehrenfels* (p. 113), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

At Rüdesheim begins the *RHEINGAU, a rich and beautiful district, which produces some of the most famous and costly wines in the world. The name is now applied to the tract on the E. (here N.) bank of the Rhine between Rüdesheim and Niederwalluf, about 12 M. in length and 5 M. in breadth. It formerly belonged to the Archbishopric of Mayence and extended down the river as far as Lorch. It was once completely enclosed by the 'Gebück', a densely interwoven and impenetrable belt of trees about 50 paces in width.

A *WALK through the Rheingau may be taken as follows. From Eltville to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Kiedrich* (p. 120), and then past the large lunatic asylum of *Eichberg* to (3 M.) *Eberbach*: thence over the *Bos* and past the *Steinberg* to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hallgarten*, and viâ *Schloss Vollraths* to (3 M.) *Johannisberg*; then back to the Rhine at ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Geisenheim*. An excursion should also be made from Eltville to the *Bubenhäuser Höhe* and *Rauenthal* (see p. 128).

After passing *Kempton* and (rail. stat.) *Gaulsheim*, we reach —

1. **Geisenheim** (**Frankfurter Hof*, R. & B. $2\frac{1}{4}$ m., also 'pens.'; *Germania*, good wine at both), a pleasant little town with 3000 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 8th century, and now boasting of a number of country-houses and handsome buildings. The late-Gothic Church, completed in 1510, has a conspicuous portal, and open towers of red sandstone added by Hoffmann in 1838. The *Rathhaus* was erected in 1856. At the E., or upper, entrance to the town is the residence of *Count Schönborn*, and at the W. end is the villa of *Consul von Lade*, with an interesting garden and orchards. Near the station is the *Oinological and Pomological Academy*, a government-institution for the scientific instruction of wine and fruit growers. Behind rises the red *Rotheberg*, the slopes of which produce the best Geisenheim wine.

On the hill behind Geisenheim near *Eibingen* (*Schäfer's Tavern*), rises the old nunnery of that name, founded in 1148, secularised in 1802, and used as an arsenal down to 1835. The church has since been restored to its sacred uses. Farther to the N.E. are the remains of the monastery of *Nothgottes* (*Agonia Domini*), consecrated in 1390, now a farm. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther N. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Rüdesheim) is the monastery of *Marienthal*, now suppressed, picturesquely situated among woods.

* **Schloss Johannisberg**, a conspicuous point in the landscape, picturesquely situated on a vine-clad eminence, 341 ft. above the Rhine, may be reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by a good road either from Geisenheim or from Winkel (see below). The extensive château with its two wings was erected in 1757-59 by the Prince-Abbot of Fulda, on the site of an old Benedictine monastery founded by Archbishop Ruthard in 1106. The abbey-church was rebuilt in 1717-30. In 1802, on the suppression of the Abbey of Fulda (which purchased the 'Berg' from Mayence in 1716), the castle became the property of the Prince of Orange, in 1807 it was presented by Napoleon to Marshal Kellermann, and in 1816 it was conferred by the Emp. of Austria as an imperial fief on Prince Clemens of Metternich, who did not fully recognise the sovereignty of the Duke of Nassau till 1851. His son, Prince Richard Metternich, is the present proprietor. The far-famed vineyards (comp. p. xxi), in area about 40 acres, yielding, in good years, an income of 7000*l.*, are most carefully cultivated, and take the lead among the vineyards of the Rhine, although of late years there has been a great rivalry between the wines of Johannisberg and Steinberg (p. 120). Visitors are not admitted to the interior of the château. (Good Johannisberger at the restaurant, from 8 to 36 m. per bottle.) The *Chapel* of the château, consecrated in 1130, and now completely modernised, contains the tomb of the Rhenish historian *Nicholas Vogt* (d. 1836; comp. p. 114), the tutor of Prince Metternich. The balcony of the château commands a very striking view, but visitors are only admitted when the family is absent. — On the *Hanselberg*, a hill lower down the Rhine, a little below Johannisberg, is the villa of *Consul Bauer* of Moscow.

A few minutes' walk from the Schloss we reach *Dorf Johannis-*

berg (**Mehrer*, also a 'pension'), with two establishments for nervous patients, and the château of *Schwarzenstein*. To the S.W. is *Johannisberg im Grund* (**Kauter's Tavern*), a village with an extensive manufactory of printing-presses, whence we may now descend to the railway. Near the latter village, at the foot of the Schloss, lies the '*Klause*', the remains of a nunnery founded by Rucholf, the brother-in-law of Archbishop Ruthard (see p. 118), and suppressed in 1452.

1. *Winkel* (*Rheingauer Hof*, with garden; *Döring*) and *Mittelheim* (Ruthmann's Inn) together form one long street, so long that Goethe has described it as very trying to the patience. At the W. extremity is situated the country-house of *Herr Brentano*, mentioned along with Goethe in Bettina von Arnim's '*Correspondence of a Child*', where memorials of the poet are still preserved.

At (1.) *Oestrich* (**Steinheimer*, on the Rhine; *Krämer*) the inhabitants of the Rheingau formerly swore fealty to the newly-elected Archbishops of Mayence, who came here for the purpose, but were obliged first to confirm the privileges of the people. The village with its projecting crane, and *Johannisberg* in the background, forms a picturesque tableau. Near the railway stands the pretty villa of *Herr von Stosch*, the Prussian ex-minister.

On the slope behind *Oestrich* lies *Hallgarten*, in the midst of vineyards; near it is the well-preserved château of *Vollraths*, probably erected in 1362 by a member of the *Greiffenklau* family, in whose possession it still is. Above *Hallgarten* rises the *Hallgarter Zange* (690 ft.; **View*).

Before reaching (1.) *Hattenheim* (*Bess*; beer at *Noll's*), a village of 1350 inhab., with extensive cellars for the storage of wine, the road passes *Schloss Reichartshausen*, in a small park, 1 M. from *Oestrich*, the seat of the Countess *Benckendorf*.

Between *Hattenheim* and *Erbach* lie the islands of *Sandau*, connected with the left bank, and *Westfälische Au*, or *Rheinau*. To the left of the road between these villages is the *Marcobrunnen* ('boundary-well'), near which are the vineyards yielding *Marcobrunner*, one of the most highly prized Rhenish wines, and chiefly belonging to Count *Schönborn*.

1. *Erbach* (**Engel*; *Wallfisch*; *Nassauer Hof*), mentioned in history as early as 980, is partly concealed from the steamboat-passenger by the island of *Rheinau*, 1½ M. in length. Near the railway-station is the *Villa of General Fransecky*. At the W. end of the village is the château of *Reinhardshausen*, the property of Prince Albert of Prussia, containing a collection of pictures and sculptures; adm. from 1st May to 1st Oct. on week-days, 10-6 (1 m., for a charitable object).

A broad path leads inland from *Erbach* to the (2½ M.) once celebrated and richly-endowed Cistercian Abbey of *Eberbach*, founded in 1116, erected into an abbey by St. Bernard of Clairvaux in 1131, and situated in one of those sequestered valleys which this order always selected for their monasteries. ('*Bernardus valles, montes Benedictus amabat, oppida Franciscus, celebres Ignatius urbes.*')

The Abbey, secularised in 1808, and now used as a House of Correction, was erected at various periods from the 12th to the 15th century.

The Romanesque *Abbey Church*, consecrated in 1188, recently restored, contains a number of *Monuments*, most of them of abbots of the 12-18th centuries. The Gothic monument which encloses the tombs of Gerlach, Archbishop of Mayence (d. 1371), and Adolph II. of Nassau (d. 1474), particularly deserves inspection. The *Refectory* of the 13th cent., now occupied by wine-presses, the Gothic *Chapter House* of the close of the 14th cent. (restored), the large *Dormitory* (partly altered), and a part of the cloisters which is still preserved are all deserving of notice. The vaults below these buildings are used as wine-cellars. The important wine-auctions which take place here every spring are attended by all the most noted Rhenish wine-merchants.

Close to the abbey is the celebrated *Steinberg* vineyard, 60 acres in area, which was carefully cultivated by the industrious monks of Eberbach from the 12th to the 19th century, and is now the property of government. The vines are tended with even greater care than those on the *Johannisberg*, and their produce is not less highly esteemed. The *Boe* (an old word for 'hill'), an eminence close to the monastery, 875 ft. above the sea-level, commands a magnificent prospect, embracing the *Steinberg* vineyard. To the E. of the Eberbach valley, conspicuously situated on a hill, is the extensive *Lunatic Asylum of Etchberg*.

1. *Eltville* (290 ft.; **Hôtel Reisenbach*, at the station, R. 1 1/2-2 m., B. 70 pf.; restaurants at the *Mainzer Hof*, *Bahnhof-Str.*, and *Cratz's* in the town; *Burg Crass*, see below), or *Elfeld*, with 3200 inhab., was once the capital of the *Rheingau*. The German king *Günther* of *Schwarzburg* resigned his dignity here in 1349, when besieged and hard pressed by his opponent *Charles IV.* In the 14th and 15th cent. *Eltville* was a residence of the Archbishops of *Mayence*, to which they often resorted to escape from civic broils. As early as 1465 a printing-press, established by *Gutenberg* himself after the unfortunate termination of his lawsuit with *Fust*, was in active operation here, only 25 years after the invention of the art. The handsome and lofty watch-tower, bearing the arms of the founder, with the adjoining castle-wall, is all that now remains of a castle erected in 1330 by *Baldwin*, Archbishop of *Trèves*, then governor of *Mayence*. The church-tower belongs to the same date. The church contains a *Renaissance* monument. In and about the town are a number of villas and country-houses which give a handsome appearance to the place; that of *Count Eltz*, in the *Haupt-Strasse*, in the German *Renaissance* style, is among the most imposing. On the *Rhine* is a *War Monument*. Omnibus and diligence to *Schlangenbad* and *Schwalbach*, see p. 128.

A charming excursion may be made from *Eltville* to the (3/4 hr.) **Bubenhäuser Höhe* and (1 hr.) *Rauenthal*; comp. p. 128.

About 1 1/4 M. to the N.W., concealed amidst vine-clad hills, lies the large village of *Kiedrich* (*Engel*; *Krone*), a great resort of pilgrims. The Gothic church of *St. Valentine*, and the chapel of **St. Michael*, erected in 1440 in the ornate late-Gothic style, restored in 1858, merit a visit. Near *Kiedrich* is the *Gräfenberg*, one of the most celebrated vineyards of the *Rheingau*; it is crowned by the castle of *Scharfenstein*, which was erected by the Archbishops of *Mayence* at the close of the 12th cent., dismantled by the *Swedes* in 1682, and finally by the *French* in 1682. — *Kiedrich* is 1 1/2 M. from *Eberbach* (p. 119).

Beyond *Eltville* several more villas are passed, the most conspicuous of which are *Burg Crass*, with a large garden-restaurant, *Villa Rheinberg*, and the *Steinheimer Hof*, the last belonging to the Duke

of Nassau. The island opposite, called the *Eltviller Au*, is occupied by a large farm. The church-tower of *Rauenthal* (p. 128) is visible on the hills in the background.

On the opposite bank of the Rhine is *Budenheim* (p. 125).

1. *Niederwalluf* (**Schwan*, good wine, **Gartenfeld*, both with gardens; **Zur Schönen Aussicht*, at the station; *Restaurant Rheineck*, on the Rhine), a place with 1140 inhab., mentioned as early as 770, lies at the upper end of the rich wine-district of the Rheingau (p. 117). The road from *Niederwalluf* to *Schlangenbad* and *Schwalbach* unites at *Neudorf* with the high-road from *Eltville* (p. 128).

1. *Schierstein* (**Drei Kronen*; **Seibel*), an old village, with a manufactory of sparkling wine and a large river-harbour constructed in 1858, stands in the midst of a vast orchard. About 1½ M. inland is the ruin of *Frauenstein* with the village (*Weisses Ross*) of that name; on the hill, 5 min. to the E. of the latter stands the *Nürnbergger Hof* (refreshments) with extensive view.

1. *Biebrich*. — *Hotels*. **EUROPÄISCHER HOF*; **BELLEVUE*, with a garden-restaurant; **KRONZ*; all with gardens on the Rhine; *NASSAUER HOF*, open in summer only. Beer at *Wuth's*, *Kasernen-Str.*

Omnibus to Wiesbaden from the steamboats, see p. 181.

Railway Stations. That of the Taunus Railway (for Castel and Frankfurt) lies on the Rhine; that of the Railway of the Right Bank (Wiesbaden, the Rheingau) is at *Mosbach* (p. 127), near the N.E. gate of the park.

Steamboat to Mayence (p. 136), about every half-hour.

Biebrich (280 ft.), which with *Mosbach* (p. 127) now forms one town of 8500 inhab., is a busy place, with iron, cloth, glass, and various other manufactories. Down to the Prussian occupation in 1866 it was a summer-residence of the Duke of Nassau. At the upper end of the town is a *School for Non-commissioned Officers*, built of red brick as a barrack in 1859, and at the lower the *Palace* of Duke Adolf of Nassau, completed in 1706 in the Renaissance style. The extensive and well-kept garden and **Park* abound with beautiful walks. The *Moosburg*, a miniature castle in the palace-garden, built in 1806 in the mediæval style, occupies the site of the imperial palace of *Biburk*, where Louis the German resided in 874 (fee 40 pf.). Near the pier is a *Monument* in commemoration of the war of 1870-71, by Hoffmann. — The *Elisabethenhöhe*, near *Curve* (p. 214), a hill provided with benches, affords a fine view of *Biebrich* and the Rhine.

Beyond *Biebrich* the steamboat passes between two islands, the *Ingelheimer Au* on the right and the *Petersau* on the left. On the latter, at his summer-residence, the Emp. Louis the Pious, son and successor of Charlemagne, expired in 840. His body was conveyed to Metz and interred there.

The steamboat-pier at Mayence is at the lower end of the town, below the bridge-of-boats, and ½ M. from the railway-station, which is situated on the Rhine at the upper end.

Mayence, see Route 22.

18. The Niederwald.

See Map, p. 124.

Tariffs at Rüdesheim and Assmannshausen. *Donkey, Mule, or Horse with Guide* from Rüdesheim to the Monument on the Niederwald (or from Assmannshausen to the Jagdschloss) 1 m. 60, 1 m. 80 pf., or 2 m.; to all the points of view and the Schloss 2 m. 80, 3 m., or 3½ m.; to all the points of view, the Jagdschloss, and Assmannshausen (or *vice versa*, from Assmannshausen to Rüdesheim) 3, 3½, or 4 m. — *Guide alone* (needless), ¾, 1, or 1½ m. — *Carriage-and-Pair* from Rüdesheim to the Niederwald and Schloss 6, there and back 9 m., or descending to Assmannshausen 11 m.; the same, returning along the Rhine, 13 m.; same excursion from Assmannshausen, and then by the Johannisberg to Rüdesheim 17 m.

Zahnradbahn from Rüdesheim to the Niederwald Monument, see p. 116.

Boat from Rüdesheim to Rheinstein, waiting 2 hrs. at the castle, and to Assmannshausen, 5 m.; to Assmannshausen alone 3 m. — From Assmannshausen to Rheinstein 1 m. — From Bingen to Assmannshausen 1-6 pers. 3 m., Rheinstein, with stay of 2 hrs., and Assmannshausen 5 m.; return fare one-half more.

Plan. For those who do not use the mountain-railway (p. 116), Assmannshausen (p. 113) is the best starting-point for the Niederwald owing to the greater ease of the ascent and the more gradual and striking development of the views. It may either be reached by railway (R. 20) or boat from Rüdesheim, or by boat from Bingen. In the latter case the Rheinstein (p. 113) may be visited by the way. From Assmannshausen on foot over the Niederwald to Rüdesheim in 2 hrs. (guide unnecessary). The vineyard-paths are closed in September and October, and the traveller is then obliged to descend by a somewhat circuitous route.

The ***Niederwald** (1083 ft.), a wooded hill, clothed with vineyards on its S. slopes, which are known as the 'Rüdesheimer Berg', rises from the Rhine at the point where the river quits the Rheingau and suddenly turns towards the N. It lies at the upper end of the narrow part of the river, which begins at the Seven Mts., and vies with the latter as a point of attraction to excursionists. The new National Monument forms an additional object of interest.

Assmannshausen, see p. 113. Leaving the Rhine, we follow the street leading through a gateway above the Anker Hotel and immediately afterwards passing the railway-station (p. 127) and then the church. At a small shrine, ¼ M. from Assmannshausen, the new bridle-path diverges to the right from the cart-road (which remains in the valley), and ascends in windings through under-wood. In ½ hr. more we reach the **Jagdschloss** (*Hotel and Pension*, good wine, but expensive), a shooting-lodge, which with the whole of the Niederwald is the property of government. — The cart-road in the ravine, the vine-clad slopes of which yield the celebrated red wine of Assmannshausen, ascends gradually to (½ hr.) **Aulhausen**, a village inhabited by potters (near it the suppressed nunnery of **Marienhäusen**, now a farm), turns to the right at the church, and reaches the Jagdschloss in 20 min. more.

From the Jagdschloss a carriage-road leads direct to the Monument in 20 minutes. Walkers pass the 'Hôtel & Pension' on the left, and in 10 min. reach the **Zauberhöhle** (boy to open the Zauberhöhle and Rossel, 25 pf.), or 'magic cave', a dark passage, at the

end of which there is a semicircular chamber with three apertures commanding views, through clearings in the wood, of the Clemenscapelle, the Falkenburg, and Rheinstein.

Five min. walk farther is the **Rossel** (1125 ft. above the sea, 880 ft. above the river), an artificial ruin on the highest point of the Niederwald, commanding a beautiful prospect: to the W. the valley of the Nahe, with the Donnersberg and Soonwald in the background; to the right the wooded heights of the Hunsrück. Far below, the Rhine rushes through the Bingerloch, past the ruin of Ehrenfels and the Mouse Tower. On the opposite bank lies Bingen with the castle of Klopp, sheltered by the Rochusberg. On the right, in the immediate vicinity, rises Rheinstein, with the Swiss house; farther down stands the Clemenscapelle, beyond it the Falkenburg. — From the Rossel a path leads S.E. through a small plantation of pines to the (12 min.) *Adolphshöhe*, exactly opposite the influx of the Nahe, the (10 min.) *Hermitage*, and the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) National Monument.

The **National Monument** on the Niederwald, erected in commemoration of the unanimous rising of the German people and the restoration of the German empire in 1870-71, stands upon a projecting spur of the hill, opposite Bingen, and is conspicuous far and wide. It was begun in 1877 from the designs of *Prof. Schilling* of Dresden and was inaugurated in 1883 in presence of the Emperor and numerous other German princes. The huge architectural basis is 78 ft. high, while the noble figure of Germania, with the imperial crown and the laurel-wreathed sword, an emblem of the unity and strength of the empire, is 33 ft. in height. The principal relief, on the side of the pedestal facing the river, symbolises the 'Wacht am Rhein'. It contains portraits of King William of Prussia and other German princes and generals, together with representatives of the troops from the different parts of Germany, with the text of the famous song below; to the right and left are allegorical figures of Peace and War, while below are Rhenus and Mosella, the latter as the future guardian of the W. frontier of the empire. The fine reliefs on the sides of the pedestal represent the departure and the return of the troops. The total cost of this magnificent monument amounted to 1,100,000 m. (55,000 l.). — The terrace in front of the Monument commands an admirable survey of the entire Rheingau, bounded on the S.E. by the Taunus Mts., on the S. by the Melibocus, and on the W. by the distant Donnersberg.

To the W. of the Monument a steep path descends through vineyards to Rüdesheim in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — An easier route passes the *Temple* (1050 ft. above the sea), a small open structure with columns, a little to the N. of the Monument (comp. p. 117).

19. From Coblenz to Mayence.

Railway on the Left Bank.

Comp. Maps, pp. 102, 124.

RAILWAY to Bingerbrück, 39 M., express in 1-13/4 hr. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 70, 2 m. 50 pf.). — From Bingerbrück to Mayence, 20 M., in 36 min. (fares 3 m., 1 m. 70 pf., 1 m.). View to the left.

Railway on the Right Bank, see R. 20. Return-tickets, available for 1-2 days and allowing the journey to be broken once in each direction, may be used on either bank as far as *Bingerbrück* and *Rüdesheim* (see p. 64). — *Steamboat*, see R. 17.

Coblenz, see R. 16. As far as Bingen the line generally runs close to the river, and passes the places more minutely described in R. 17. Many of the beauties of the scenery are of course lost to the railway-traveller.

As Coblenz is quitted a view of the island of Oberwerth and the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein is obtained to the left. 33/4 M. *Capellen* (steamb. stat.) lies at the foot of the castle of *Stolzenfels* (p. 97). Opposite are Oberlahnstein and the castle of Lahneck. After passing the Königsstuhl, which rises to the left, the line intersects the old village of *Rhens*. Farther up, on the opposite bank, is Braubach with the Marksburg, and beyond it the château of Liebeneck.

12 1/2 M. *Boppard* (steamb. stat.; p. 101); 15 1/2 M. *Salzig* (p. 103). A little farther on are the castles of Sterrenberg and Liebenstein and the convent of Bornhofen; still farther up are Welmich and the Mouse.

22 M. *St. Goar* (steamb. stat.; p. 104). The station lies on a height at the back of the town. On the opposite bank is St. Goarshausen with the Cat. To the left, farther on, we obtain a view of the Lurlei. Three tunnels, beyond which is (26 M.) *Oberwesel* (steamb. stat.; p. 107). We next have a view on the left of Caub, the Pfalz, and the ruin of Gutenfels (p. 108), and then reach —

30 M. *Bacharach* (steamb. stat.; p. 109); 32 M. *Niederheimbach* (steamb. stat.; p. 112); 35 M. *Trechtingshausen* (p. 112). On the opposite bank, Assmannshausen and Lorch successively come in sight. At Bingerbrück the wider part of the valley is entered.

39 M. *Bingerbrück* (see p. 114) lies on the left (Prussian) bank of the Nahe, about 3/4 M. from Bingen, and nearly opposite the *Mouse Tower* (p. 114). Travellers bound for Kreuznach (p. 146), Saarbrücken, Trèves, Metz, etc., change carriages here. — Steamboat to *Rüdesheim* (p. 116). *Comp. Map.*

On the road to the Hunsrücken, which ascends from the left bank of the Nahe to Weiler, is situated the *Rondel*, 1 1/4 M. from the railway station, a spot which commands an excellent view of the Rhine and Nahe, with Bingen and the Klopp forming a picturesque foreground. Leaving the Bingerbrück station, we cross the rails of the Rhein-Nahe-Bahn (R. 23) and reach the high-road by a flight of steps. The Rondel, being a conspicuous point planted with trees, is easily recognised. A little below it is a modern Gothic villa.

The *Elisenhöhe* (575 ft. above the Rhine), 1/2 hr. from the Bingerbrück station, commands a still finer view than the Rondel. A finger-post near a group of houses on the road above the station indicates the

route. At the top is a pavilion, erected in 1878. The view embraces the Rheingau, the Niederwald with its monument (opposite), and, down the Rhine, the Falkenburg (p. 112). A finger-post on the way to the Elisenhöhe points out the path to the *Prinzenkopf*, another fine point of view.

The *Salzkopf* (2004 ft.; to the W. of the *Franzosenkopf*, marked on the map at p. 124) commands an extensive view up and down the Rhine, embracing the Pfalz and Hunsrück, the Odenwald, the Siebengebirge, and the Hohe Eifel (tower at the top). Refreshments at the adjacent forester's house of *Lauschhütte*. From Bingen the *Salzkopf* may be ascended in 3 hrs., viâ *Heiligtreu*; from *Trschlingshausen* (p. 112) the ascent, through the *Morgenbachthal* and past the *Jägerhaus*, also takes 3 hrs.; from *Niederheimbach*, see p. 112.

The train now crosses the Nahe. To the left a view of the Niederwald and the ruined castle of Ehrenfels (p. 113).

39½ M. Bingen (steamb. stat.), see p. 114. The line now skirts the base of the Rochusberg (several villas to the right), unites with the line from Alzey (R. 35) and begins to diverge from the Rhine. 42 M. *Gaulsheim*. 44½ M. *Gau-Algesheim*. A view of the *Johannisberg* to the left is sometimes obtained, but the country generally is flat and uninteresting.

46 M. *Ingelheim*, station for the two villages of *Nieder-Ingelheim* (Hirsch) and *Ober-Ingelheim* (Lamm), each 2/3 M. distant. *Nieder-Ingelheim* was once the site of a celebrated palace of Charlemagne, described by ancient writers as an edifice of great magnificence ('domus alta centum perfixa columnis'), to adorn which mosaics, sculptures, and other works of art were sent from Ravenna by Pope Hadrian I. between 768 and 784. It was burned down in 1270, but was restored by Charles IV. in 1354. Few relics of the building are now extant (syenite columns of the fountain at the castle of Heidelberg, see p. 237). The Protestant *St. Remigiuskirche* was once the chapel of the palace, but as it has been repeatedly restored nothing of the original is now left except some parts of the N. transept. The handsome Protestant Church of *Ober-Ingelheim*, recently restored, dates from the 13th century. It was at Ingelheim, on 30th Dec. 1105, that the convocation of the bishops of Mayence, Cologne, and Worms dethroned Emp. Henry IV., an event which is quaintly described by the old German historian Sebastian Münster (1550). The red wine of Ingelheim is much esteemed. — The **Waldeck* (590 ft. above the Rhine), about 1 M. beyond *Ober-Ingelheim*, with a pavilion and grounds, affords a charming view of the Rheingau.

49½ M. *Heidesheim*, where good wine is produced. At (53 M.) *Budenheim* and (55½ M.) *Mombach* (as also at *Weisenau*, p. 243) there are numerous quarries of shell-limestone, consisting of myriads of *litorinelli*, which is exported to the Lower Rhine and Holland, and supplies numerous limekilns on the banks of the river. The *Lenienberg* (p. 249) may be ascended from *Budenheim* in ½ hr.

59 M. *Mayence*, see R. 22.

20. From Coblenz to Wiesbaden. Schlangenbad and Schwalbach.

Railway on the Right Bank.

Comp. Maps, pp. 102, 124.

58½ M. RAILWAY to *Niederlahnstein* (3 M.) in 10 min. (fares 50, 40, 30 pf.); thence to *Wiesbaden* in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 7 m. 60, 5 m., 3 m. 20 pf.). Return-tickets, see p. 64. — Views to the right.

Travellers bound for *Castel* or *Frankfort* (R. 29a) need not go *viâ Wiesbaden*, as there is a direct line from *stat. Curve* (p. 214) to *stat. Mosbach* (see below; Map, p. 124).

Journey from *Cologne* to *Coblenz*, see R. 10; from *Deutz* to *Ehrenbreitstein*, see R. 11. Description of *Coblenz*, and *Ehrenbreitstein*, see R. 16.

Passengers who start from *Coblenz* cross the handsome new railway-bridge (p. 93) at the island of *Oberwerth*. The line from *Ehrenbreitstein* passes the old railway-bridge (which is now used only for local trains between *Coblenz* and *Ehrenbreitstein*), and runs at the back of *Pfaffendorf* (p. 97), commanding a fine view the whole way. Opposite the island of *Oberwerth* it unites with the *Coblenz* line (see above). — 2½ M. *Horchheim* (p. 98).

4 M. *Niederlahnstein* (p. 97), the junction of the *Coblenz-Cologne* and *Moselle* lines, the *Ehrenbreitstein* and *Deutz* line (R. 11), and the *Lahn* railway (R. 27).

The line crosses the *Lahn*. View of *Capellen* and *Stolzenfels* to the right, and of the *Lahnthal* and *Lahneck* to the left.

4½ M. *Oberlahnstein* (steamb. stat.). Opposite lies the village of *Rhens*, with the *Königstuhl* (p. 99).

7 M. *Braubach*, with the *Marksburg* (p. 100). 11 M. *Osterspay* (p. 101). Passing the small village of *Filsen*, we now obtain a view of *Boppard*, beautifully situated on the opposite bank. 15 M. *Camp* (steamb. stat., p. 102), a little above which are the pilgrimage-church and convent of *Bornhofen* at the foot of the 'Brothers', as the ruined castles of *Sterrenberg* and *Liebenstein* are usually called (p. 103). 17½ M. *Kestert* (p. 103), beyond which the train passes the village of *Welmich*, with the 'Mouse' castle rising above it. Farther on are the extensive ruins of *Rheinfels* on the opposite bank.

22 M. *St. Goarshausen* (steamb. stat.), with the ruined castle of the 'Cat' (p. 105). Opposite lies the picturesque little town of *St. Goar*. The train now passes through a tunnel under the *Lurlei*, and through another under the *Rosstein*. On the opposite bank lies *Oberwesel*, a picturesque little town, commanded by the *Schönburg*.

29 M. *Caub* (steamb. stat., p. 108), above which rises the ruin of *Gutenfels*. In the middle of the *Rhine* is the curious old château of the *Pfalz*. Higher up the river, on the opposite bank, lies the venerable town of *Bacharach*, overshadowed by the ruin of *Stahleck*; then the ruin of *Fürstenberg* and the village of *Rheindiebach*. The train intersects the village of *Lorchhausen*.

32½ M. **Lorch** (steamb. stat., p. 111). On the opposite bank, farther up, is **Niederheimbach**, commanded by the round tower of the **Heimbürg**; then the slender tower of the **Sooneck**, the ruin of **Falkenburg**, the **Clemenscapelle**, and the picturesque modernised castle of **Rheinstein**.

37 M. **Assmannshausen** (steamb. stat., see p. 113) is the usual starting-point for an excursion to the *Niederwald* (p. 122). Opposite, a little higher up, is the mouth of the **Nahe**, immediately above which lies **Bingen**. The train passes below the ruin of *Ehrenfels*, opposite which lies the island with the **Mouse Tower**, where the stream is very rapid.

40 M. **Rüdesheim** (steamb. stat., p. 116). On the left rises the **Brömserburg**. Ferry to *Bingerbrück* (junction for **Kreuznach**), situated immediately below **Bingen** on the opposite bank, 20 or 10 pf. — Opposite rises the **Rochusberg**, with its chapel (p. 115).

42½ M. **Geisenheim** (steamb. stat., p. 118). On the hill to the left are the village and monastery of **Eibingen**. — 45 M. **Oestrich-Winkel** (steamb. stat., p. 119); the station is at *Mittelheim*, between these two places. To the left is **Schloss Vollraths**. From **Winkel** to **Johannisberg** an easy ascent of 35 minutes.

47½ M. **Hattenheim**. On the hill to the left is **Hallgarten**, a famous wine-producing place, immediately below which are the still more famous **Steinberg**, the **Abbey of Eberbach**, and the **Eichberg Lunatic Asylum**. To the right is **Schloss Reichartshausen**. To the right we also obtain a view of the green islands in the **Rhine**. — 49 M. **Erbach** (p. 119).

50 M. **Eltville** (steamb. stat., p. 119); route to *Schlangenbad* and *Schwalbach*, see below. In the background rises the handsome tower of the **Scharfenstein** (p. 120). The train traverses vineyards, and passes a number of country-houses. On the hill to the left rises the church-tower of **Rauenthal** (p. 121). 52 M. **Niedervalluf** (steamb. stat., p. 121); 54½ M. **Schierstein** (p. 121), where the train begins to quit the river.

56 M. **Biebrich-Mosbach** (steamb. stat., p. 121). The N. entrance to the park is near the railway-station. On the opposite bank rise the towers of **Mayence**. Beyond *Curve* (p. 214) the train turns inland to the left, running parallel for some distance with the **Taunus line**, and soon reaches —

58½ M. **Wiesbaden**, see p. 130.

SCHLANGENBAD and **SCHWALBACH** are most conveniently visited from **Eltville**, **Wiesbaden**, or **Dietz** (p. 196).

From **ELTVILLE** to *Schlangenbad* 5 M., to *Schwalbach* about 4½ M. farther (in summer omnibus 4 times daily in connection with the trains; diligence twice daily in summer to *Schlangenbad* in 1¼ hr., fare 80 pf., and to *Schwalbach* in 2¼ hrs., fare 1 m. 50 pf.). Carriage from **Eltville** to *Schlangenbad* with one horse 5-7 m., with two horses 8-9 m., to *Schwalbach* 9½ m. or 15 m.; return-fare, with 3 hrs. stay, one-half more. oogle

From WIESBADEN to *Schwalbach* diligence twice daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 1 m. 90 pf.; omnibus daily, fare 2 m. — From *Hahnstätten* to *Schwalbach* diligence daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; comp. p. 197.

Eltville, see p. 120. The road from *Eltville* traverses the plain of the *Sulzbach* (to the left in the distance rises the lofty tower of *Scharfenstein*, near *Kiedrich*, p. 120), and gradually ascends, skirting the foot of the *Rauenthal* vineyards, to ($\frac{13}{4}$ M.) *Neudorf* (*Krone*), where it unites with the road from *Niederwalluf* and *Schierstein*. It next passes the suppressed monastery of *Tiefenthal* (now a mill), and leads through an attractive, shaded valley, enlivened by numerous mills, to ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Schlangenbad*.

Pedestrians should select the somewhat longer route by *Rauenthal*. The high-road is quitted 1 M. from *Eltville*, and the vineyards ascended by a footpath to the left; on reaching the summit of the plateau, turn again slightly to the left; (25 min.) the **Bubenhäuser Höhe* (846 ft.), commanding a magnificent view of the entire *Rheingau* from *Mayence* as far as below *Johannisberg*; in the foreground lies the attractive town of *Eltville*. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther N., on the summit of the hill, is situated *Rauenthal* (**Nassauer Hof*, with garden; **Rheingauer Hof*), a village with an ancient church, and celebrated for its wine. The carriage-road to it from *Neudorf* (see above) ascends to the left at a direction-post $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the village, leading to *Rauenthal* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. On the slope of the hill on the N. side of *Rauenthal* a shady promenade leads to *Schlangenbad* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Those who prefer the high-road descend to the right by a way-post about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the village. To the road $\frac{3}{4}$ M., to *Schlangenbad* $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. more.

Schlangenbad. — *Hotels.* **NASSAUER HOF*, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, B. 1 m.; *HÔTEL VICTORIA*; *HÔTEL PLANZ*; *GERMANIA*; *RHEINGAUER HOF*, unpretending. There are also the *Royal Bath Houses* (R. 1-10 m.), and numerous lodging-houses where breakfast only is supplied.

Baths $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; those at the new bath-house better, 2 m. — A *Tax* of 12 m. for the season is exacted from a single patient, with 9 m. for each additional member of a party.

Carriages, two-horse 5 m., one-horse $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. per hour, after 11 p.m. 7 and 5 m. — *Donkey*, per hour, 1 m. 20 pf.

Schlangenbad (826 ft.) is charmingly situated in a richly-wooded valley, refreshed by a constant, invigorating current of air. The water ($84-90^{\circ}$ Fahr.), which is only used externally, and is clear and free from odour, and smooth and oily to the touch, is most efficacious in skin complaints, convulsive affections, debility, and similar maladies; the baths are principally visited by ladies. The old bath-house, or *Curhaus*, was erected in 1694 by the Landgrave Carl of Hessen-Cassel, then lord of the soil; the spacious new *Bath House* was completed in 1868. The terrace is the chief rendezvous of visitors. A covered iron promenade connects the bath-house, thermal spring, and *Cursaal*. The environs afford a great variety of shady walks (e.g. *Wilhelmsfels*, the *Graue Stein*, etc.).

The reader will find an interesting description of this locality in Sir Francis Head's 'Bubbles from the Brunnens of Nassau.'

FROM SCHLANGENBAD TO WIESBADEN ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; two-horse cart. there and back 15-18 m.). The carriage-road by ($\frac{13}{4}$ M.) *Georgenborn* (1187 ft.) is the best route for pedestrians. From the highest point there is a magnificent view, extending from *Frankfort* as far as the confluence of the *Main* and *Rhine*, and from *Worms* to *Bingen*, with the *Donnersberg* in the background. To the *Chausseehaus* (p. 136) $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., thence via *Clarenthal* (p. 136) to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wiesbaden* by the old *Wiesbaden* and *Schwalbach* road.

The high-road from Schlangenbad by Wambach to Schwalbach ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) rises considerably for $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., commanding a fine view from the culminating point, and then descends to (2 M.) Schwalbach. Pedestrians may descend by a shady footpath, which is indicated by sign-posts.

Schwalbach. — **Hotels.** *ALLESSAAL, D. 4 m.; *HERZOG VON NASSAU, D. 3 m.; *POST, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, R. from 2 m., B. 1 m.; *HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, with large dépendance, D. 3 m.; TAUNUS HOTEL, RUSSISCHER HOF, *WAGNER, D. at the last three 2 m. — Some of the numerous *Lodging-Houses* are very comfortably fitted up. In July it is advisable to secure rooms in advance.

Restaurants. *Cursaal, D. 3 m.; *Dille, Gartenlaube, D. 2 m.; Weidenhof, Marktplatz, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.

Baths in the *Königliches Badhaus* (8 a.m. till $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.m., 1 m. 80 pf. or 2 m.). At the *Stadt Coblenz, Englischer Hof, Linde, Zum Lindendbrunnen*, etc., 1 m. 20 to 1 m. 50 pf. per bath. *Bath Tax* 10 m. for 1 person. — *Music* in the morning and afternoon, at the *Stahlbrunnen* and *Paulinenbrunnen* alternately. — *Fee* to the girl at the wells discretionary.

Carriages. One-horse $3\frac{1}{2}$, two-horse 6 m. per hour, after 11 p.m. 2 m. more; to *Elville* $9\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 m.; to *Wiesbaden* 10 and 15 m. — *Donkeys* $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. per hour; for excursions there is a fixed tariff.

Telegraph Office at the post-office.

English Church (*Christ Church*); service during the season.

Schwalbach (951 ft.), officially called *Langenschwalbach*, 12 M. to the N.W. of Wiesbaden, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Elville, and 14 M. to the S. of Zollhaus (p. 197), is situated in a beautiful green valley. It was known as early as the year 300, and was a fashionable watering-place in the 17th and 18th centuries, but is now regarded more as a health-resort and medicinal spa. The water, strongly impregnated with iron and carbonic acid, is adapted for internal and external use, and is especially efficacious in nervous and female complaints. The annual number of visitors is about 5000.

The three principal springs, the *Stahlbrunnen*, in one of the valleys, and the *Weinbrunnen* and *Paulinenbrunnen* in the other, are connected by promenades. The principal Bath House, called the *Königliches Badhaus*, is at the *Weinbrunnen*. A handsome *Cursaal*, with a restaurant, a reading-room, and other conveniences, was opened in 1879.

WALKS in the pleasure-grounds and adjacent woods. Also to the (10 min.; donkey 50 pf.) *Paulinenberg*; the *Platte* (1329 ft.), the summit of which, with a fine view, may be reached in 15-20 min. more; and the *Bräuncheberg*, commanding a good view of the town and the valley of the Aar. — **LONGER EXCURSIONS** may be taken to the ruins of *Adolphseck* (Kling), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. down the valley of the Aar, on the road to Diets, and to *Hohenstein* (Inn at the ruins), 3 M. farther on. A good road leads from Schwalbach down the picturesque valley of the Wisper to *Geroletstein* and (20 M.) *Lorch* (p. 111).

FROM SCHWALBACH TO WIESBADEN (diligence and omnibus twice daily in 2 hrs.) there are two roads. The new road, now almost exclusively used, ascends by the course of the Aar to *Blendenstadt* and *Hahn*, then quits the valley, and traverses wooded heights towards the S.E. The old road crosses the *Hohe Wurzel* (near which is the *Rothkreuzkopf*, 1673 ft., a fine point of view) and passes the *Chaussehaus* (1184 ft.), where it unites with the road from Schlangenbad to Wiesbaden (p. 130).

21. Wiesbaden.

Arrival. The stations of the Right Rhenish Railway (R. 20), Taunus Railway (R. 29a), and Hessische Ludwigsbahn (to Idstein, p. 219) are all on the S. side of the town (Plan E, 8). Cab from the stations into the town, one-horse, 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; two-horse, 90 or 1 m. 10 pf.; each box 20 pf., small articles free. The steamboats stop at Bleb- rich (see p. 121). *Omnibus*, see p. 151.

Hotels. ***NASSAUER HOF** (Pl. b; E, 5), in the Theater-Platz, with a handsome dépendance, called the *Villa Nassau*, Sonnenberger-Str. 1 (Pl. F, 5); **VIER JAHRESZEITEN & HÔTEL ZAIS** (Pl. a; E, 5), also in the Theater-Platz; ***ROSE** (Pl. d; E, 5), Kranz-Platz 7-9, with a large garden; ***PARK HOTEL**, Wilhelm-Str. 30; all these fashionable and expensive. ***ADLER** (Pl. c; D, 5), Langgasse 32, near the Kochbrunnen; ***BÄR** (Pl. l; E, 5), Langgasse 41, with 'pension'; ***GRAND HÔTEL**, Schützenhof-Str. 3 and 4, opposite the old post-office (Pl. 16; D, 6), with 'pension'; ***RHEIN-HÔTEL**, to the left on leaving the station, at the corner of the Rheinbahn-Str. (Pl. E, 8), R. 2½-3 m., L. 60, A. 50-75, B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 3 m.; ***HÔTEL DU NORD**, Wilhelm-Str. 6 (Pl. E, 6), R., L., and A. from 2½ m.; all first-class and with baths. — Second Class: ***GRÜNER WALD** (Pl. h; E, 6), Markt-Str. 10, R. from 2 m., B. 1 m., A. 50, D. 2 m. 40 pf.; ***HÔTEL WEINS**, Bahnhof-Str. 7 (Pl. E, 7), R., L., & A. from 1½ m., D. à la carte 1¼-2 m.; **SPEHNER**, Wilhelm-Str. 28, R. & A. from 1½ m., with baths; ***TAUNUS HÔTEL** (Pl. e; E, 7), Rhein-Str. 3, R., L., & A. from 2 m., B. 1 m., D. 3 m., good wines (starting-point of the Schwalbach omnibus); ***RAILWAY HOTEL**, Rhein-Str. 1a, moderate, with garden-restaurant; **HÔTEL VOGEL**, Rhein-Str. 11 (Pl. D, E, 7); these three near the stations. — ***ALTER NONNENHOF**, Kirchgasse 41 (Pl. D, 7), R., L., & A. 2-2½ m., D. 1¼ m.; **EINHORN**, unpretending. Hotel on the *Neroberg*, see p. 185. Most of the hotels now give 'pension', at 3-8 m. per day. — **HÔTELS GARNIS:** *Hôtel Block* (near the theatre and Trinkhalle), *Berliner Hof*, *Hôtel Bellevue*, *Hôtel Dasch*, all in the Wilhelm-Str., comfortable but expensive. — **PENSIONS.** *Frau Hausmann*, Taunus-Str. 9; *E. C. Schweicher*, Villa Panorama, Park-Str.; *Claus*, Mainzer-Str. 8.

Bath Houses. *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. i; E, 5), Kochbrunnen-Platz 5; *Englischer Hof* (Pl. k; E, 5), Kranz-Platz 11; *Bär*, see above; *Kaiserbad*, Wilhelm-Str. 42 (Pl. E, 7); *Römerbad* (Pl. m; E, 5), Kochbrunnen-Platz 3; **Engel* (Pl. n; E, 5), Kranz-Platz 6; **Weisser Schwan* (Pl. o; E, 5), Kochbrunnen-Platz 1; *Krone* (Pl. p; E, 5), Langgasse 26; *Schwarzer Bock*, Kranz-Platz 12 (Pl. E, 5), well spoken of; *Kölnischer Hof*, Kleine Burg-Str. 6; *Spiegel* (Pl. q; E, 5), Kranz-Platz 10; *Stern* (Pl. r; E, 5), Webergasse 8; *Wetters Ross*, *Rheinstein*, etc. Charges vary with the season.

Restaurants. At the **Cursaal*, not expensive; **Christmann* and *Lugenbühl*, both in the Untere Webergasse; **Dahlheim*, Taunus-Strasse 15; *Engel*, Langgasse 46, with garden, D. 1½ m.; **Alter Nonnenhof*, see above. Table d'hôte at all during the season. *Zinserling*, Kirch-Str. 19. — *Beer.* **Biersalon*, in the Cursaal; **Nonnenhof*, see above; *Dasch*, Wilhelm-Str. 24; *Deutscher Keller*, in the Rhein-Hôtel, see above; **Duensing* (Railway Hotel), Wilhelm-Str. 2 and Rhein-Str. 1a, with a pleasant garden; *Poths*, Langgasse 11; *Vogel*, Rhein-Str. 11. — **Beer Garden* (Felsenkeller) on the Bierstadt Road, to the E. of the town, with a view; near it the *Bierstädter Warte*, with a still more extensive view. **Beau Site* at the terminus of the tramway in the Nerothal, see p. 135; **Schiesshalle*, ½ M. farther on, near the new cemetery. In winter the *Grand Hôtel* opens a 'biersalon' which is much frequented. — **Confectioners.** **Röder*, Webergasse 12; *Jaeger*, Grosse Burg-Str. 10; *Wens*, Spiegelgasse 4; **Brenner & Blum*, Wilhelm-Str. 42.

Cursaal (Pl. 11). '*Réunions dansantes*' on Saturdays, during the season; tickets issued by the bath-authorities. *Concerts* on Fridays, performers of the highest class, adm. 2-5 m.

Visitors' Tax. (a) *For a year:* 1 person 20 m., for a family of 2 persons 30 m., for each additional pers. 5 m. — (b) *For six weeks:* 1 person 10 m., for a family of 2 pers. 15, each pers. additional 5 m.; children and

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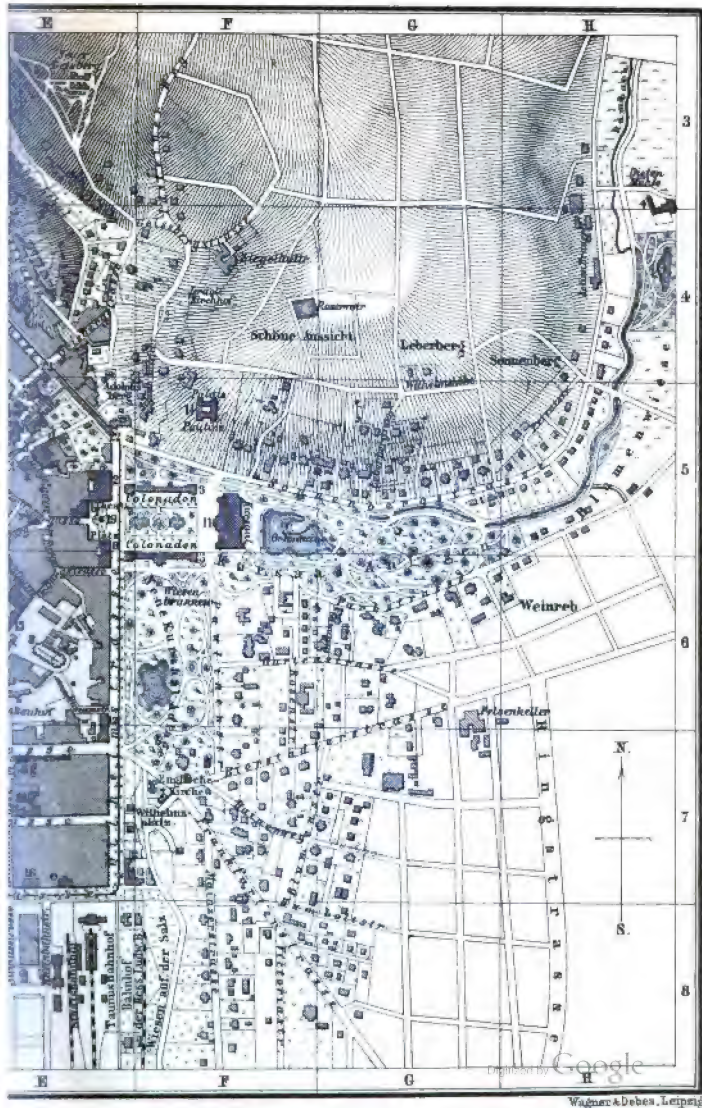
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servants included. Payment of this tax entitles the visitor to the use of the various public sanitary establishments (Kochbrunnen, Trinkhalle, etc.), and of the well-supplied READING ROOM (p. 132), and to attend the ordinary CONCERTS (in the Curgarten, daily in summer, 6.30 to 8 a.m. and 4 to 5.45 p.m.; and also 8-10 p.m.), Wednesday balls, etc. Passing travellers may procure day-tickets, admitting to the Cursaal, for 50 pf. — The Cursverein (office in the Cursaal), which publishes the 'Badeblatt' daily in summer, will supply visitors with any information they may desire.

Theatre (Pl. 21; E. 5), one of the best on the Rhine, managed by the general direction of theatrical performances at Berlin, daily, except Mondays and Fridays, beginning at 6.30 p.m. (closed in June or July).

Cab-Tariff (double fares from 11 p. m. to 6 or 7 a. m.).

Drive in the town or to any of the villas as far as the Dietenmühle

1-2 persons	— 60	— 90
3-4 persons	— 80	1 10
By time: per hour within the town, 1-4 pers.	2 —	3 —
beyond	2 80	4 —

Beau Site	} (In each case the hirer may keep the cab for 1/2 hr. and then return at half these fares; each additional 1/4 hr. 30-50 pf.)	1 —	1 40
Russian Chapel or Sonnenberg		1 70	2 —
Neroberg or Clarenthal		2 40	3 —
Biebrich		2 80	3 80

To the Platte and back, with stay of 1½ hr.	6 90	9 —
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To Schwalbach and back (whole day)	15	18 50
To Schwalbach and back by Schlangenberg	16	20 —

From the railway-stations to the town, see p. 130.

Hotel-carriages one-fourth to one-third more.

Tramways. From the stations to the Artillery Barracks, and in the other direction through the Wilhelm-Str., Taunus-Str., and the Nerothal to Beau Site. Fare 20-30 pf.

Omnibus at 8 a.m. from Langgasse 20 to the steamboat-pier at Biebrich, 70, with luggage 90 pf.; from the Taunus-Hôtel to Schwalbach, every afternoon in summer, 2 m.

Baths of all kinds, with swimming basin, at the *Nerothal Hydropathic* (p. 136; tramway); Turkish Baths in the *Dietenmühle* (p. 134).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 16; E, 7), Rhein-Str. 9. Branch-offices at Schützenhof-Str. (Pl. 16; D, 6) and in the Curiaal, in the centre of the new Colonnade. — *Railway Tickets* may be procured at some of the principal hotels.

English Church (St. Augustine's) in the Wilhelm-Strasse; services at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. (summer 7 p.m.). Chaplain, *Rev. Llewellyn Williams, B.A.*

Wiesbaden (377 ft. above the sea-level, 92 ft. above the Rhine), with 50,300 inhab., formerly the capital of the Duchy of Nassau, and now the chief town of the Prussian district of Wiesbaden, lies on the S.W. spurs of the Taunus Mts., in a basin watered by the *Salsbach*, and is surrounded by productive orchards and vineyards. It is a very pleasant, and for the most part well-built town. A number of handsome streets have sprung up within the last fifty years in the neighbourhood of the Cursaal and the railway-stations, while the public grounds together with the gardens of the 'Landhäuser', or villas where apartments are let, greatly enhance the attractions of the place. Wiesbaden is annually visited by upwards of 60,000 patients and travellers. The excellence of its sanitary establishments, coupled with the healthiness of the climate, render it a favourite resort of strangers, even in winter, when living

is moreover less expensive than in summer. Many of the neighbouring villas are private residences.

Wiesbaden is one of the oldest watering-places in Germany. '*Sunt et Mattiaci in Germania fontes calidi trans Rhenum, quorum hactenus triduo servet*' is Pliny's account of Wiesbaden (*Hist. Nat.* xxxi. 2). On the *Heidenberg*, which rises to the N. of the town, traces of a Roman fortress were discovered in 1838, which according to the inscriptions was garrisoned by the 14th and 22nd Legions. The *Heidenmauer* (heathens' wall), 650 ft. long, 10 ft. high, 9 ft. thick, was perhaps a connecting line between the fort and the town. Various objects found here are exhibited in the Museum (p. 133).

From the RAILWAY STATIONS (Pl. E, 8) the traveller enters the *Wilhelm-Strasse* (Pl. E, 7, 6), planted with trees, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, bounding the E. side of the town, and adjoined by the Anlagen, or public pleasure-grounds, in which is situated the *English Church* (Pl. 7). Among the buildings in the Wilhelm-Str. are the Museum (p. 133) and the new Kaiserbad.

At the end of the avenue, to the left, lies the THEATER-PLATZ, adorned with flower-beds and a *Bust of Schiller* (Pl. 19; E, 5), a copy of Dannecker's. Three sides of this Platz are occupied by the *Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel*, the *Nassauer Hof*, and the *Theatre* (Pl. 21). On the right is the square in front of the *Cursaal*, embellished with flower-beds and two handsome fountains, which are illuminated at night, and flanked by spacious Doric Colonnades (Pl. 3; F, 5), restored since a fire in 1877, which serve as a bazaar. *Merkel's Picture Gallery* is worthy of a visit (adm. 50 pf.; family season-ticket 15 m.).

The **Cursaal* (Pl. 11, F, 5; adm., see p. 130), completed in 1810 from designs by *Zais*, and dedicated '*Fontibus Mattiacis*', is the chief resort of visitors. The façade consists of an Ionic hexa-style portico, while at the sides are long colonnades supported by 24 Doric columns. The principal hall, restored with great taste in 1863, is 132 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 48 ft. high. The orchestra galleries are supported by handsome Corinthian columns of the red and grey marble of the country. The other saloons are all handsomely fitted up. On the N. side is the restaurant, on the S. side the concert and ball-rooms and the well-supplied reading-rooms.

The **Park* at the back of the *Cursaal*, with which it communicates by an iron arcade, is the favourite after-dinner lounge of visitors to the baths, as well as of numerous excursionists from Mayence and the neighbourhood, who, especially on Sunday afternoons, flock to these shady grounds to sip their coffee and enjoy the music. A fountain with a jet 100 ft. in height plays in the great pond every afternoon.

On the *Adolfsberg*, to the N., are situated the *Palais Pauline* (Pl. 14; F, 5), a building in the Moorish style, erected in 1842, and a number of pretty villas surrounded by gardens.

The *Kochbrunnen* (Pl. 10; E, 5), or boiling spring (156° Fahr.), the most important of the thermal springs (of which chloride of

sodium is the chief ingredient), is connected with the Curgarten by, a long iron *Trinkhalle* (Pl. 22) in the form of a veranda. The visitors assemble here in great numbers between 6 and 8 a. m. The external use of the waters is beneficial in cases of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, and other nervous diseases, their action resembling that of the Wildbad springs, like which they contain very little salt. Internally they are prescribed for chronic dyspepsia, excessive obesity, etc. In addition to the Kochbrunnen, which, however, is almost entirely used for drinking, there are no fewer than 28 bathing-springs. Most of the more important bath-houses, including the *Bömerbad* (the oldest of all), *Rose*, *Schwan*, *Europäischer Hof*, *Englischer Hof*, and *Adler*, have each a spring of their own. The marble *Hygieia Group* (Pl. 6; E, 5) in the Kranz-Platz is by Hoffmann of Wiesbaden.

The Langgasse, which issues from the Kranz-Platz, and the first cross-street, the Webergasse, are the main streets of the old part of the town and contain many hotels and handsome shops. Keeping to the left (S.), we reach the *Markt-Platz* (Pl. E, 4), enclosed by the Protestant Church, the Palace, and the Wilhelms-Hospital.

The Gothic *Protestant Church (Pl. 8; E, 6), with its five lofty towers, opposite the palace, built of polished bricks in 1852-60, is the most conspicuous edifice in the town. The choir is adorned with colossal marble statues of Christ and the four Evangelists, by *Hopfgarten*. The principal tower, nearly 300 ft. high, commands a fine view.

The royal (formerly ducal) Palace (Pl. 13; E, 6), at the corner of the Market and the Markt-Str., was built by Goerz in 1837-40, and renovated in 1882. Visitors are admitted in the absence of the emperor. The staircase is adorned with eight sandstone statues by *Schwanthaler*, and in the dining-room are two Spanish dancers, over life-size, by the same sculptor. The reception and ball rooms are embellished with frescoes by *Pose*, and some of the other rooms contain good pictures by modern masters. Adjoining it is the '*Wilhelms-Heilanstalt*', or military hospital, a building in the Italian style, by Hoffmann, finished in 1871.

The Roman Catholic Church (Pl. 9; D, 7), also built by Hoffmann, is a handsome modern structure in the Romanesque style (many of the ornamental details Gothic), with groined vaulting. Altar-piece on the right, Madonna and Child, by *Steinle*; left, St. Boniface, by *Reithel*. At the high-altar are fifteen figures of Saints, by Hoffmann, Vogel, and Hopfgarten. In the *LUISEN-PLATZ* (Pl. D, 7), in front of the church, an *Obelisk* (Pl. 23) was erected in 1865, to the memory of the Nassovian soldiers who fell at Waterloo.

The Government Buildings (Pl. 18; E, 7), Luise-Str., in the Florentine palatial style, were erected in 1842.

The Museum (Pl. 12; E, 6, 7), Wilhelm-Str. 20, occupying a building erected by Zais in 1812 as a palace for the crown-prince,

contains the municipal picture-gallery, collections of antiquities and natural history specimens, and a library.

The Picture Gallery (open 11-1 and 2-4), in summer daily, except festivals; in winter on Mon., Wed., Frid., and Sun.), on the ground-floor to the right, contains some good modern pictures (Catalogue 35 pf.): *Lessing*, Forest scene; *J. Becker*, Village on fire, a sketch in colours; *C. Triebel*, Swiss landscape; *A. Achenbach*, View of Porto Venere near Spezia; *F. Piloty*, Sir Thomas More in prison; *W. Sohn*, Different paths of life; *C. Triebel*, Lake of Lucerne; *L. Knaus*, Tavern scene; *F. Hiddemann*, Jealousy; *O. Achenbach*, Coast near Naples; *Oehmichen*, Sad news; *Sondermann*, Our heroes. Also several Dutch and Italian pictures of the 17th and 18th cent., and several early German works. — The last rooms also contain the *Exhibition* of the Central Rhenish Kunstverein.

The Collection of Antiquities (Mon., Wed., Frid., 3-6) is on the ground-floor to the left. **VESTIBULE.** Roman stone monuments. — Room I. Flint and bronze implements; objects found in the caverns in the Lär near Steeten on the Lahn, some of the bones ornamented. — Room II. Roman sandals, found at Mayence. Collection of glasses, historically arranged. — Room III. Mithras monument, found at Heddernheim; bronze door, found at Mayence. — Room IV. Models of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman buildings. Bronze pyramid of Jupiter Dolichenus. — Room V. Franconian antiquities. — Room VI. Stone monuments; Jupiter, from Igstadt; three portrait-statues from Nieder-Ingelheim. — Room VII. Models of a Roman villa at Marienfels and of the fort of Wiesbaden. — Room VIII. Medieval curiosities, including a gilded and carved wooden altar of the 13th cent., from the abbey of Marienstadt.

The first floor contains an admirably-arranged NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION, including Gerning's celebrated Collection of Insects and a complete series of the minerals of Nassau (Sun. 11-1, Mon., Wed., Frid., 2-6).

The LIBRARY (daily, except Sat. & Sun., 10-2), in the upper story, contains valuable old MSS., including 3 interesting parchment codices of the 12-13th cent. (Visions of St. Hildegarde), with initials and miniatures.

On the Michelsberg, on the E. side of the town, rises the Synagogue (Pl. 20; D, 6), in the Moorish style, erected by *Hoffmann*, and completed in 1869. It is covered by a central dome about 120 ft. in height, and four smaller domes at the sides, adorned externally with a kind of red and white mosaic, and internally in the style of the Alhambra. — Two new *Schools* in the vicinity. — The *Promenade* adjoining the Heidenmauer (Pl. 24; p. 132) was formerly a cemetery; it commands a good view of the town.

The Protestant *Bergkirche* (Pl. D, E, 5), a brick edifice built by *Otzen* in 1876-79, is a worthy example of Hanoverian Gothic; the interior is adorned with appropriate frescoes by *Schmidt*.

The Old Cemetery (Pl. C, 3), on the old Limburg road, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the town, contains a number of handsome monuments, the best of which are by Gerth. The *Mausoleum* (to the S. of the dead-house) of the *Duchess Pauline* (d. 1856), by Boos, is embellished with sculptures by Drake of Berlin. Monument to the fallen of 1870-71, with a bronze Victory by *Schiess*. — The *New Cemetery*, pleasantly situated in the wood on the way to the Platte (Pl. A, 1), also contains several fine monuments.

Wiesbaden possesses excellent educational establishments, the chief of which is the *Chemical Laboratory of Fresenius*.]

ENVIRONS OF WIESBADEN.

The promenades of the 'Curpark' (p. 132) ascend by the *Rambach* in 20 min. to the *Dietenmühle* (Pl. H, 3), where there is a good

Hydropathic Establishment (with restaurant). About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond it is *Sonnenberg* (Jacquemar's Inn), a village with a castle which once belonged to the Counts of Nassau, and was destroyed in 1689 (tavern at the top). To the E. ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) rises the *Bingert*, a fine point of view. A little higher up the valley is the *Stückelmühle*, a favourite garden-restaurant; near which, at *Rambach*, a Roman fort was excavated in 1859.

To the N. of Wiesbaden, about halfway up the *Neroberg*, 1 M. to the N. of the *Oursaal* (pleasantest route through the *Dambachthal*, Pl. D, E, 2), is situated the **Greek Chapel* (Pl. D, 1; 538 ft.), erected from the designs of *Hoffmann* as a mausoleum for the Duchess Elizabeth Michailowna, a Russian princess (d. 1845). The terrace in front of it affords a fine view of Wiesbaden and Mayence; to the S. rises the *Melibocus*, to the S.W. the long *Donnersberg*. Adjacent is the *Russo-Greek Cemetery*, with several handsome monuments.

The richly-decorated Chapel, 30 ft. in height, in the form of a Greek cross, is covered by a large, and four smaller domes, all gilded; the highest is surmounted by a Russian double cross, 190 ft. from the ground, secured by gilded chains. The interior is entirely of marble. A rich altar-screen (*Ikostas*), with numerous figures of saints on a golden ground, painted in Russia, separates the body of the chapel from the choir, to which the priests and their attendants alone have access. The altar, above which is a window with a stained-glass figure of the Saviour, is visible only during divine service. A pentagonal recess on the N. side contains the beautiful **Monument of the Duchess*. The recumbent figure of white marble, resting on a sarcophagus, at the sides of which are statuettes of the Twelve Apostles, and at the corners Faith, Hope, Charity, and Immortality, was executed by *Prof. Hopfgarten* of Berlin. The circle of angels in the dome and the four prophets and four evangelists in the angles between the arches are by *Hopfgarten*, the painter. Divine service on Sundays, 10-11. 30 a. m.; the public are not admitted. At other times the chapel is shown by the sacristan (fee for 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1½-2 m.).

On the wooded **Neroberg* (Pl. C, 1), to the N.W. of, and $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above the chapel (road indicated by sign-posts), is an open *Temple* (725 ft.), commanding an extensive prospect. Beside it is a large oak, amid the branches of which a gallery has been constructed, reached by easy steps. The large and handsome restaurant was built by *Lemcke*. Promenades intersect the wood in every direction, and extend as far as ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Platte* (see below), the way to which is shown by a guide-post. Other paths, also indicated by finger-posts, lead to the *Speierskopf* (10 min.), the *Felsengruppe* (20 min.), the *Leichtweisshöhle* (25 min.), the *Trauerbuche* (35 min.), and various other points. — We may now return to the town by the *Nerotal*, a pleasant grassy valley, in which lie the garden-restaurant of 'Beau Site' (Pl. B; 2; tramway, p. 130) and the popular hydropathic establishment of 'Nerotal' (Pl. C, 3; see also p. 131). At the entrance of the *Nerotal* from the town are a *Monument* (Pl. D, 3) to Nassovian soldiers who fell in 1870-71, and *Pagenstecher's Ophthalmic Hospital*.

The **Platte* (1640 ft.), a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Nassau, built in 1824 on a height about $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Wiesbaden

(comp. the Map, p. 124), is frequently visited for the extensive view (finest by evening-light), embracing the Spessart, Odenwald, and Donnersberg, and the valley of the Rhine as far as the Haardt Mts., with Mayence in the foreground. The two fine stags at the entrance were modelled by Rauch. *Inn adjacent. The prettiest route from Wiesbaden is through the Nerothal, and by the Neroberg, the Wildkanzel, and the Trauerbuche, a walk of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (finger-posts). The carriage-drive to the Platte is the old Limburg road. — Pedestrians may descend from the Platte to the S.E. to (3 M.) Sonnenberg (p. 135). The path, which diverges from the main road to the left by a grove of oaks, is distinctly visible from the platform. Wiesbaden lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Sonnenberg.

Far below, in the valley to the left, lies the ancient nunnery of *Clarenthal*, founded in 1298 by King Adolph of Nassau and his consort Imagina of Limburg; above it is a building formerly used as a *Pheasantry* (restaurant). In a valley between the latter and the Platte, to the right of the Schwalbach road, is the extensive fish-rearing establishment of the Nassovian fishery association (restaurant with view).

Wiesbaden is connected with *Mosbach* (p. 121) by a double avenue of horse-chestnuts. Half-way to the village is the *Adolphshöhe*, a restaurant which affords a beautiful survey of the Rheingau as far as the *Rochus-Capelle* near Bingen. Another fine view is obtained from the *Chausseehaus*, a forester's house, on the old Schwalbach road, 3 M. from Wiesbaden, at the point where the road to Schlangenbad diverges (p. 129). Near it rises the **Schlüferskopf* (1492 ft.), commanding an extensive prospect. Fine views of the valley of the Rhine are obtained from the **Rothe Kreuz* and the *Rumpelstetter*, each about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Chausseehaus.

Another very pleasant excursion may be made to the **Kellerskopf* (906 ft.; belvedere and inn), which is reached from Wiesbaden via *Rambach* in 2 hrs., and may be ascended from *Niedernhausen* (p. 219) in one hour. A beautiful forest-path that leads to it, diverging from the old Idstein road, can scarcely be found without help.

22. Mayence.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 4) for the lines of the '*Hessische Ludwigsbahn*' to and from Bingen, Worms, Frankfurt (by the left bank of the Main), and Darmstadt is now at the upper end of the town, but is to be transferred to the E. end (Pl. G, H, 1) on the completion of the tunnel through the *Kästrich* (p. 142). — By means of the *FERRY STEAMBOAT* (Pl. E, F, 4, 5) Mayence is also connected with the *Taunus Railway* to and from Frankfurt (by the right bank of the Main), Wiesbaden, and the Nassovian Railway (right bank of the Rhine). Passengers by these last lines may obtain tickets at the pier of the ferry-boat at Mayence, while those in the reverse direction have their luggage, if booked through to Mayence, transmitted from Castel to the pier at Mayence without extra charge. The steamer crosses from Mayence to Castel $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. before the departure of each train.

Hotels. *On the Rhine:* **HOF VON HOLLAND* (Pl. b; F, 4), Rhein-Str. 77, R. from 2 m. 40, L. 50, A. 70, B. 1 m. 20 pf.; **RHEINISCHER HOF* (Pl. a; F, 4), Rhein-Str. 61; **ENGLISCHER HOF* (Pl. c; F, G, 4), Rhein-Str. 89, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 3 m.; these three are of the first class. — *KÖLNER HOF* (Pl. d; D, 4), Rhein-Str. 13, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m.; *TAUNUS HOTEL*, Rhein-Str. 37, D. 8 m.; *STADT BONN*, Rhein-Str. 41; *GERMANIA*, Rhein-Str. 43, R. 2, B. 1 m.; **STADT COBLENZ*, Rhein-Str. 49; *HÔTEL DE PARIS*, Rhein-Str. 21, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3, D. $1\frac{1}{4}$ m., well spoken of. — *In the Town:* **KARFFEN* (Pl. h; F, 4), opposite the post-office, R., A., & B. 2 m. 66 pf., D. 2 m. 25 pf.; *LANDSBERG* (Pl. k; F, 4), Löhrgasse 29, R. 2 m., B. 80 pf.

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Mainz Mayence.

1. Actienbrauerei F1
2. Armenhaus u. Waisenhaus DE2
3. Bischof's Palast E2
4. Casino Hof's. Gullenberg F3
5. Deutsches Haus - Grauwel. Palast G4
6. Fischenstein C2
7. Erbherb. d. Anst. G2
8. Post u. Telegraph F3
9. Gymnasium F2
10. Justiz Palast FG3
11. Bauhaus F4

Kirchen

12. Dom E3
13. St. Christoph F3
14. St. Emmeran E3
15. St. Ignatius D3
16. St. Johannes E3
17. Liebfrauen k. E3
18. St. Peter G3
19. St. Stephan F12
20. St. Martin F3

Klöster

21. Kapuziner E3
22. Engl. Franken St. E2
23. Franziskan. am guten Herten F12

Monumente

24. Gullenberg E3
25. Schiller F2
26. Regierungs Pall. FG2
27. Stadthaus F3
28. Schloss jetzt Lagerhaus mit:
 Althausen Museum
 Bibliothek
 Gemälde Saml.
 Naturalien Cab.
 Rom. germ. Museum
 29. Theater mit der Industriehalle F3
 30. Jugendhaus E3
 31. Zuchthaus DE3

Militair Gebäude

32. Artillerie Direct. G3
33. Artillerie Caserne H3
34. Casernen C4 D3 G3 F3 F12 F2
35. Festungs Gouvernement EF2
36. Festungs Command. G2
37. Festung. Bahnhof GR2
38. Garnisons Spital F1
39. Genie Direct. F23
40. Militairclasse F23
41. Zeughaus G4

Hotels

- a. Rhein Hof F4
- b. Holländischer Hof F4
- c. Englischer Hof FG4
- d. Wolter Hof D3
- e. Stadt Kränemann F2
- f. Stadt Götters E4
- g. Schützenhof F3
- h. Lionen F4
- i. Tannus Hotel F4
- k. Lamberg F4
- l. in Castel
1. Earl's Hotel G6
- m. Tannus Hotel G6
- n. Auker G6

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D. 2½ m., well spoken of; *HÔTEL ZUR POST*, Brandgasse 14 (Pl. F, 4); *PRÄTZER HOF*, close to the station, within the *Holzthor* (Pl. D, 4), R. 1 m. 50 pf., with restaurant. — *At Castel*: *HÔTEL BARTH ZUM BÄREN* (Pl. I; G, 6); **ANKER* (Pl. n; G, 6), good beer; *HÔTEL TAUNUS* (Pl. m; G, 6).

Restaurants. **WINE.** * *Volk, Falck*, in the Theater-Platz and the Triton-Platz; *Bohland*, Emmerangasse; *Schädler*, Liebfrauen-Platz 7, with an old German drinking-room; **Hanaczek*, Jacobsberg 1, good cuisine; **Rail*. **Restaurant**, dear. — **BEER.** *Heilige Geist*, near the Rhein-Str.; **Maid*, Kästrich 55-57; **Sonne*, Betzel-Str. 23, old German beer-room; *Gresfinklauser Hof*, Emmerangasse, with garden; **Anker Hotel* at Castel, see above. — **Cafés.** *Café de Paris*, Theater-Platz, with restaurant; café in the *Neue Anlage*, see p. 145; **Schard*, Dominikaner-Str., near the theatre; **Café Neuf*, on the Insel (Pl. F, 2), with restaurant; **Wocker*, at the station, restaurant. — **Confectioners.** *Volk*, Theater-Platz; *Schneider*, Betzel-Str. 25.

Baths, hot and cold, near the station; also **Swimming Baths**.

Cabs. *One-horse* for ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 70 pf.; for 1 hr. 2 m. or 2 m. 30 pf.; each box 20 pf., travelling-bag 10 pf., smaller articles free; *Neue Anlage* or *Cemetery* 90 pf. or 1 m.; *Zahlbach* or *Weissenau*, 1 m. or 1 m. 20 pf.; to *Castel*, incl. bridge-toll, 90 pf. or 1 m. — *Two-horse* about a third more. — For each hour of waiting half the above charges per hour; for return-journeys one-half fare more than the single journey. In summer double fares from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m.; in winter a fare and a half from 7 to 9 p.m., and double fares from 9 p.m. to 7. 30 a.m.

Steamboat to Biebrich every ½ hr. in summer, starting from the bridge-of-boats.

Tramways, see the Plan.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 8; F, 3, 4), in the Brand.

Chief Attractions. Cathedral and its monuments (p. 138), the Gutenberg monument (p. 141), Eigelstein (p. 142), and the collection of Roman Antiquities in the Palace (p. 143); spend the evening in the new Anlage (p. 145), at Wiesbaden (p. 130), or in the Park at Biebrich (p. 121).

Mayence, or *Mentz*, German *Mainz* (268 ft.), a strongly fortified town with 61,400 inhab. (20,000 Prot., 3200 Jews) and a garrison of 8000 soldiers, is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the *Rhine*, opposite and below the influx of the *Main*, and is connected with the small town of *CASTEL* on the opposite bank by a bridge-of-boats (to be replaced by a permanent bridge). The old streets of the town are for the most part narrow and crooked, but a number of handsome buildings and new streets have sprung up of late, while ample space for an immense extension of the town has been afforded by the recent widening of the line of circumvallation. The railway, which at present ends at the W. end of the town, is to be conducted beneath the higher quarters by a tunnel 1800 ft. long, now in progress. A new station will also be built.

Mayence is historically one of the most interesting of the Rhenish towns. Its important strategic situation has in all ages attracted attention. The town and its most ancient name (*Mogontiacum*) are of Celtic origin. In B. C. 14 Augustus sent his son-in-law Drusus to the Rhine as commander-in-chief, and to him the fortress of Mayence owes its foundation. His camp (castrum) occupied the entire table-land between Mayence and Zahlbach (p. 145), and was adjoined on the side next the Rhine by a colony consisting chiefly of traders and veterans. In order more effectually to protect the passage of the Rhine, a second smaller *Castellum* was soon afterwards constructed by Drusus on the opposite bank, whence the present *Castel* derives its origin and name. Mayence was the seat of the legate, or governor, of *Germania Superior*.

Authentic accounts prove that Christianity flourished at Mayence in the early Merovingian period (about 550), and the town afterwards became

a bishopric. Under St. Boniface (or Winfried, d. 755), the apostle of Central Germany, the see was raised to an archbishopric and made the seat of the primate of Germany. This prelate, the son of an English wheelwright, was so little ashamed of his parentage that he assumed a pair of wheels as his armorial bearings, which are retained to this day in the arms of the city. In 1254 Arnold Walpoden (d. 1268), a citizen of Mayence and the chief of the patrician family of the 'Löwenhäupter', founded the *League of the Rhenish Towns*. Mayence became the centre and leader of this powerful association, which ere long was strengthened by upwards of a hundred other towns, from Bâle on the S. to Bremen and Münster on the N. Such was the commercial prosperity of the town at that period that it was called the 'Goldene Mainz'. Two centuries later, however, it lost most of its extensive privileges in consequence of a violent attack made upon it by Archbishop Adolph of Nassau in 1462, on which occasion 500 citizens were killed, and the most influential banished. Thenceforth the once independent city was ruled over by the archbishops. Its university, founded in 1477, boasted of such distinguished men as Nicholas Vogt, John v. Müller, Bodmann, and George Forster among its members, but it was suppressed by the French.

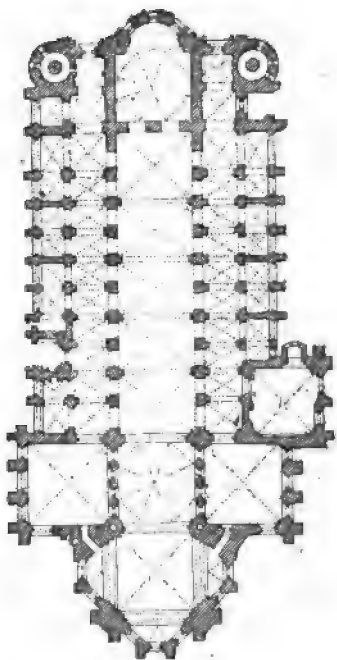
On 22nd Oct., 1792, the French republicans under Custine entered the town almost without a blow, but it was retaken the following year by the Prussians. In 1797 it was ceded to France by the Peace of Campo Formio, and became the capital of the Department of Mont Tonnerre. In 1814 it was assigned to the Grand Duchy of Hessen. The *Fortress* of Mayence belonged to the German Confederation down to 1866, Austria and Prussia having the joint right of providing the garrison. Since 1866 the works have been considerably strengthened and extended.

Along the Rhine extends a handsome new quay, about 330 ft. in breadth, which affords a pleasant promenade. Near the bridge-of-boats is the *Stadthalle* (Pl. F, 4), used for balls, concerts, and public meetings. — Leaving the quay, we cross the Liebfrauen-Platz, in which is the Hauptwache or guard-house, and the Speisemarkt (Pl. E, 3), adorned with a fountain of 1526 in the Renaissance style, and reach the cathedral, the principal entrance of which is between some houses here (see p. 140).

The *Cathedral (Pl. 12; E, 3) was built under Archbishop Willigis (975-1011), but was burned down immediately after its consecration in 1009. It was then restored, but again destroyed by fire in 1081, 1137, and 1181, after each of which occasions it was re-erected on a grander scale than before. In the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries various Gothic additions were made to the edifice. In 1767 it was injured by lightning, and in 1793 again damaged during the siege, after which it was repeatedly used as a magazine. In 1814 it was at length repaired and restored to its sacred uses. A thorough restoration of the E. part of the building was carried out in 1868-78, under the superintendence of *Herr Cuypers* of Amsterdam. The Romanesque middle tower was erected in place of a Gothic tower with a dome, while the crypt under the E. choir and the two side-towers were renewed in harmony with the extant remains. In consequence of all these vicissitudes the church possesses great value in the history of architecture. In its present form it consists of nave and aisles with chapels, an E. and a W. Choir, and a W. transept. The groups of towers at the E. and W., especially the picturesque W. tower above the cross, present an im-

posing appearance. The E. round towers date from the early part of the 11th cent.; the Chapel of St. Godehard at the N. end dates from 1136 (p. 141); the slender pillars of the nave, each alternate one of which is provided with a ressault, were erected after 1137; the pointed vaulting and the W. choir were built at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th cent., the chapels in the 13th-15th, and the handsome cloisters in 1397-1412, while the upper part of the principal W. tower was restored after a fire in 1767.

The two brazen doors at the entrance from the market, which formerly belonged to the Liebfrauenkirche (a church taken down in 1804), were executed by order of Archb. Willgis in 988, as the Latin inscription below records. On the upper panels are inscriptions, engraved in 1135, enumerating the privileges granted to the town by Archbishop Adalbert I., out of gratitude for his liberation from the hands of Henry V. (p. 263).



The *INTERIOR (open in the morning till 11. 30, and 3-6 p.m.; ascent of the tower 50 pf.), the vaulting of which is borne by 56 pillars, is 174 yds. long, 58 yds. broad, and 110 ft. high in the nave. The vaulting of the W. choir, nave, and aisles has been painted dark blue and richly decorated, the dome of the W. choir and the nave being adorned with paintings. The Chapel of the Virgin was restored in the Gothic style and embellished with painting and stained glass in honour of Bishop von Ketteler's 25th year of office. By the removal of the whitewash the red sandstone, the colour of which materially enhances the architectural forms, has been restored to light. The altar stands at the W. end of the church.

The *MURAL PAINTINGS in the nave and the W. dome, designed

by *Phil. Velt*, have been executed since 1863 by *Hermann, Lasinsky, and Settegast*.

DOM: Abel, Melchisedech, Abraham, and the Lamb of God, Fore-shadowings of the Sacrifice. — Nave (on the S. and N. side alternately): Annunciation; Adoration of the Magi; Presentation in the Temple; Flight into Egypt; The boy Jesus in the Temple; Jesus with Joseph in the carpenter's shop; The Baptism; Marriage at Cana; Jesus and the adulteress; Sermon on the Mount; Christ delivering the Keys to Peter; Transfiguration; Raising of Lazarus; Last Supper; Christ on the Mt. of Olives; lastly the Mocking of Christ, Bearing the Cross, Crucifixion, Entombment, and Ascension, which are to be executed after the restoration is completed.

The most interesting feature of the interior consists of the numerous ***TOMBSTONES** it contains, ranging from the 13th to the 19th century. We begin to the right of the principal entrance from the *Speisemarkt* (p. 138).

N. TRANSPT. The *Font*, cast in pewter, with reliefs by *Meister Johannes*, in 1328, has been temporarily transferred hither from the E. choir. Monuments of the **Von Gables* family, 1592, and of *Canon Von Breidenbach*. The handsome *Portal* (closed), in the transition-style, formerly belonged to the *Heil. Geistkirche*. The altar was presented in 1601 by Count Henry of Nassau.

N. AISLE. By the 1st pillar, **Monument of Albert of Brandenburg, Elector of Mainz and Archbishop of Magdeburg* (the statue, and especially the head, admirably executed), 1545; adjacent is his tombstone, by the same pillar. In a chapel opposite, the monument of the family of *Brendel von Homburg*, a well-executed Adoration of the Cross in stone, 1563. By the 2nd pillar, *Elector Sebastian v. Heusenstamm*, 1555. By the 3rd pillar, *Elector Daniel Brendel v. Homburg*, 1582. By the 5th pillar, *Elector Wolfgang v. Dalberg*, 1601. Opposite, in the chapel of the Virgin, is the monument of *Bishop Ketteler* (d. 1877). By the 7th pillar, *Bishop Humann*, 1884. Opposite, in the chapel of the *Waldbotts v. Bassenheim*, are an entombment in stone and numerous reliefs in marble. The Raising of Lazarus, by the pillar, is a masterpiece of late mediæval wood-carving. The last chapel but one, the exquisite window-tracery of which has been carefully restored, contains a Gothic winged altar and paintings by *Settegast*. By the altar at the side, *St. Boniface* (p. 135), a relief of 1367. By the 10th pillar, *Elector Peter v. Aspell*, or *Aichspalt*, 1320, coloured, leaning with his right hand on Henry VII. and with his left on Lewis the Bavarian, the two emperors crowned by him; adjoining him, King John of Bohemia.

In the **PFARRCHOR**, or E. CHOIR, to the N. (1.), monument of *Canon v. Buchholz*, of 1606, well executed in stone. The monuments of *Count Lamberg*, an imperial general who fell at the siege of Mayence in 1699, and *Landgrave George Christian of Hessen* (1677), formerly here, have been temporarily removed to the aisles. On the S. side, monument (coloured) of *Archb. Matthew v. Bucheck*, 1828; monument of *Archb. Siegfried III. v. Eppstein*, 1249, by whom Count William of Holland and Landgrave Heinrich Raspe of Thüringen were crowned as Roman Kings.

NAVE. By the 8th pillar on the S. side (or the 2nd to the left when we approach from the E. choir), *Elector Adolph I. of Nassau*, 1890; opposite (N. side), *Elector John II. of Nassau*, 1419, a rich Gothic monument. By the 6th pillar on the N. side, **Elector Diether v. Isenburg*, 1482. Opposite is the *Pulpit*, executed in stone at the end of the 15th cent., with a modern covering in wood. By the 4th pillar on the N. side, **Adalbert of Saxony*, administrator of the archbishopric, 1484, with a simple and noble figure of the youthful prince. Opposite (S. side), **Elector Berthold v. Henneberg*, 1504, one of the finest monuments in the cathedral. By the 2nd pillar on the S., **Elector Jacob v. Liebenstein*, 1608, late-Gothic. Opposite (N. side), *Elector Uriel v. Gemmingen*, 1514. — We now return to the *Pfarrchor* and enter the —

S. AISLE. By the 9th column, *Elector Anselm Franz v. Ingelheim*, 1695.

By the 7th pillar, **Elector Damian Hartard v. d. Leyen*, 1678. *Bishop Oetmar*, 1818. In the chapel opposite is carved work on a gold ground representing the Twelve Apostles and the Coronation of the Virgin, 1514. To the left of the handsome entrance-portal (12th cent.) to the 'Memorie' and Cloisters (see below) a *Slab* is built into the wall bearing an inscription to the memory of *Fastrada* (or *Fastradana*), the third wife of Charlemagne; she died at Frankfort in 794, and was buried there in the church of St. Alban which was destroyed in 1552. — At the other side of the entrance is the monument of *Canon v. Holshausen*, an Entombment of 1588.

The S. TRANSEPT contains several monuments to prelates of the 18th cent. and also that of *George v. Schönenburg*, *Bishop of Worms*, 1520, gilded and painted. A fine head of Saturn on the monument of *Canon von Breidenbach-Bürresheim* (1745), and the noble Gothic monument of *Archb. Conrad II. v. Weinsberg*, 1396, adjoining the W. choir, are noteworthy.

The BISEMORONON, or W. CHORON, separated from the transepts by choir-stalls erected in 1767, contains nothing of interest. Above the stalls rise two monuments of electors, which possess little artistic merit. In the dome are the paintings already mentioned (p. 140). From the S. aisle the late-Romanesque (13th cent.) portal above noticed (closed, sacristan for one visitor 40-50 pf.) leads into the *Memorie*, once the chapter-house or episcopal council-chamber, erected in 1243, and roofed with wide groined vaulting. To the right here is the old entrance, a beautiful Romanesque portal of the 11th century. By the W. wall (r.) is the episcopal throne in stone. Adjacent are several monuments of the years 1536, 1550, and 1558. — The Gothic *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, to the S. of the *Memorie*, possesses some elegant Gothic ornamentation of the 14th cent., choir-stalls in the Renaissance style, and modern stained glass.

The *Cloisters, erected in 1397-1412 in the Gothic style, also contain several monuments. On the S. wall is **Schwanthaler's Monument to Frauenlob*, a female figure decorating a coffin with a wreath, erected by the ladies of Mayence in 1842 to Count Heinrich von Meissen (d. 1318), surnamed *Frauenlob* (women's praise), 'the pious minstrel of the Holy Virgin, and of female virtue'. Beyond it, on the E. wall, is a relief, with good heads, brought from the garden of the Capuchins in 1836, and probably representing the submission of the rebellious citizens of Mayence to the Archbishop in 1392. Near it is an older tombstone of *Frauenlob*, erected in 1738, a copy of the original of 1818, which had been accidentally destroyed. Here too is the tombstone of the court-jester *Henne Neffe*, known as 'Witze-Henne' (d. 1467). — Good view of the towers.

Between the N. transept of the cathedral and the Markt, concealed from view by surrounding buildings, is the *St. Godshardscapelle*, a double church with aisles, a characteristic Romanesque building, completed in 1196. It originally formed the chapel of the Archiepiscopal palace, but is now disused.

Near the cathedral is the GUTENBERG'S PLATZ, which is embellished with a **Statue of Gutenberg* (d. 1468; Pl. 24), designed by *Thorvaldsen*, executed at Paris, and erected in 1837. At the sides of the pedestal are two reliefs. The inscription at the back by *Ottfried Müller* runs thus: —

*Artem quae Graecos latuit, latuitque Latinos,
Germani sollers extulit ingenium.
Nunc, quidquid veteres sapient sapientque recentes,
Non tibi, sed populis omnibus id sapient.*

JOHANN ZUM GENSFLEISCH, surnamed GUTENBERG, was born in Mayence about the end of the 14th cent. at No. 23 Emmeranergasse, or '*Hof zum Gensfleisch*' as it is called by the inscription. The '*Hof zum Gutenberg*', which once belonged to his mother's family, now the '*Civil Casino*' (Pl. 4; F. 3), is in the Schustergasse, one of the principal business-streets of the town, and also bears an inscription. The garden contains a small *Statue* of the inventor, erected in 1824. Gutenberg's first printing-office was at the *Hof zum Jungen*, Franziskanergasse 3, near the Stadtstrasse,

and that of *Johann Fust* and *Peter Schöffer* at the *Hof zum Humbrecht*, Schustergasse 20, both indicated by memorial tablets. The latter possesses a late-Gothic staircase. — Although the Germans are justly proud of Gutenberg as an independent inventor of printing (about 1440), the Dutch claim for their countryman Coster of Haarlem the honour of having invented the art at a still earlier period (1423); but there is no foundation for the story that Gutenberg learned the art from an assistant of Coster. The merit of original discovery probably belongs equally to both, but Gutenberg appears to have been much more successful in his practice of the art than his Dutch contemporary.

Opposite the monument is the *Theatre* (Pl. 29; F, 3), erected in 1833. Following the broad Ludwigs-Strasse from the theatre towards the W., we reach the *SCHILLER-PLATZ* (Pl. F, 2), planted with lime-trees, bounded on the S. by the *Military Government Buildings*, and on the W. by the *Barracks* and *Military Casino*, and embellished with a bronze *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. 25), designed by Scholl, and erected in 1862. The *Fountain Pillar*, of Felsberg syenite (p. 228), was brought from the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim (p. 125).

The broad Emmerich-Joseph-Strasse ascends from the Schiller-Platz to the *Kästrich*, an eminence on which, since the explosion of a powder-magazine here in 1857, a new and well-built quarter of the town has sprung up. The **Mathilden-Terrasse* here (Pl. E, F, 1) commands an extensive view of the town and environs.

On an eminence in the neighbourhood rises the handsome Gothic *Church of St. Stephen* (Pl. 19; E, 1, 2), erected in 1257-1318 on the highest site in the town (98 ft. above the level of the Rhine), and tastefully restored after the explosion mentioned above. It consists of nave and aisles of nearly equal height, a form rarely seen in Rhenish churches. Among the objects of interest it contains are the bones and sacerdotal vestments of Archbishop Willigis, several monuments in stone, and altar-pieces by *Veit* over the altars on the left. The altars, pulpit, and organ-loft, in gilded and varnished wood, are executed in the Gothic style. Behind the high-altar are a late-Gothic canopy of 1500 and 4 bronze candelabra of 1509. The octagonal *Tower*, 216 ft. high, should be ascended for the sake of the **View* it commands. Visitors ring near the flying buttress to the right of the N. door of the tower. The late-Gothic *Cloisters*, dating from 1499, are remarkable for their tasteful vaulting and windows.

Within the *Citadel* (Pl. C, D, 2), which occupies the site of the Roman castrum, rises a dark-grey, circular mass of stone, called the **Eigelstein* (Pl. 6), or *Eichelstein*, a monument said by tradition to have been erected in the year B.C. 9 by the 2nd and 14th Legions in honour of Drusus, who was killed by a fall from his horse. The name, which was in use early in the middle ages, is connected with the Latin *aquila*, or *eagle*. The external masonry has long since disappeared, and the monument has undergone many changes in height and form. At the beginning of the 16th cent. it was 82 ft. high, or about double the present height. In 1696 it was

furnished with a spiral staircase in the interior; the top commands a good survey of the town and environs. Visitors apply for admission at the office of the 'Commandantur', Grosse Bleiche 15, and are then accompanied by a soldier (fee 50 pf.).

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the neighbouring Gauthor (Pl. C, 1), outside which we take the first road to the right, on a hill to the right of the village of *Zahlbach*, are the remains of another interesting Roman structure, an *Aqueduct, of which 62 concrete pillars, some of them 30 ft. high, are still standing. By this channel a supply of water for the use of the Roman castle was conducted to a reservoir on the site of the present *Entenpuhl* ('duckpond'), a distance of about 6 M. The spring called the *Königs-Born*, which the aqueduct connected with the *Castrum*, is at *Finthen* (*Pontanae*) on the road to Bingen, 5 M. from Mayence. Several Roman monuments, found in the Roman military cemetery near *Zahlbach* (see p. 146), are preserved in the so-called *Eiserne Thurm*, *Löhrstrasse* 12.

To the N.W. of the Schiller-Platz, mentioned at p. 142, runs the *SCHILLER-STRASSE* (Pl. F, 2), near the upper end of which, on the right, are the *Government Buildings* (Pl. 26). To the E. of this point stretches the broad, straight, and regularly-built *Grosse Bleiche* (Pl. G, 2, 3), leading to the Rhine, the longest street in Mayence, about $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length. On the N. side of this street are the *Residence of the Commandant* (Pl. 36) and the old *Library Building*. In the small square to the left is the *Neubrunnen*, an obelisk with symbolic reliefs and river-gods and lions below. The building with the gilt horse on the gable, farther down the street, formerly the electoral stables, is now a Cavalry Barrack. The *Löwenhof Barrack* opposite formerly contained the electoral archives.

On the right, at the E. end of the street, where it enters the large planted *Schloss-Platz*, is the *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. 18), erected in 1751, with bold vaulting and frescoes by Appiani. On the N. side of the *Schloss-Platz*, which lies in front of the church and is used as a drilling-ground, rise the extensive infantry-barracks, formerly a military hospital (Pl. H, 3, 4).

The *Palace* (Pl. 28; H, 4), begun in 1627 and hastily finished in 1678 on a much less grand scale than that originally contemplated, was the residence of the electors down to 1792, and during the French war was used as a hay-magazine. It is now occupied by several collections. That of **Roman Antiquities*, chiefly consisting of objects found at Mayence or in the environs, is one of the richest in Germany. The **Roman-Germanic Museum*, containing reproductions of the most interesting ante-Christian antiquities of Germany, affords a unique survey of the extant monuments of this kind, and merits careful inspection. Both of these collections, and also the *Picture Gallery*, are open on Sundays 9-1, and Wednesdays and Thursdays 2-5; at other times cards of admission (1 m. for 1-2 pers., 40 pf. for each additional pers.) are procured from the custom-house officers in the *Rhein-Strasse*; closed on holidays. Short catalogue of all the collections, 1 m.

The *ENTRANCE*, indicated by an inscription, is on the W. side of the building, in the *Schloss-Platz*.

***Roman Antiquities.** The VESTIBULE contains the original models of *Thorvaldsen's* statue of Gutenberg (p. 141) and *Scholl's* statue of Schiller (p. 142), and an altar with reliefs of various divinities, erected by the 'Vicani Mogontienses vici novi'. — Beyond this we enter a suite of four halls containing Roman and mediæval monuments in stone (Catalogue of the Roman inscriptions, 2½ m.). HALL I. Roman altars and tombstones; 222, 167, 169. Military tombstones, with reliefs. — HALL II. 241, 242, 247. Tombstones, found in the Mitternachts-Platz at Mayence. — HALL III. Tombstone of Blussus, a ship-master, with reliefs of himself, his wife, and child on the one side, and his vessel on the other. — HALL IV. Mediæval objects, including reliefs of the seven electors, of Emp. Henry VII., and of St. Martin, dating from 1812, brought from the old Merchants' Hall; Jewish tombstones of the 13th and 14th centuries. — Returning to HALL I. and crossing the staircase (see below), we next reach —

Room I., which also contains mediæval objects (armorial bearings, weapons, vases) and a model in cork of the Roman amphitheatre at Nîmes. — Room II., adjoining this on the right, contains Germanic antiquities, flint knives, axes; vessels of clay from Heidesheim and Mölsheim.

Room III. contains in glass-cabinets and cases the smaller Roman and Germanic antiquities. We first inspect the Roman section, on the left side of the room. By the first window; pieces of leather and cloth, in frames. In a glass-case: sandals, found in excavations in the Schiller-Platz. By the second window: remains of a goblet in perforated work ('vas diatretum'), found at Hohensülzen. In the glass-case in front: glass vessels, bottle with chased Bacchic scenes, from a tomb at Hohensülzen; to the right, head in bronze; chariot with figure in bronze-gilt; weapons and utensils of various kinds. Below a large glass-covering: the tombs of five legionaries. — The Germanic and Franconian antiquities occupy the right side of the room. Entire tomb of a German woman, from Oberolm. On a stand, under glass, is a gold enamelled 'Fibula', with the Roman eagle, found in the Stadthaus-Str. in 1880. The cabinets contain an extensive collection of Franconian enamels, inlaid rings, and weapons. — We next enter the —

***Roman-Germanic Museum.** Room I. Tools of flint and bone, urns, bronze implements. Brazen and stone moulds for bronze knives and 'celts'. Casts of the Porta Nigra at Trèves (p. 162), of the Igel Monument (p. 166), and of the Roman chariot-wheels found at Speyer; model of a lake-dwelling; models of altars, a 'Heidenschanze' (such as the Heidenmauer mentioned at p. 132), and tombs. Etruscan utensils found to the N. of the Alps. Small bronze chariot with figures of men and animals, found in a tomb at Judenburg in Styria, and probably used as a stand for some kind of vessel; objects from tombs at Rodenbach and Dürkheim. Two golden hats (?), of similar workmanship, the one found at Schifferstadt near Speyer, the other at Corinth; Chariot ('Kesselwagen') from Peckatel in Mecklenburg. In the cases: Weapons, armour, war-trumpets. Above, Albanian urn in the form of a house. Two idols from Wurtemberg. Model of a Roman catapult. — Room II. In the connecting passage: Phalere (military ornaments), found at Lauersfort. Above one of the cases: Roman horse-trappings. Figure of a Roman legionary in full uniform. Tomb-stones. Extensive collection of Roman weapons, implements, and ornaments. — Room III. Franconian weapons, implements, and ornaments. Models of tombs. Weapons and ornaments from the tomb of King Childeric I., discovered at Tournai in 1655 and now at Paris.

We now ascend the staircase mentioned above and reach, on the left, the entrance to the Picture Gallery on the second floor. The best pictures were presented by Napoleon I., but there are few of great value. — Room I., with ante-room: Modern pictures, chiefly belonging to the Art Union. — Rooms II and III. Netherlandish Works: 90. *Mierevelt*, Don Ruy Gomez, Spanish secretary of state; 80. *S. Hofmann*, Kitchen of a prince. — Room III.: 55. *F. Bol*, Abraham on Mt. Moriah. — Rooms IV. and V. Italian and Spanish Masters: 168. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna; *170, 171, 172. *Gaud. Ferrari*, St. Jerome in a landscape, Adoration of the Infant, The young Tobias (three admirable pictures, forming a winged altar-piece); 187. *Guido Reni*, Rape of Europa; 193. *Schidone*, Visitation; 195. *Titian*, Bacchanalian; 198. *Ve-*

action: School; Filial love; 213. *Murillo*, Duck-stealer; 247. *Velasquez*, Head of a cardinal. In the centre of Room V. is an astronomical clock (of the beginning of this century). — Room VI. German Masters of the 17th and 18th cent., including several natives of Mayence. — Room VII. *Netherlandish Masters*: 286. *Jordaens*, Christ among the doctors. — Room VIII. Old German School: 294. *Early Copy of Dürer*, Adam and Eve (original at Madrid). — Room IX. French Masters: 325. *Jac. van Artois*, Foundation of the Chartreuse, a large landscape, the figure of St. Bruno by *Le Sueur*; 345-348. *Mansuet* after *Claude Lorrain*, Four periods of the day, painted for the Empress Josephine in 1812 (original at St. Petersburg); 349, 350. *Mignard*, Poetry, History, Painting, and the God of Time. — Room X. (Balcony Room). Water-colours, drawings, chalks, etc.

Opposite the picture-gallery, on the other side of the landing of the staircase, we pass through two rooms containing casts from the antique, and enter the *AKADEMIE-SAAL*, built by F. Karl v. Erthal, the last elector, in 1775, with ceiling-painting by *Januarius Zick* of Coblenz. Opposite the portrait of the founder is that of Grand Duke Lewis II., by *E. Heuss*.

The LIBRARY and the collection of coins occupy the second and third floors of the W. wing. The former consists of 130,000 vols., including early impressions by Gutenberg, Fust, and Schöffer, from 1459 onwards. The reading-room contains portraits of eighteen electors. — The COINS include a full set of those of Mayence, from the time of Charlemagne down to the overthrow of the electoral sway, and upwards of 1000 gold florins (Florentine, German, Hungarian, etc.), coined before 1838 and found at Bretzenheim, near Mayence, in 1882. — The collection of the *RHINISH NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY* on the 3rd and 4th floors is extensive and well-arranged, the biological collection of insects being particularly interesting.

The COURT contains the remains of an old Roman bridge, which connected Mayence with Castel, removed from the Rhine in 1881. The bridge was probably built in the 1st cent. of our era and was afterwards repeatedly restored. From a view of it on a leaden medal found at Lyons, the upper part seems also to have consisted of stone.

Opposite the Electoral Palace, to the S., is the *Palace of the Grand Duke* (Pl. 5; G, 4), formerly a *Lodge of the Teutonic Order*, built at the beginning of the 18th cent., and connected with it is the *Arsenal* (Pl. 41), which was erected by Elector Philip Charles in 1736.

A *Bridge-of-Boats* (Pl. G, 4, 5), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, connects Mayence and Castel. A new permanent bridge is being constructed a little lower down. — *Castel*; see p. 137.

The **Neue Anlage* (Pl. A, B, 3, 4; restaurant), or public promenade, on a slight eminence near the Neuthor (Pl. C, D, 3), on the S.E. side of the town, occupies the site of the electoral chateau of *Favorite*, where on 25th July, 1792, the well-known manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick to the French nation was framed by a large assembly of princes. The grounds command a view of the town, the river, and the Taunus Mts. The grounds are intersected by the railways to Frankfort, Darmstadt, and Ludwigshafen. The former crosses the Rhine by the *Railway Bridge* (Pl. A, 5, 6), which lies obliquely between the Mayence bank and the opposite, 'Mainspitze'. This bridge, which is altogether 1410 yds. in length was constructed in 1862 on Pauli's ('fish-belly') system. It consists of four arches, each about 137 yds. in span, beyond which towards the E. bank it is continued by the so-called *Fluthbrücke* ('flood-bridge'), resting on buttresses. The railway-bridge commands an admirable view up and down stream.

The new **Wallstrasse** (Pl. G, H, 1, 2), extending along the site of the former fortifications from the Binger Thor to the Hartenberg, and planted with four rows of trees, commands a striking view of Wiesbaden, the Taunus, and the Rheingau.

The **Cemetery**, which was once the burial-ground of the Roman legions and of the earliest Christian church (St. Aureus), lies to the W., outside the Münsterthor (Pl. G, 1; cab, see p. 137). It occupies an eminence near *Zahlbach* (p. 143), and deserves a visit for the sake of its situation and its tasteful arrangement.

23. From Bingerbrück to Kreuznach, Saarbrücken, and Metz.

Comp. Map, p. 102.

137 M. RAILWAY to *Neunkirchen* in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., to *Saarbrücken* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more; thence to *Metz* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares to Saarbrücken 11 m. 50, 8 m. 70, 5 m. 80 pf.; to Metz 17 m. 90, 13 m. 10, 8 m. 70 pf.).

The line begins at **Bingerbrück** (p. 114), on the left bank of the Nahe, skirts the *Hunsrück*, traverses vineyards and corn-fields, and passes several small stations, the most important of which is (5 M.) *Langenlonsheim* (Berliner Hof). 7 M. *Bretzenheim*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of which is a hermitage with a church hewn in the rock.

10 M. **Kreuznach**. — The present station is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, and 1 M. from the *Curhaus*, but a new one is to be opened in 1884. Hotel-omnibuses and cabs await the arrival of the trains. Cab with two horses for 1-2 pers. 1 m., with one horse 80 pf., for each additional person 25 pf. — In summer most of the trains also stop at the *Haltestelle am Bad*, a small station, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Curhaus*, not recommended to those arriving for the first time, as heavy luggage may not be unloaded here.

Hotels. In the town, **FÄLZER HOF**, next the post-office, R. 2 m. 50, B. 1 m., A. 50 pf., well spoken of; **ADLER**, Hochstrasse, R., L., & A. 3, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., omn. 70 pf., both with gardens; **BERLINER HOF**, in the Kornmarkt; **TAUBE**, R. and B. 1 m. 80 pf.; **WEISSES ROSS**; **HUFF**; **GOLDENE KRONE**, near the post-office; the last four unpretending, and all often crowded in the height of summer. Bath-houses and hotels in and near the *Bade-Insel*, for patients, closed in winter: **CURHAUS**, **ENGLISCHER HOF**, **KAUZENBERG**, **ORANIENHOF**, **DREIL-SCHMIDT**, **HOF VON HOLLAND**, **EUROPÄISCHER HOF**, **HÔTEL ROYAL**, **HÔTEL RIEDEL**, **GRAND HÔTEL DU NORD**, opposite the *Elisabeth-Quelle*, **STADT HAMBURG**, **TAUNUS**, **LÖW**, **DR. SCHULTZ'S PRIVATE BATHS**, etc., and many other lodging-houses, nearly all with baths. An ordinary salt bath costs 1 m. 20 pf.

Restaurants, with gardens: *Schönewolf*, *Curhaus-Str.*, music frequently in summer; *Hoffmann*, *Gravies*, on the right bank of the Nahe; *Classe-rath*, confectioner, with café-restaurant, near the iron bridge; *Zur Kaiserau*, on the left bank of the Nahe, reached by a foot-bridge (removed in winter).

Carriages to the following places and back, with 2 hrs. stay.

	1-horse m. pf.	2-horse m. pf.		1-horse m. pf.	2-horse m. pf.
Rheingrafen- stein	6 —	7,50	Münster	5 —	7,50
Rheingrafen- stein viâ Mün- ster	7 —	10,50	Münster (with- out returning)	2,50	3,50
Rheingrafen- stein, Münster, and the Ebern- burg	10 —	13,50	Ebernburg or Altenbaumburg	6 —	9 —
			Rothenfels or Disibodenberg	9 —	12 —
			Schloss Dhaun	18 —	24 —
			Per hour	2,50	3,50

Visitors' Tax. The 'Brunnen Karte' for the season costs for one pers. 12, for each additional member of the same family, 5 m. more; single ticket admitting to the grounds of the Curhaus 50 pf.

Music every forenoon and afternoon at the Curhaus or the spring.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 3), near the N. (Binger) Thor.

Donkeys at the Curhaus. To the following places and back, with halt of $\frac{1}{2}$ day: Münster am Stein 3, Rheingrafenstein 3, Ebernburg 3, Rothenfels 3 m. — By time: first hour 1 m., each additional hr. 50 pf.

English Church Service during the season at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Kreuznach (340 ft.), which from the 13th to the 15th cent. was the capital of the County of Sponheim, then belonged to the Palatinate, and since 1814 has been Prussian, lies on the *Nahe*, about 10 M. from the Rhine. Pop. 15,400, of whom one-third are Roman Catholics. The river separates the *Altstadt*, with the larger Protestant church (Pl. 6), on the right bank, from the *Neustadt*, with the Roman Catholic church (Pl. 7), on the left, and above the town forms the *Bade-Insel*, or Bath Island (see below). A stone bridge, on the buttresses of which several houses are built, crosses the lower part of the island, affording a picturesque view, and unites the three different parts of the town. The *Protestant Church* (Pl. 5) on the island, near the bridge, was consecrated in 1777, to replace an earlier edifice which was destroyed by the French in 1689. The ruins of the Gothic choir of the latter, dating from 1330, were fitted up as an *English Chapel* in 1857-63 (Pl. 8). Adjoining the church is the marble statue of *Dr. Prieger* (d. 1863), by whom the baths were first brought into notice, by *Cauer*. The *Protestant School*, in the Kreuz-Strasse, contains a few antiquities.

Kreuznach has lately become a watering-place of considerable repute, and is visited by upwards of 6000 patients annually. The *Salt Baths*, which are particularly beneficial in cases of scrofula and cutaneous diseases, are situated on and near the *Bade-Insel*, or *Badewörth*, where a new and attractive quarter of the town has sprung up. The principal street, flanked with hotels, lodging-houses, and gardens, leads from the church in a straight direction to the *Curhaus*, with the *Badehaus* or Bath House, built in 1872, and forming the rendezvous of patients and visitors. Many of the former drink the waters of the *Elisabeth-Quelle*, a spring containing bromine and iodine, and rising from the porphyry rock at the S. end of the island. In bad weather the promenaders take shelter in a covered walk, 130 yds. long. The agate wares of *Oberstein* (p. 153) are among the most attractive of the various objects offered for sale here.

Opposite the Curhaus an iron bridge crosses the narrower arm of the *Nahe* and connects the island with another new quarter, consisting of bath and lodging-houses, which has recently sprung up on the right bank. The road in a straight direction leads to the *Haltestelle*, mentioned above, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Curhaus. Near this station is the studio (Pl. 2) of the *Messrs. Cauer*, well known for their skillful treatment of subjects from the domains of fairy-tale ('Sleeping Beauty', 'Cinderella', etc.). The sculptors are, however, almost

always at Rome. Many of the monuments in the cemetery, which lies on the road to Hackenheim, are by these sculptors, including a memorial of the war of 1870-71 by Robert Osuer.

On the N.W. side of the town, on the left bank of the Nahe, rises the *Schlossberg* (500 ft.), a hill laid out as private pleasure-grounds. The vineyards on its S. slopes yield an excellent wine, called 'Kauzenberger'. Shady walks ascend the hill from the old bridge over the Nahe (entrance from the lane at the back of the fountain, fee to gate-keeper). The ascent may also be made from the *Kaisersau* (p. 146) in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The summit, crowned by the ruined castle of *Kauzenberg*, the ancient seat of the Sponheim family, which was destroyed by the French in 1689, commands a fine view of the valley from the *Rheingrafenstein* to Bingen. A lion hewn in stone, brought here from Dhaun (p. 151), commemorates the gallant conduct of Michel Mort, a butcher of Kreuznach, who sacrificed his life in a battle against Archbishop Werner of Mayence in 1279, to save his prince, Johann von Sponheim. The traveller may now walk along the top of the hill and descend to the ferry above the bath-island.

About 1 M. above Kreuznach are situated the saline springs and salt-works (with bath-house) of *Carlsballe* and *Theodorhalle* (*Hôtel Rees* and others; R. 10-15 m. per week; Restaurant in the *Gurgarten*; Refreshments at the forester's house in the wood). About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on lies —

Münster am Stein. — Hotels. **CURHAUS*; **HÔTEL BAUM*; *HÔTEL LÖW*; *STOLZENFELS*, well spoken of; *ADLER*; *PARISER HOF*. Numerous private hotels.

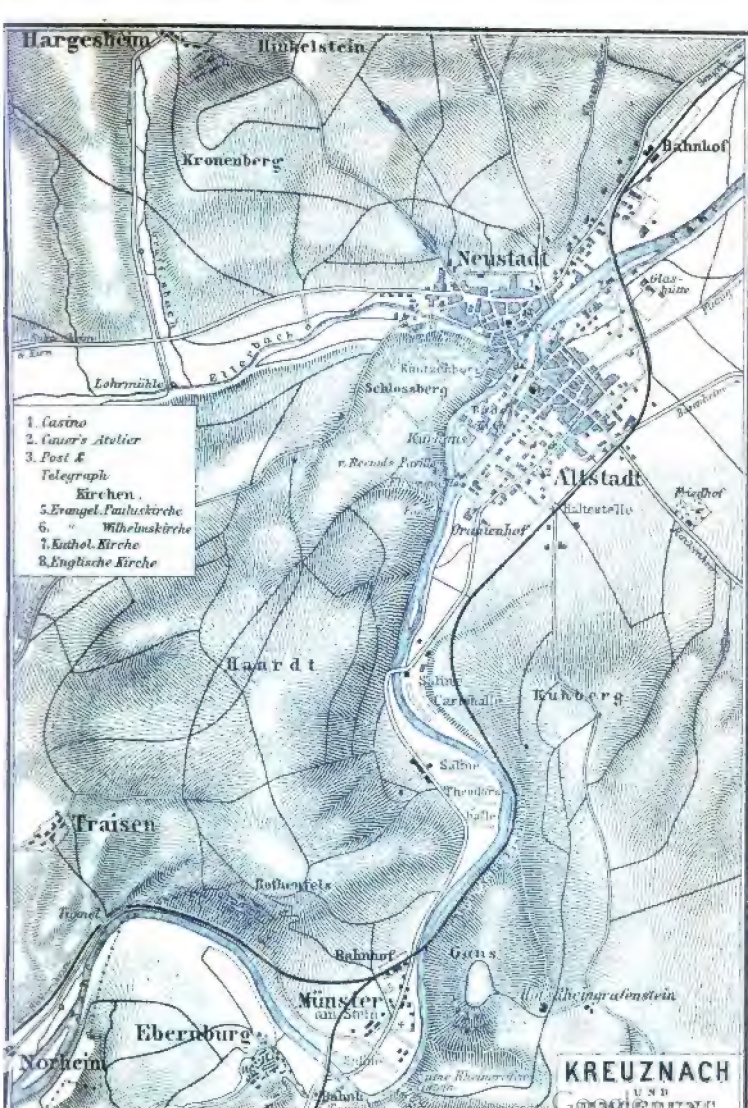
Restaurants. *Cursaal*; *Trumm's Restaurant*, in the *Hattenthal*, on the right bank of the Nahe (see below).

Visitors' Tax the same as at Kreuznach.

Münster am Stein (370 ft.; rail. stat., see p. 150), a village pleasantly situated at the foot of the *Rheingrafenstein* and the *Gans*, also possesses salt-springs, and has of late years acquired importance as a watering-place. The waters of the principal salt-spring (87°) are conducted directly to the baths, which are well fitted up. The *Gurgarten* is connected with the springs by a covered way.

The **Rheingrafenstein* (808 ft.), a picturesque cliff of porphyry, here rises 432 ft. almost perpendicularly from the Nahe. The river should be crossed by the ferry near the saline springs, and the *Huttenthal* ascended for about $\frac{1}{4}$ M., when a good new path diverges to the right and leads to the ruin in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fine view). The boldly-situated ruined castle, built in the 11th cent., once the residence of the 'Rheingrafen' (Rhenish counts), was blown up by the French in 1789.

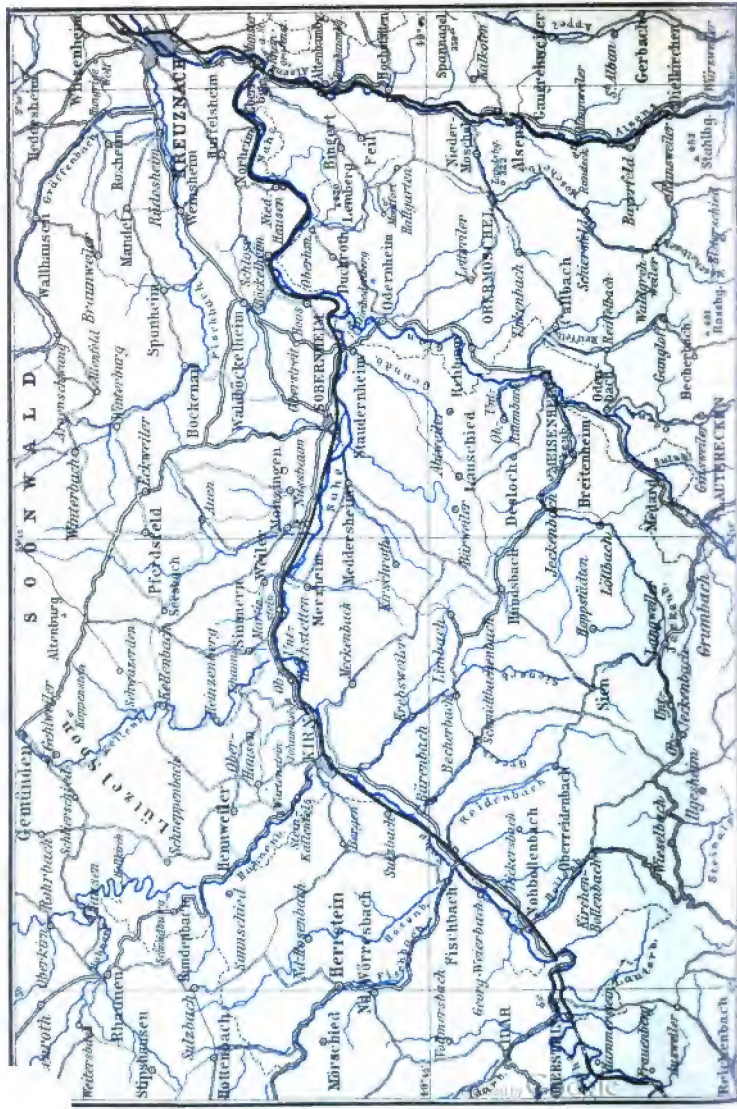
The **Gans* (1024 ft.), an indented ridge of porphyry, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.E. of the *Rheingrafenstein*, commands a more extensive view, embracing the *Nahethal* as far as Bingen and part of the *Rheingau*. At the top are an iron indicator and a conspicuous pavilion.



1. Casino
2. Casino's Atelier
3. Post & Telegraph
4. Kirchen
5. Evangel. Pauluskirche
6. "Wilhelmskirche"
7. Kathol. Kirche
8. Englische Kirche

KREUZNACH

UND
GEBIET



S O N W A L D

KREUZNACH

SÖRSFELD

KIRN

Mörschied

Na Wörrsbach

SOBERNHEIM

MEISENBERG

OBERSIEBENBRUNNEN

OBERRHODEN

OBERRHEIN

OBERRHEIN

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FROM KREUZNACH TO THE GANS, RHEINGRAFENSTEIN, AND MÜNSTER AM STEIN a beautiful walk of $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a route hardly to be mistaken. Following the road in a straight direction from the 'Haltestelle', and passing a neck-cellar, we reach the conspicuous 'Tempelchen' on the Kuhberg in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., about 100 paces beyond which a path diverges through the wood to the right, leading to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Rheingrafensteiner Hof*. Several footpaths ascend hence to the Gans. The route from the latter to the Rheingrafenstein is by a field-road towards the S. provided with a direction-post, and leading through the wood to the ruin, to which steps ascend. Descent to the Nahe through the Huttenthal, see above. To the left, about halfway down, a finger-post indicates the way to the Altenbaumburg (see below).

Opposite the Rheingrafenstein, to the W., rises the ruined *Ebernburg, once the stronghold of Franz von Sickingen (b. 1481, d. 1523), and at that time often an asylum for outlaws and fugitives. Under his roof several of the early Reformers found shelter, and Ulrich von Hutten here composed (1520-22) his letters to Charles V., to the German nobility, and the German nation. The castle was fortified by the French in 1689, but was again dismantled at the Peace of Ryswyk (1698). The ruin remained in the possession of the Sickingens till 1750, when it was annexed to the Palatinate. Out of the ruins rises a quaint, pinnacled building, fitted up as an inn, and embellished with portraits of Sickingen and his wife, Ulrich von Hutten, and others. Old weapons and bullets, which have been dug up, are preserved in the castle-yard. Fine prospect.

The view from the *Rothenfels (918 ft. above the sea), a barren red porphyry cliff $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Kreuznach, surpasses those from the Gans and Ebernburg, as it embraces the valley of the Nahe as far as the Lemberg, and the Alsenzthal as far as the Moschellandsberg.

A charming excursion from Münster am Stein is through the *Huttenthal*, a valley on the opposite bank of the Nahe (ferry, already mentioned), then across arable land, and finally through beautiful woods, to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Altenbaumburg (*Restaurant), an extensive ruined castle destroyed by the French in 1669, the ancestral seat of the ancient 'Raugrafen', and formerly called the *Boyneburg*, or *Croneburg*. Another route is by railway to *Altenbamberg* (see below) and then on foot to (25 min.) the *Altenbaumburg*. — *Schloss Montfort may be reached from Münster, by the *Ebernburg* and *Bingert*, in 2 hours. The extensive castle (refreshments at the *Montforter Hof*), once a robber's stronghold, was destroyed in the 15th century. Turning to the right from Bingert, the traveller may ascend to the summit of the *Lemberg* (1312 ft.), which rises precipitously from the Nahe and commands an extensive panorama. Restaurant at the top, open in summer two days weekly. The descent may be made by a good path to the (20 min.) Oberhausen ferry, whence stat. *Waldböckelheim* (see below) is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — The *Lemberg* may also be ascended from stat. *Niederhausen*, with a guide, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The finest of the more distant excursions from Kreuznach are to the *Disibodenberg* (p. 150), *Schloss Dhaun* (p. 151), and *Oberstein* (p. 152), all of which are easily reached with the aid of the railway (carriages, see p. 146). The *Donnersberg*, see p. 249. — From Kreuznach to Bacharach by Stromberg, see p. 110.

RAILWAY TO SAARBRÜCKEN AND METZ. The district between Kreuznach and Waldböckelheim (see below) and the neighbourhood

of Oberstein are the most picturesque portions of the line. Leaving the principal station at Kreuznach, the train crosses the Nahe, stops at the *Haltestelle am Bad* (p. 146), and skirts the base of the *Gans* (p. 148). To the left, where the train next crosses the Nahe, rise the two curious pinnacles of the *Rheingrafenstein* (p. 148).

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Münster am Stein* (370 ft.), see p. 148.

FROM MÜNSTER AM STEIN TO KAISERSLAUTERN, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 4 m. 80, 3 m. 20, 2 m. 5 pf.). The line crosses the Nahe, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Bavaria, and beyond ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ebernburg*, a small village at the foot of the castle of that name (p. 149), ascends the valley of the *Alsenz*. — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Altenbamburg* lies at the foot of the *Altenbaumburg* (see above).

7 M. *Alsenz* (*Post*), a village with a coal-mine. From Alsenz to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gaugrehweiler*, diligence twice a day; then on foot through the valley of the *Appel* to *Iben* and viâ *Wonsheim* to *Flonheim* (comp. p. 248). — In a pleasant lateral valley to the W. of Alsenz (3 M., diligence thrice daily) lies the small town of *Obermoschel* (Knobloch), with the large ruined castle of *Landsberg*, which was destroyed by the French in 1689. Diligence hence twice a day to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Meisenheim* (p. 151). — On the hill to the right of (9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mannweiler* is the ruin of *Randeck*. 12 M. *Dielkirchen*.

14 M. *Rockenhausen* (*Deutsches Haus*), a considerable village, the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Donnersberg* (see p. 249).

20 M. *Winnweiler* (*Zum Donnersberg*), an industrious village, with iron-works and a copper-foundry, near the picturesque *Falkensteiner Thal*, with the ruin of *Falkenstein*. — 22 M. *Langmeil-Münchweiler*, junction for the line from Langmeil to *Marnheim* (see p. 249). — 25 M. *Sembach-Neuhemsbach*; 27 M. *Enkenbach*; 31 M. *Hockespeyer*, where the line joins the 'Pfälzische Ludwigsbahn' (p. 256). — 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kaiserslautern*, see p. 266.

Beyond a cutting the *Ebernburg* (p. 149) appears on the left. The train next runs between the Nahe and the base of the precipitous *Rothenfels* (p. 149), and after going through two tunnels, passes the villages of *Norheim*, *Niederhausen*, and *Oberhausen*, and an abrupt rock rising on the right, crowned with the ruins of *Böckelheim*, destroyed by the French in 1688, in which the Emp. Henry IV. was kept prisoner by his son Henry V. in 1105. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Waldböckelheim* lies in a side-valley, 2 M. to the N. of the station; the above-mentioned ruins are 1 M. from the station.

The castle and abbey of *Sponheim*, the ancestral seat of one of the oldest Rhenish families (comp. p. 148), lie $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. of *Waldböckelheim*. The church, consecrated in 1123, occupying the site of an older structure, and belonging to the former Benedictine Abbey, is a fine example of the Romanesque style, and has been restored. *Johann Trithemius* (p. 180), the learned chronicler, was abbot here from 1484 to 1506.

Emerging from a tunnel beyond *Waldböckelheim*, we observe on the left, beyond the Nahe, the extensive ruins of **Disibodenberg*, a monastery founded by the Irish bishop Disibodus (d. about 700), the first propagator of Christianity in this district (20 min. to the E. of *Staudernheim*). It was rebuilt in 1150, but abandoned in 1559, and soon fell into decay. The Abbey Church, consecrated in 1143, was an imposing edifice with pillars; the vaulting of the choir, which was composed of nave and aisles, was borne by imbedded columns. The secular portions of the monastery are in the Gothic style of the 13th cent., when it had come into the possession of the Cistercians. Adjoining the church were the cloisters,

and to the right of them the chapter-house. Farther to the W. was the residence of the abbot, with a view over the valley of the Nahe, and to the E. was the refectory, of which the gable-walls are still standing. The custodian shows a number of Gothic fragments (chiefly key-stones) from the old building, which are collected in a vault. The pleasure-grounds around the ruins afford a good survey of the valleys of the Nahe and its affluent the *Glan*.

22½ M. **Staudernheim** (**Salmen*) lies to the left, connected with the station by the five-arched 'Landgrafen-Brücke'.

Diligence from Staudernheim thrice daily in 1½ hr. (carr. 4½ m.) to **Weisenheim** (*Engel*), a Prussian district-town, 7 M. to the S., pleasantly situated on the *Glan*. The old **Schlosskirche*, a gem of late-Gothic architecture, built in 1479 and restored in 1878-80, contains the handsome Renaissance monument of Prince Charles I of Pfalz-Zweibrücken (d. 1620), and the tombs of several other members of the same house. — Farther up the valley of the *Glan*, beyond *Lauterecken*, lies (10 M.) **Offenbach am Glan** (**Gerlach*; **Schaun*), with an Abbey Church, built about 1170-80, and considered one of the finest extant examples of the so-called Transition style. The choir, transept, and two chapel-like lateral choirs now alone remain, the nave and aisles having been pulled down in 1810.

24 M. **Sobernheim** (*Post*; *Adler*, well spoken of; beer at *Burkart's*) is a small town of some antiquity, enclosed by a wall. It possesses a late-Gothic church and an old chapel, parts of which perhaps date from the 10th century, and several picturesque old houses, the most noticeable of which is one in the Renaissance style with a tasteful oriel, bearing a quaint inscription in old-fashioned German. In the N. part of the town, ¼ M. from the station, are an old *Chapel* and *Commandery* of the Knights of Malta, the latter now used as a school.

27 M. **Monzingen** (*Pflug*), on the slope to the right, yields one of the best wines of the Nahe. On the right, farther on, is (30 M.) **Martinstein** (*Seipel*), curiously built on a rock, with its church on an eminence surrounded by a fine group of trees. The station is ½ M. from the village. Beyond it, in a valley opening on the right, are situated the grand ruins of *Schloss Dhaun*.

**Schloss Dhaun*, the seat of a branch of the Rheingrafen which became extinct in 1750, was erected in the 12th cent., and greatly extended in 1729. This strikingly-picturesque castle is situated 6 M. from Monzingen, 2½ M. from Martinstein, and 3½ M. from Kirn (see below; carriage 7½ m.). A relief over one of the doors, representing an ape giving an apple to a child, commemorates the incident that a child of one of the Counts was carried off by an ape, but fortunately recovered. Magnificent view of the valley of the Nahe as far as the Lemberg, of the Simmerthal, and the dark ravines of the Soonwald. Admission, including fee to attendant, 30 pf. Near the entrance is the *Hôtel Dhaun*.

The traveller who visits *Schloss Dhaun* from Martinstein should return from *Dorf Dhaun* to the valley of the Nahe by *Johannisberg* (see below).

From Martinstein a new road leads through the picturesque valley of the *Simmerbach* or *Kellenbach* to (11 M.) *Gemünden* (*Post*). From *Gemünden* a pleasant excursion may be made to the (1 hr.) ruined castle of *Koppenstein*, which commands a splendid **Panorama* of the upper Nahegau, the Soon and the Lützelsoon, and the heights of the *Hunsrück* (to the N.). The most important of the small towns and villages which sprinkle the *Hunsrück* is *Simmerz* (*Lamm*), containing an interesting church (p. xxxiii) and the well-known reformatory *Auf'm Schmiedel*. *Simmern* may be

reached from Gemünden in 2½ hrs. (diligence from Martinstein daily in 4 hrs.; diligence to Boppard, 22 M., once daily in 4½ hrs.). — From Simmern excursions may be made to the N.W. through the *Kältsthal* to (9 M.) *Kastellaun*, and to the S.W. to (7 M.) *Kirchberg*. We now return to Gemünden by *Rauengiersburg*, which possesses an interesting abbey-church. To the E. is the *Altenburg* (2210 ft.; *View), rising above the *Soonwald*, a wooded district abounding in all kinds of game; the E. part of the forest, with the lofty *Opel* and the *Weissenfels* (*View), is more easily accessible from Stromberg (p. 110) or Kreuznach.

On an eminence to the right stands the church of *Johannisberg*, which contains ancient tombstones of the Rheingrafen. The train next passes through a tunnel and reaches —

33 M. Kirn (595 ft.; *Stroh*, *Rheinländer*, both at the station; *Kothen's Restaurant*; beer at *Dill's* and *Nonnweiler's*), a thriving little town, with manufactures of cloth and leather, and a brewery. During last century it was the residence of the Princes v. Salm-Kyrburg, the last of whom was guillotined at Paris in 1794. The ancient church (nave Romanesque, choir Gothic, added in the 15th cent.) contains a good ciborium, and several tombstones of Counts Palatine. Above the town, 1 M. from the station, is the ruin of *Kyrburg* (restaurant), which, in 1861, was freed from the disfiguring buildings around it, and embellished with pleasure-grounds.

A road ascends from Kirn through the valley of the *Hahnenbach*, which falls into the Nahe here, by *Büchenbeuren* to Berncastel (p. 179) and Trarbach (p. 179) on the Moselle. About 1½ M. up the valley, which on the night of 5th Aug. 1876, was visited, along with Kirn, by a terrible inundation occasioned by a water-spout, are the ruins of *Stein-Kallenfels*, curiously perched on the rock-like a swallow's nest. At the entrance to the valley are several agate-polishing mills. In the background is the white castle of *Wartenstein*, on a wooded height. Farther to the N. is the *Schmidburg* (1 hr.). From *Wartenstein* by *Oberhausen* to *Dhaun*, and from *Dhaun* by *Johannisberg*, or through the woods to *Kirn*, a pleasant walk of 3½ hrs.

The valley now expands, but the line again enters a mountainous district at *Sulzbach*, where the cliffs become more abrupt. The most interesting part of the line in point of construction is between Kirn and Birkenfeld, where there are no fewer than twenty bridges over the Nahe and ten tunnels, while the whole of the remaining part of the line has five bridges and five tunnels only. Beyond (38 M.) *Fischbach* the train comes in view of *Oberstein*, situated most picturesquely on the opposite bank. To the right a *View is obtained of the '*Fallen Rocks*'.

42 M. *Oberstein* (Restaurant at the station, with pavilion and *View; *Post, in the town, near the new bridge; agates sold at several shops), a town with 4900 inhab., is the finest point on the Nahe. The precipitous cliffs, 400 ft. in height, which confine the town within narrow limits, are crowned with two ruined castles of the Barons of Oberstein, who became extinct in 1670. The best way to the castles is the '*Burgweg*', ascending to the left of the '*Post*', opposite Wild's brewery. By this route we first reach the *Neue Burg* (Restaurant), which has only of late fallen to decay, and then, beyond a hollow containing a War Monument, the **Alte Burg*, situated almost perpendicularly above the town. About 5 min. higher

is a pavilion commanding a very extensive *View. We may now return by the *Protestant Church, curiously built into the face of the rock about halfway down (200 ft. above the Nahe), and said to have been erected in the 13th cent. by a member of the Oberstein family with his own hands, as an atonement for fratricide; it was restored in 1482. The sexton lives close by. The Gothic Roman Catholic Church, built of grey 'melaphyre', lies on the right bank of the Nahe.

Most of the inhabitants of Oberstein are occupied in cutting and polishing agates. These stones were formerly found here in abundance, but are now imported from Brazil and Montevideo. A process has been discovered by which colourless agates are converted into onyxes, sardonyxes, &c., by the addition of colouring matter. On the *Idarbach*, which falls into the Nahe near Oberstein, there are 50 polishing mills. Idar (**Hôtel Weeck*, or *Schützenhof*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.W. of Oberstein (diligence thrice daily in 20 min.), a place with 3700 inhab., also possesses a *Gerwerhalle*, or industrial hall, in which these wares are sold at officially-regulated prices. At Idar and Oberstein upwards of 100 'goldsmiths' are engaged in setting the stones in silver and other metals. — Beautiful excursion to the *Wildenburg* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) by the *Katzenloch*; guide necessary.

47 M. *Kronweiler*; $50\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Heimbach*. $53\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Birkenfeld* (*Emmerich*), the capital (2600 inhab.) of the principality of Birkenfeld, now belonging to the Duchy of Oldenburg, lies 3 M. to the N. of the railway, with which it is connected by a branch-line.

From ($57\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Türkismühle* a diligence runs in $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to (32 M.) *Trèves* via *Hermeskeil*.

From *Türkismühle* a pleasant excursion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. may be made to the *Hunnerring*, near *Otzenhausen*. We follow the *Trèves* road to the brick-kilns between *Sellern* and *Otzenhausen*, and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on turn to the right by a bye-road. After 500 paces we again turn to the right and at the top of the plateau follow the lane to the left. The *Otzenhausen Ring*, with a circumference of $1\frac{1}{4}$ M., is the largest and best-preserved of the prehistoric fortifications in the Rhineland. On the S. side, where the hill falls away, it is strengthened by an additional circle in front. The enclosure is highest (65 ft.) on the N. side, where the hill affords no natural fortification. It consists of loose blocks of sandstone, which, however, were perhaps originally fastened together in an upright position.

The line now attains the culminating point (1030 ft.) between the Nahe and Blies, and then descends rapidly to the district-town of—

66 M. *St. Wendel* (970 ft.; *Jochum*), a town with 4100 inhab. a fine old Gothic church and pulpit of 1462.

About $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of *St. Wendel* is situated the small town of *Tholey* (Knoll), formerly the seat of a Benedictine Abbey, the simple early-Gothic church of which is still preserved. Above it rises the *Schaumburg* (1837 ft.), a volcanic eminence (porphyry), which affords a fine view. Numerous Roman antiquities are found in the neighbourhood.

69 M. *Niedertinweiler*. 71 M. *Ottweiler* (*Hôtel Haass*). The handsome building on the hill to the right is a *Protestant Training School*. The train now passes through the *Wiebelskirchen Tunnel*, which is 400 yds. in length.

$75\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neunkirchen* (*Mester*, near the bridge; *Simon*, at the station), a town with 14,700 inhab., is the junction of the *Mannheim* line (R. 37). Large foundry belonging to Messrs. *Stumm*.

Neunkirchen is also connected with *Saarbrücken* by another line (46 M.), passing *Schiffweiler*, *Quirscheld*, *Camphausen*, and *Schleifmühle*.

Beyond Neunkirchen is the *Bildstock Tunnel* (517 yds.). The numerous cuttings here expose to view strata of coal, often curiously dislodged. The coal-mines all belong to the Prussian government.

77½ M. *Reden*; 81 M. *Friedrichsthal*; 83 M. *Sulzbach*; 85¼ M. *Dudweiler*, the long row of glowing coke-furnaces at which forms an imposing spectacle at night.

Between the stations of *Sulzbach* and *Dudweiler*, in a wood ¼ M. to the left of the line, is situated the 'Brennende Berg', or burning mountain, a coal-bed which ignited spontaneously at the beginning of last century. Slow combustion still takes place, and the bed, 400 by 40 yds., is gradually sinking. Smoke is seen, especially after rain, issuing from the fissures, in which eggs are sometimes cooked by visitors.

88 M. *St. Johann-Saarbrücken* (**Guepratte*; **Rhein. Hof*; **Köhl*; *Korn*; **Zir*, unpretending), two sister-towns on the right and left bank of the Saar, united with each other by two long bridges. *St. Johann* (12,400 inhabitants), containing the railway-station, is entirely modern, dating its importance from the construction of the railway, which does not touch Saarbrücken. Down to 1793 Saarbrücken (9600 inhab.) was the residence of the princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken, whose *Schloss*, burned down by the French revolutionary army in that year, is now private property; the palace-church contains monuments of the princes. The hall of the *Rathhaus* at Saarbrücken has, by order of the Emperor, been decorated with frescoes by Werner, commemorating the events of 19th July to 9th Aug. 1870 (see below). — Saarbrücken is the centre of a very important coal-mining district, producing in 1880 six million tons of coals and employing 25,000 miners. Railway to Trèves, see R. 24; to Saargemünd, Hagenau, and Strassburg, see R. 41; to St. Ingbert and Zweibrücken, see p. 257; to Neunkirchen and Ludwigshafen, see R. 37.

On the heights of *Spicheren*, about 3 M. to the S. of Saarbrücken, on 6th Aug. 1870, a sharp engagement took place between the Prussians and French, in which the latter, although numerically superior, were obliged to retreat. A visit to the battle-field occupies 3-4 hrs. (carr. 12 m.). The Metz road is followed, passing the (1½ M.) *Ehrenthal*, the burial-place of the German soldiers who fell at Spicheren, and the (1 M.) toll-house and 'Goldene Bremm' inn, near which is the *Spicherer Berg Hotel*, with a collection of relics of the battle. On the left rises the *Spicherer Berg* (875 ft.), with its steep and scantily-wooded slopes, a strong position in which the French had intrenched themselves. The Germans began the attack from the right and left side of the road, and from the *Winterberg*, a hill about 1 M. to the S. of Saarbrücken. A tower erected here to commemorate the victory commands a good survey of the battle-field.

At *St. Arnual*, 1½ M. to the S.E. of Saarbrücken, on the E. side of the Winterberg, is a Church in the best Gothic style, with remarkably fine font, pulpit, and interesting monuments of the princes of Nassau-Saarbrücken. Opposite is the *Hallberg*, with a modern château.

THE RAILWAY TO METZ crosses the *Saar*, traverses the battle-field of 6th Aug. 1870, and passes (5 M.) *Stiring-Wendel*, and the little town of (6 M.) *Forbach*, with 7200 inhabitants. To the left in the distance rises the hill of *Spicheren* (see above). The country beyond Forbach is undulating. 9 M. *Kochern*. At (11¼ M.) *Beningen* diverge branch-lines to *Saargemünd* (p. 274) and to *Teterchen* (see

below) and *Thionville* (p. 160). Next ($13\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Oberhomburg* on the *Rossel*, (18 M.) *St. Avoird*, (23 M.) *Tetingen*, (25 M.) *Falkenberg*, ($31\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Herny*, ($35\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Remilly*, ($41\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Courcelles-sur-Nied*, all frequently mentioned in the annals of the Franco-Prussian war. (Branch-line from Courcelles to *Teterchen* and *Botis*; 32 M., see p. 160.) Then (45 M.) *Peltre*, which was entirely destroyed in consequence of a sally on 23rd Sept. 1870. On the right, before the station of Metz is entered, rises *Fort Queuleu*, now called *Fort Göben*.

$48\frac{1}{2}$ M. Metz. — *Hôtels*. **GRAND HÔTEL DE METZ* (Pl. a; C, 5), Rue des Clercs 3, R. 3-6 m., L. 50, A. 60, B. 1 m., D. 3 m., omn. 60 pf.; **HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE* (Pl. b; C, 5), Rue des Clercs 4, R. from 2, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 4 m., L. 80, A. 80, omn. 80 pf. — *HÔTEL DE PARIS* (Pl. c; C, 4), adjoining the Esplanade, well spoken of; *HÔTEL DE LONDRES*, Rue au Blé 4, near the cathedral, R., L., & A. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *HÔTEL LUXEMBOURG*, Rue Serpenoise 55; *HÔTEL GARNI* (Pl. d; C, 5), Rue Pierre Hardie 4, with restaurant; **HÔTEL DE LA POSTE* (Pl. g; C, 5), Rue des Clercs 38, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *RHEINISCHER HOF*, Rue de l'Esplanade, with restaurant.

Restaurants. **Moirier*, Rue Chapelrue 4, adjoining the Rue Serpenoise; *Nachbaur*, Rue Fabert 2, confectioner and luncheon-rooms; **Dannhofer*, Rue du Faisan 5; at some of the hotels, see above. — *Cafés* in the Esplanade. — Beer. *Germania*, Avenue Serpenoise, with entrance in the Rue Serpenoise, with garden.

Tramways to all the city-gates, and to *Montigny*, *Longeville*, and *Moulins*,

Metz, the capital of German Lorraine, with 53,200 inhab., more than a fourth of whom are German settlers (pop. before the Franco-German war 55,000), and a German garrison of 16,000 men, lies in a wide basin on the *Moselle*, which flows in several arms through the town, at the lower end of which it is joined by the *Seille* on the right. It was the *Divodurum* of the Romans, the chief town of the Gallic tribes of the *Mediomatrici*, and in the 5th cent. began to be known as *Mettis*. In 406 it was plundered by the Vandals, and in 451 it suffered the same fate from the Huns. It afterwards came into the possession of the Franks, and in 512 became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia. Subsequently Metz was a free city of the German Empire, until it was taken by the French in 1552, and successfully maintained by them against an army which besieged it under Charles V. By the Peace of 1556 it was ceded to the French together with Toul and Verdun, and in 1871 it was again incorporated with the Empire of Germany.

Metz has always been strongly fortified (at one time by Vauban), and under the later French régime was rendered one of the greatest fortresses in Europe by the construction of forts on the neighbouring heights. Until its surrender to the Germans on 27th Oct. 1870, the fortress had never succumbed to an enemy, and even on that occasion it is probable that mismanagement on the part of the French contributed mainly to its downfall. The Germans are now actively engaged in restoring and completing the fortifications. The outworks form a girdle round the town of about 15 M. in circumference; the most distant (Plappeville) is about 4 M. from the cathedral, the nearest (St. Quentin) about 1 M., the rest 2-3 M. To the W., commanding a wide surrounding tract of country are: *Fort St. Quentin*, consisting of two parts, that to the E. being now called *Friedrich Karl* and that to the W. *Manstein*; and *Fort Plappeville*, now named C. v. Alvensleben; on the N.E. are *Fort St. Julien*, now

Manteuffel, and *Fort Les Bottes*, now Zastrow; to the S.E. *Fort Queuleu*, now Gûben; to the S. *Fort St. Privat*, now Prinz August v. Württemberg, *Bellevorêt*, now Steinmetz, and *Moselle*, now Volgs-Rhels.

The *CATHEDRAL (Pl. 7; C, 4), the finest edifice in the town, is a magnificent Gothic structure, begun in the 13th century. The nave was completed before 1392, the choir dates from the 15th and 16th cent. and was consecrated in 1546, and the unsightly portal was added in the degraded taste of the 18th century. The whole was thoroughly restored in 1880-35. The roof caught fire in 1877, during the visit of the Emperor William, but has since been restored. The choir contains fine stained-glass windows, the oldest of which, of the 13th cent., are on the S. side; those in the middle are of the 14th and 15th cent., and several others are modern. The tower, 387 ft. high (110 steps to the first gallery, 105 more to the huge clock called *La Muette*, and 78 thence to the highest gallery), commands a fine view of the town and the fertile '*Pays Messin*'. The *Marché Couvert* (Pl. 23; C, 4), to the W. of the cathedral, should be visited by the traveller in the morning for the sake of seeing the magnificent display of vegetables and fruit yielded by the remarkably fertile environs.

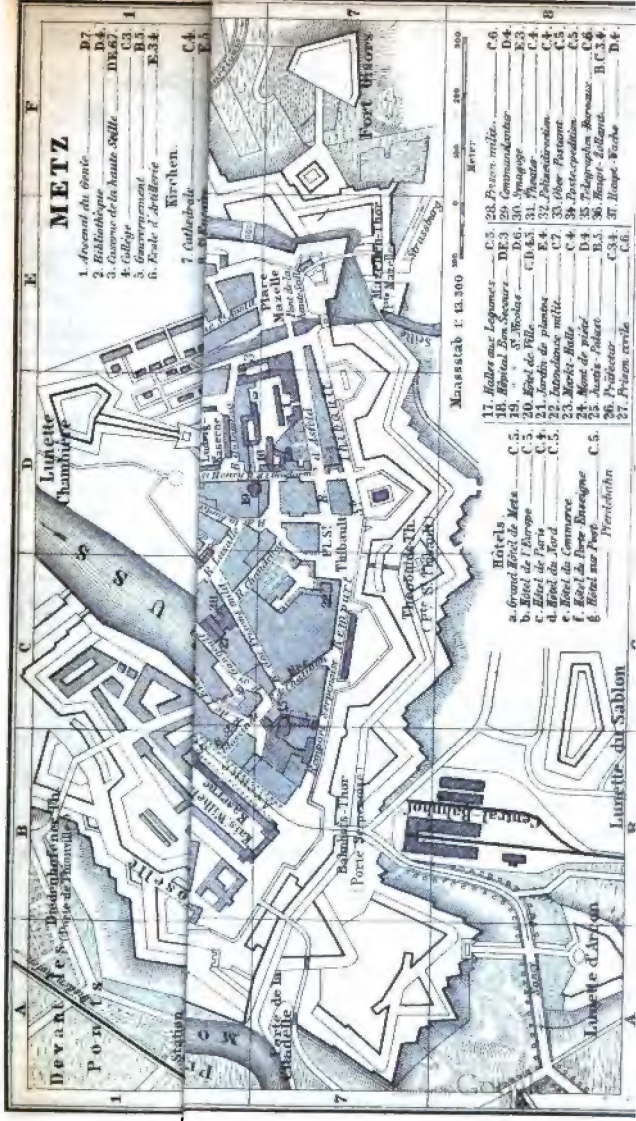
The PLACE D'ARMES (Pl. C, 4), adjoining the cathedral on the W., is adorned with a *Statue of Marshal Fabert* (d. 1662), a native of Metz, who distinguished himself in the campaigns of Louis XIV. The *Hôtel de Ville* (Pl. 20) contains the *Musée Migette*, a collection of cartoons and paintings by the artist Migette, illustrating the history and architecture of Metz and the district around; also a few Roman and Franconian antiquities.

The *Church of St. Vincent* (Pl. 14; C, 3), a fine Gothic structure begun in the 13th cent., with traces of the Romanesque style, is disfigured externally with an unsuitable modern façade.

In the Rue Marcel (Pl. B, 4), in the vicinity, is the handsome modern Romanesque *Church of Ste. Constance*, with good mural paintings of 1861 by *Hussenot*, a native of Metz. The church belongs to the extensive *Orphélinat*, or orphan asylum, where visitors apply for admission to the church.

The *Library* (Pl. 2; D, 4), in the Rue Chèvremont, contains many valuable works on the history of Lorraine and the town itself. The *Museum*, in the same building, is open on Sun. & Thurs. 1-4, gratis; on other days 10-4, fee.

GROUND FLOOR. *Galerie Archéologique* (catalogue 2 m.). Room I. Greek and Roman vases. Room II. Stone monuments from the environs of Metz: 9, 10, 35-40. Roman tombstones; 27. Altar of the goddess Epona; 79. Altar of Mercury and Rosmerta; 89. Monument from Arlon, with reliefs of children; 99. Relief of a shop; 170. Fine statue of a woman, found at Metz; portions of a monument found at Mertens; richly-decorated column, which supported an equestrian statue; figure of Victory and other objects found at Babylon. — *Médicament Collection*. 115. Gothic chimney-piece from the convent of St. Elisabeth, 16th cent.; 140. Bas-relief of the Twelve Apostles and the martyrdom of St. Agatha. — The FIRST FLOOR contains a collection of smaller Roman antiquities, a *Cabinet of Coins* (one room), a *Natural History Cabinet*, and the *Picture Gallery* (three rooms).



METZ

1. Arcenal du Génie D7
2. Bibliothèque D4
3. Casernes de la haute Ville DE67
4. Collège C3
5. Gouvernement B5
6. Ecole d'Artillerie E34

- 7 Cathédrale C4
- 8 Eglise B5

17. Halles aux Légumes C.5
18. Hôtel Bon Secours DE3
19. St. Nicolas D6
20. Hôtel de Ville C.D.43
21. Jardin des plantes E4
22. Bains militaires C7
23. Marché-Belle C4
24. Mont de piété D4
25. Hôtel de la Poste C5
26. Préfecture C34
27. Prison civile C.6

28. Prison milit. C.6
29. Communiqué D4
30. Synagogue E3
31. Phénix C4
32. Philharmonie C4
33. Théâtre National C5
34. Théâtre-Opéra C5
35. Télégraphes B.C.34
36. Hôtel de la Poste B.C.34
37. Hôtel de la Poste D4

- Hôtels
- a. Grand Hôtel de Metz C.5
- b. Hôtel de l'Europe C.5
- c. Hôtel de Paris C.4
- d. Hôtel du Nord C.5
- e. Hôtel du Commerce C.5
- f. Hôtel de la Poste C.5
- g. Hôtel sur Place C.5

- Central-Bahnhof
- Lunette de l'Est
- Lunette de l'Ouest
- Lunette du Sablon
- Lunette d'Arson

Maassstab 1: 13,300 0 100 200 300
Metz



Battle of Aug. 14th, 1870.

Poste at the beginning of the battle.

Positions occupied by the Germans towards the end of the battle.

The handsome Church of *St. Eucharis* (Pl. 8; E, 5), with a plain interior, near the *Porte des Allemands*, dates from the 12th century.

The *ESPLANADE*, which extends towards the S.W. of the town, is laid out in pleasant walks. The spacious *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Caserne* (Pl. B, 6), formerly the *Caserne du Génie*, is situated here. In front of the Esplanade stands a *Statue of Marshal Ney*, who was born at Saarlouis in 1769, created *Duc d'Elchingen* by Napoleon in 1805, and *Prince de la Moscowa* in 1812, and shot in 1815 in consequence of his defection from the royal cause to that of Napoleon after the return of the emperor from Elba.

The *Palais de Justice* (Pl. 25; B, 5), an extensive building of the last century, is also situated in the Esplanade.

To the N. of the *Porte Chambière*, or *Schlachthaus Thor* (Pl. E, 3), is a lofty *Memorial* to the French soldiers who died at Metz in 1870. Metz is the junction of the *Saarbrücken Railway* with the lines to *Pagny* and *Nancy* (p. 159), to *Thionville* (*Diedenhofen*) and *Luxembourg* (p. 160), and to *Amanvillers* and *Verdun*. (To *Amanvillers*, 10 M., in 45-50 min., passing *Moulins*, situated at the entrance of the valley of *Monvaux*, which the train ascends.)

The Battle Fields of 16th and 18th August, 1870, lie to the W. of Metz on the road to Verdun. A visit to them occupies a whole day (8-10 hrs.), and may be most conveniently accomplished by taking the following route (either entirely by carriage: two-horse carriage 30-40 fr., the best at the principal hotels; or by train to Novéant and by omnibus to Gorze, and the rest on foot): up the valley of the Moselle to *Novéant* (p. 159); thence to *Gorze* $3\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *Vionville* $3\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *Rezonville* 2 M.; *Gravelotte* 2 M.; *St. Hubert* $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; back to *Gravelotte* $1\frac{1}{4}$ M.; from *Gravelotte* to *Vernéville* 2 M.; *Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes* $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; *St. Privat-la-Montagne* and *Amanvillers*, which is a railway-station (see above), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; in all about $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Gorze. Information on all points connected with the battles is given by the keepers of the monuments and burial-grounds.

Those who desire to visit the Battle Field of the 18th August only should proceed by railway or tramway to *Moulins* (*Croix d'Or*), and thence follow the road to *Gravelotte*, which ascends to the W. Before we cross the brook, which flows through the valley, at *Maison Neuve*, we pass a road diverging to the right, which, like the railway, runs through the valley of *Monvaux* by *Château* to *Amanvillers* and *St. Privat*. By the village of *Rosierailles*, farther up the hill on the main road to *Gravelotte*, began the left wing of the French army (composed of the 2nd Corps under Frossard and the 3rd Corps under Lebœuf, whose chief 'point d'appui' was the farm of *Point du Jour* situated on the hill. The Germans who opposed them consisted of the 7th and 8th Prussian Corps (commanded by Zastrow and Goben under Steinmetz), who towards evening were supported by the 2nd Corps (under Fransecky). The French maintained their position until nightfall, but retreated on the morning of the 19th. The inn of *St. Hubert*, somewhat lower down the hill, had, however, previously been captured by the Germans in the course of the afternoon. The sanguinary nature of the struggle is shown by the numerous tombstones of the different regiments. The road descends into a ravine, and then ascends to the plateau of *Gravelotte* (**Hôtel du Chêne d'Or*, expensive), 5 M. from *Moulins*-les-Metz. In the middle of the village the road divides, both branches leading to Verdun. On that to the right (N.), about 1 M. farther, lies the farm of *Malmatton*, near which a good survey is obtained of the farms of *Point du Jour*, *Moscou*, *Leipzig*, *Montigny-la-Grange*, etc., on the opposite heights, then occupied by the

French. Malmaison was occupied by the 9th Prussian Corps d'Armée (under Manstein), the lines of which extended along the road diverging to the right as far as ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Vernéville*. To the W. of the village (reached by the road diverging to the left) is a handsome *Monument* to some of the fallen Germans. Good view from the height. To the N. of Vernéville French territory is crossed for a short distance. In the vicinity are several other German monuments. The villages of ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Habonville* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *St. Ail*, from which the right wing of the guards (under Prince Augustus of Würtemberg) and behind it the reserve of the 10th Corps (under Voigts-Rhetz) advanced, are French; *Ste. Marie-aux-Chênes*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther, the centre of the left wing of the guards, now belongs to Germany. Here there is a French monument. Farther N. are *Montois-la-Montagne* and *Malancourt*, where the left wing of the German line of battle was terminated by the Saxon corps (under the Crown Prince of Saxony). The right wing of the French opposite (consisting of the 4th Corps under Ladmirault, and the 6th Corps under Canrobert) was posted by the villages of *Boncourt* and *St. Privat-la-Montagne*, on the road, opposite *Ste. Marie*, both of which were taken in the evening by an attack of the guards and the Saxons, whereupon the right French wing retreated towards Metz in great confusion. Several *Monuments* have been erected to the Germans on the road from *Ste. Marie* to *St. Privat*. From the latter the traveller may now return to (1 M.) *Amanvillers*, which contains two German monuments, and by the above-mentioned railway to (5 M.) *Moulins-les-Metz*, or by footpaths passing the farms of *Montigny-la-Grange*, *La-Jolie*, *Leipzig*, *Moscou*, and *Point du Jour*. — The eight German Corps d'Armée engaged in the battle of the 18th August numbered about 280,000 men, opposed to whom were 180,000 French troops. The Germans lost 899 officers and 19,260 men; the French 609 officers and 11,706 men.

The Battle Field of the *16th August* adjoins that above described. The position of the French was principally supported on the left by the village of *Bezonville*, situated on the left (S.) branch of the road from Gravelotte, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from it; the Emp. William spent the night of 18-19th Aug. in the last house to the W. (A little to the S. of the village, at the end of the ravine ascending from Gorze, mentioned above, is a monument to the commander of the 72nd Regiment, who fell at this spot; good view hence.) The French line of battle extended in a semicircle towards the N.W. as far as *St. Marcel* and *Bruville*, while the Germans advanced from the woods towards the S., in the direction of the road. Near *Bezonville*, where the monuments have been erected, the French batteries planted on the N. side of the road were gallantly attacked by the German cuirassiers and uhlans. About 2 M. farther lies *Vionville*, which was occupied soon after the beginning of the battle by detachments of the 3rd Corps d'Armée (Brandenburgers) and successfully maintained by them in spite of vehement attacks by numerically-superior French troops, so that the S. branch of the road to Verdun was rendered unavailable for the French retreat. Here also rise numerous monuments to the fallen. Between *Vionville* and *Mars-la-Tour* a spirited attack was made by the Dragoon Guards and the Rheinbaben Cavalry Division in aid of the harassed infantry of the 10th Corps. *Mars-la-Tour* itself, with its monument, lies within the French frontier. — The battle of 16th Aug. was one of the bloodiest fought during the whole war. In the course of the day no fewer than 138,000 French troops and 476 guns were engaged at intervals, while the German forces amounted to 67,000 men with 222 guns. The French loss was estimated at 879 officers and 16,128 privates, and the German loss at 711 officers and 15,079 rank and file.

To the E. of Metz lie the BATTLE FIELDS of *14th Aug.* and of *31st Aug. and 1st Sept. 1870*. The former began between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, and ended at 9 p.m. by the French being driven back under the guns of Metz. The Germans have named it the battle of *Colombey-Neuilly*, as the ground between these villages was the principal object of attack (see Map). The result of the battle was to cause a fatal delay in the intended march of the French to Verdun.

The battle of 31st Aug. and 1st Sept. was fought on the occasion

of the first and most determined attempt of Marshal Bazaine to break through the German army which had surrounded Metz since 19th August. The chief object of dispute was the small village of *Noisseville*, 5 M. from Metz, on the road to Saarlouis. The 4th and 6th Corps and the guards of the French took the place about 6 p.m., soon after the beginning of the battle; they lost it about 9 p.m. and re-captured it at 10 p.m. On the following day the Germans took the village three times and lost it as often, but at length about noon they succeeded in gaining final possession of it. The principal German monuments rise to the S. of the village, and there are several others near *Servigny* to the N. of it, and near *Colombey* to the S. The German loss amounted to 126 officers and 2850 men, and the French loss to 141 officers and 2664 men.

To the N. of Metz, not far from the road to Thionville, lies *Woippy*, where Bazaine's last *sortie*, on 7th Oct., terminated in the retreat of the French after a battle of nine hours' duration. — At the château of *Frescati*, $2\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of Metz, on 27th Oct., was signed the capitulation of Metz, whereby the fortress with 3 marshals, 50 generals, 6000 other officers, 173,000 men (including 20,000 sick and wounded), 53 eagles, 66 mitrailleuses, 541 field-pieces, and 800 fortress-guns, together with a vast quantity of other munitions of war, was surrendered to the Germans.

FROM METZ TO NANCY, 35 M., railway in $2\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fares 5 m. 40, 4 m., 2 m. 90 pf.). — The line ascends the picturesque and well-peopled valley of the *Moselle*, which flows between hills of moderate height. Soon after leaving Metz, at the point where the line to Thionville branches off to the right, we pass on the left *Fort St. Privat*, now *Prinz August v. Würtemberg*, and then the château of *Frescati*, embosomed in trees. A little farther on, the train crosses the river and reaches (5 M.) *Ars-sur-Moselle*. A little above the village, and also at *Jouy-aux-Arches* on the right bank, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Metz, are situated extensive remains of a **Roman Aqueduct* erected by Drusus, which was once about 60 ft. in height and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length, and conducted water from the hills on the right bank to the Roman town of Divodurum, the modern Metz. At Ars there are seven, and at Jouy eleven arches still standing. $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Novéant*, connected by a suspension-bridge with *Corny*, the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles during the siege, is the German frontier-station. 12 M. *Pagny* is the French frontier-station. $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pont-à-Mousson*, a picturesquely-situated little town, with 11,000 inhab., commanded by the ruined castle of Mousson on a hill. Then *Dieulouard*, *Marbach*, and (30 M.) *Frouard*, where the *Rhine and Marne Canal* is crossed, and the line to Paris diverges to the E.

35 M. *Nancy* (*Hôtels de Paris, de l'Europe, de France, du Commerce, d'Angleterre, de Metz*, the last two near the station), the capital of the Département de la Meurthe, formerly that of the Duchy of Lorraine, with 70,000 inhabitants, is pleasantly situated in a fertile and vine-clad plain, not far from the left bank of the navigable *Meurthe*. The town contains broad, well-built streets, handsome *places* adorned with fountains, and a number of imposing buildings. The chief objects of interest are the *Gates*, built in the style of triumphal arches; the *Place Dombasle*, the *Cours Léopold*, and the *Place Stanislas*, which are all embellished with

statues; the *Hôtel de Ville*, with a collection of modern paintings; the *Chapelle Ronde*, the burial-church of the dukes; and the new church of *St. Epvre*. See *Baedeker's Paris*.

FROM METZ TO LUXEMBOURG, 41 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs. (fares 5 m. 40, 3 m. 60, 2 m. 30 pf.; express 6 m. 15, 4 m. 35 pf.). The line describes a curve on the W. side of the town, passing *Montigny*, (5 M.) *Devant-les-Ponts* (outside the *Porte de France* of Metz), ($11\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Maizières*, ($13\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Hagendingen*, ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hückingen*, and ($20\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Thionville* (*Hôtel Lefebvre*, well spoken of; *St. Hubert*), or *Diedenhofen*, a small fortified town on the Moselle, which was taken by the Germans on 24th Nov. 1870. [From Thionville a branch-line runs to (28 M.) *Teterchen* (p. 154).] Then *Gross-Hettlingen*, *Bettemburg*, *Berchem*, and ($41\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Luxembourg* (p. 167).

24. From Saarbrücken to Trèves and Luxembourg.

Comp. Map, p. 176.

RAILWAY to Trèves (55 M.) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 7 m. 10, 5 m. 30, 3 m. 60 pf.); to Luxembourg (87 M.) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -5 hrs. (fares 11 m. 40, 8 m. 30, 5 m. 50 pf.).

Saarbrücken, see p. 154. The line follows the course of the *Saar*. Picturesque scenery, especially between Saarbrücken and Saarlouis, at Mettlach, and at Saarburg. Numerous manufactories are passed. 2 M. *Burbach*; 4 M. *Louisenthal*; 6 M. *Völklingen*; 10 M. *Bous*, the junction of the line to Bolchen and Courcelles (p. 155); $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ens Dorf*.

14 M. *Saarlouis* (**Rheinischer Hof*; *Zwei Hasen*), with 6800 inhab., a Prussian fortress, constructed in 1680-85 by Vauban for Louis XIV., was the birthplace of Marshal Ney (p. 157), the house of whose parents is indicated by a marble tablet. The town lies on a peninsula formed by the *Saar*, at a considerable distance from the station of *Fraulautern*. About 2 M. to the N. is *Wallerfangen* (*Vaudrefange*), once a fortified place, with an extensive porcelain-manufactory and a park.

17 M. *Dillingen*; 20 M. *Beckingen*; $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fremmersdorf*. $24\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Merzig* (*Trierscher Hof*), with a pointed basilica of the 12th century. About 1 M. lower is a large *Lunatic Asylum*. Before (29 M.) *Mettlach* (**Zum Saarstrom*) a long tunnel. The buildings of a suppressed Benedictine abbey, founded in the 7th cent., are now occupied by the extensive earthenware-factory of Villeroy and Boch. The 'Museum' at the factory (application for adm. at the hotel) contains specimens of the very tasteful productions of the works since their establishment in 1810, and also numerous pieces of ancient and modern pottery of all kinds. Fine park.

At Mettlach the *Saar* makes a considerable circuit, which the line avoids by the above-mentioned tunnel. The N. point of the hill which it penetrates ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.W. of Mettlach, and reached by a shady path) is the *Ölef* (probably from *clavis*, the round tower which once stood here having formed the key to this district), affording a fine survey of the

two arms of the valley of the Saar, separated by a narrow strip of land. On the latter stands the ruined castle of *Montclair*, destroyed in 1350 by Elector Baldwin of Trèves.

One mile W. of the Clef (path through the wood) lies *Orscholz* (**Thiellmanns*), from which a carriage-road leads to *Wetten*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. A mile farther is the old castle of *Freudenberg*, and 1 M. beyond it a finger-post indicating the way to *Castell*. Near this village, on a bold rock overhanging the Saar, is a chapel restored by Frederick William IV., in which he deposited the bones of his ancestor, the blind king John of Bohemia, who fell at Crécy in 1346. The cell hewn in the rock contains some Roman antiquities. The castellan lives in the village below.

The line follows the right bank of the Saar. Near Saarburg the chapel of *Castell* (see above) is seen on a precipitous wooded rock on the right bank. $40\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Beurig* is the station for —

Saarburg (*Post*; *Trierscher Hof*), picturesquely situated in a basin, and commanded by the considerable ruins of a castle of the Electors of Trèves. Pop. 3900. The Gothic Church of *St. Lawrence* was erected in 1856. The *Leuk*, which here unites with the Saar, forms a waterfall, 60 ft. high, near the 'Post'.

The line descends the valley of the Saar, passing (l.) *Wiltingen*, (r.) *Scharzhof*, and *Ober-Emmel*, celebrated for their wines, to ($49\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Conz*, below which it enters the valley of the Moselle. *Conz* is the Roman *Contionacum*, whence several imperial edicts were dated. A few remains of the imperial villa mentioned by *Ausonius* (p. 170) are still recognisable near the church. The bridge over the Saar was built in 1782.

50 M. *Karthus*, the junction of the Metz and Luxembourg lines (pp. 166, 169). — The railway crosses the Moselle by a massive stone bridge, beyond which the line to Trèves turns to the right. $53\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Löwenbrücken*.

55 M. *Trèves*. — *Hotels*. **TRIERSCHER HOF* (Pl. a; F, 5), R. 2 m.; **ROTHES HAUS* (Pl. b; F 3; see p. 162), R., L., & A. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3 m.; **LUXEMBURGER HOF* (Pl. c; F, 4), R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 80 pf.; **STADT VERNEDIG* (Pl. d; E, 5), R. and B. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 m.; *Post* (Pl. e; E, 4), opposite the post-office.

Restaurants. *Zum Stern* (*Fischer*), in the market; *Laven's Altleutsche Weinstube*, opposite the church of St. Anthony; *Auff*, *Neue-Str.* 222 (good Moselle wine); *Café Germania*, with garden, and *Steinhaus*, both in the *Fleisch-Str.*; *Schneiders Hof*, *Weisshaus*, with splendid view (comp. p. 166). — *Beer-garden*: *Göttschel*, at the Amphitheatre, with view.

Cabs. Per drive within the town, to the station, amphitheatre, and *Zur Lauben*, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60 pf.; each additional pers. 25 pf. more. Per hour $1\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; each addit. 20 min., 50 or 75 pf. — Longer drives according to bargain. — To *Igel* (p. 166) two-horse carr. about 6 m.

Railway Station. The station for all trains is now on the right bank of the Moselle, on the E. side of the town (comp. Pl. H, 2).

Post Office (Pl. 22; E, 4), *Fleisch-Str.* 75.

Steamboat to Coblenz, see R. 25; to *Berncastel*, see p. 170.

Trèves, Ger. *Trier*, a town on the right bank of the Moselle, with 24,200 inhab., said to be the oldest in Germany, belonged to the *Civitas Treverorum*, or territory of the Treveri, a tribe of Belgic Gauls conquered B.C. 56 by Cæsar. It is uncertain whether there was a settlement here in pre-Roman times. The Roman town, *Colonia Augusta Treverorum*, was probably founded by Claudius,

and rapidly rose to importance. In the reign of Diocletian Trèves became the capital of *Belgica Prima*, and during the 4th century it was frequently the residence of the Roman Emperors. The numerous relics of that age in the vicinity are among the finest on this side of the Alps. On the introduction of Christianity by Constantine, Agricius of Antioch was (328) elected first Bishop of Trèves, and for nearly 15 centuries the town continued to be the residence of the bishops, archbishops, and electors, till Clemens Wenceslaus, the last elector, a Saxon prince (1768-1802; d. 1812), transferred his residence to Coblenz in 1786. On 10th Aug. 1794, the French captured the town, and in 1815 it was ceded to Prussia.

The surrounding vine-clad hills and wooded heights, and the rich plain in which the town with its red sandstone walls and numerous towers is situated, are strikingly picturesque.

'Trevir metropolis, urbs amœnissima,
Quæ Bacchum recolis, Baccho gratissima,
Da tuis incolis vina fortissima
Per dul or!'

Old Saying.

The MARKET lies nearly in the centre of the town. The 'Rothes Haus' Hotel (Pl. b; F, 3), situated here, a late-Gothic building of the 15th cent., was formerly the *Rathhaus*, and bears the inscription: 'Ante Romam Treviris stetit annis MCCC', referring to a mediæval tradition that Trèves was founded by Trebeta, son of the Assyrian monarch Ninus. An ancient *Column* in the Platz, supposed to date from 958, was renewed in 1723, and is surmounted with a cross with the Lamb of God. The *St. Petersbrunnen*, a beautiful Renaissance fountain, was erected by Elector John of Schönberg in 1595.

The Simeons-Strasse, leading out of the market-place towards the N., terminates in the **Porta Nigra* (Pl. 21; F, 1), also named *Porta Martis*, *Römerthor*, or *Simeonsthor*, a gate with towers of defence, and the finest of the Roman structures at Trèves. This magnificent relic is 115 ft. long, 75-93 ft. high, and 29 ft. in depth. It consists of three stories, with two gateways, 23 ft. in height, and is constructed of huge blocks of lias sandstone, blackened with age and fastened with iron or copper braces instead of mortar. Opinions vary as to its age, but the fact of its never having been finished seems to point to an origin during the last years of the Roman empire. The interior is open to the public daily in summer from 9 to 11 (entrance on the W. side), and may be visited at other times on application to the custodian of the Roman Palace (p. 164).

The *Porta Nigra* was a fortified city-gate, the exterior of which could be closed by a portcullis and defended by the two towers. If the enemy succeeded in storming the gate he found himself in the 'propugnaculum', a small enclosed court, secured on the side next the town by a barricade and exposed to a raking fire from all parts of the gate-house. At both ends there are still traces of the junction of the gate with the walls, and at the W. end is a doorway, which opened on the ramparts. In 1028-35 the E. tower was occupied by a Greek hermit named Simeon, and on his death the structure was converted into two churches, one above the other. In 1817 all the later additions were removed except the apse at the E. end, and in 1876 the original Roman structure was thoroughly disclosed.

To the E. of the Market Place rises the *Cathedral (Pl. 10; F, G, 3), one of the oldest churches in Germany, the nucleus of which consists of a quadrangular basilica erected by the *Emp. Valentinian I.* (364-375), either for a court of law or as a baptistery. This building, which was of the same breadth as the present edifice, and extended from the second pillar from the W. entrance to the E. apse, seems to have been converted into a Christian church during the Roman period. In the centre stood four huge granite columns, connected by arches, some remains of which lie in the cloister-garden (see below). The church was partly destroyed by the Franks, but was restored in the original style by *Bishop Nicetius*, who held the see from 532 to 561. It was afterwards again devastated by the Normans, and restored by *Archbishop Poppo* (1016-47) and his successors, who increased its size by an addition of one-third at the W. end, in the style of the original Roman edifice, and also built an apse. The E. apse was added by *Bishop Hillin* (1152-69). The vaulting of the nave and aisles dates from the 13th cent.; the circular, dome-roofed treasury was not built till the 17th. — The various periods at which the structure has been built are all clearly visible on the N. exterior; the Roman work consists of sandstone and bricks, that of *Archbp. Poppo* is partly of brick and partly of limestone. Several Roman arches and Franconian capitals have also been exposed to view in the interior by the removal of the stucco.

The INTERIOR is open the whole day except from 12 to 2. In the vaults repose 28 archbishops and electors. The finest monument is that of *Johann III. (von Metzhausen, d. 1540)*, on the wall of the N. aisle. On the tombstone of *Electeur Richard III. (von Greiffenklau, d. 1681)*, the successful opponent of Protestantism, are medallions with portraits of the elector on the left, and his most violent antagonist, *Franz von Sickingen* (p. 257), on the right. In the high-altar are deposited some highly-prized relics, among which are the 'Holy Coat' without seam, exhibited at rare intervals, and attracting vast crowds of pilgrims, a nail from the Cross, and a part of the Crown of Thorns. By the steps leading to the high-altar are statues of *Constantine* and *St. Helena*, and on the pulpit reliefs in stone of 1572, representing the eight Beatitudes and the Last Judgment. Under the organ-loft is a monument to *Abp. Baldwin*, brother of *Emp. Henry IV.*

Adjacent to the cathedral, and connected with it by beautiful Cloisters of the 13th cent., is the **Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. 15; F, G, 3), one of the most interesting early-Gothic churches in Germany, built, it is supposed, in 1227-43, and probably in imitation of the abbey-church of Braisne near Soissons. It is circular in form (60 yds. long, 49 yds. broad, and 124 ft. high), intersected by a lofty, vaulted cross, and supported by 12 slender pillars, on which the 12 apostles are represented, probably painted in the 15th cent. (visible simultaneously from a slab of slate in the pavement, about 8 paces from the entrance). The church contains numerous monuments of ecclesiastical dignitaries, and the mummy of *Bishop Theodulf*, who died in the 6th century. To the right of the high-altar is an altar-piece (St. Sebastian) ascribed to *Guido Reni*. The sacristy possesses an interesting old side-door and contains the **Monument of Johann Se-*

gensis (d. 1564), with a portrait. The **Portal* is richly decorated with sculptures, symbolical of the Old and New Testament, etc., dating from the erection of the church. — The other churches of Trèves are comparatively uninteresting.

In the S.E. QUARTER there are several interesting relics of the Roman period.

The **Basilica* (Pl. 9; G, 4, 5), built entirely of brick, probably in the reign of the Emp. Constantine, served originally for the administration of justice and for commercial purposes, like the similar ancient Roman structures at Rome itself and elsewhere. Early in the middle ages it was the seat of the governors appointed by the Frankish sovereigns, and in 1197 it was made over to the bishops. When the town became Prussian, it was used as a barrack, but after 1846 it was restored by order of Frederick William IV., and in 1856 consecrated as a Protestant church. The interior, terminating in an apse at the N. end, is lighted by a double row of windows. The Basilica is 225 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, and 98 ft. high.

The N.W. side up to the lower row of windows, the apse, and the lofty arch between the nave and the apse are all antique. The S. façade and the E. side, on the other hand, are almost entirely modern. The entrance for the public was at the S. end; the two smaller entrances near the apse were probably for the use of the judges. The interior was richly decorated with painting, some relics of which may be inspected in the museum. Below the floor was a hypocaust, or heating-apparatus.

The **Roman Palace* (Pl. 24; H, 6), entered from the Promenade, and also from the Exercier-Platz, lies at the S.E. corner of the town, and forms a picturesque group of ruins, part of which is 65 ft. high. In the middle ages the building, which was long incorrectly supposed to be a Roman bath, was used alternately as a church and as a fortress. The rubbish in the interior accumulated to such an extent, that one of the windows was once used as an entrance to the town.

The best-preserved part of the edifice is a *Rectangular Room*, with three apses, at the S.E. end, formerly lighted by two rows of arched windows, and heated by channels for hot air, many of which are still visible. To the right and left of this chamber stood two TOWERS, one of which is still extant and commands a fine view of the ruins and of the town (ascend by a steep spiral staircase). — At the N.W. end, where the excavations are still in progress, various circular and square rooms and subterranean passages have been brought to light. — The custodian keeps the key of the Porta Nigra (p. 162).

On a rising ground about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of the Baths (comp. Pl. H, 7) is the **Amphitheatre*, locally known as the *Kaskeller*, situated among vineyards. This arena, still in excellent preservation, with a diameter from N. to S. of 76 yds., and from E. to W. of 53 yds., was capable of accommodating 30,000 spectators. (That at Verona held 70,000 spectators, the Colosseum at Rome 87,000.) The E. half is built into the rocky side of the hill, while the W. is raised to the same level by artificial means. At the N. and S. ends are gateways, each with three openings, that in the centre leading to the arena, and those at the sides to the seats for

spectators. There are also two entrances for the public on the W. side. The dens for the wild beasts and the chambers for the gladiators are still traceable adjacent to the arena. The amphitheatre was probably built in the reign of Trajan or Hadrian. In 306 Constantine here sullied his fame by causing several thousand captive Franks, with their leaders Ascarich and Ragais, to be torn to pieces by wild beasts; and in 313, thousands of the Bructeri were barbarously sacrificed for the amusement of the people.

The **Town Library**, at the Gymnasium (Pl. 26; F, 5; adm. 11-12.30), contains some rare printed works and numerous valuable manuscripts.

Among the printed books are several 'incunabula' or works of the 15th cent. (when the art of printing still lay in its cradle, 'in cunabulis'), including the Bible of Fust and Gutenberg of 1450, and the Catholicon of 1460. — One of the most interesting MSS. is the *Codex Aureus*, containing the four Gospels, presented by Ada (d. 800), a reputed sister of Charlemagne, to the Abbey of St. Maximin. It is illuminated with allegorical paintings, and the binding is superbly adorned with jewels and a cameo of uncommon size, probably representing the family of Constantine. The **Codex Egberti*, dating from about 970, is perhaps the finest extant specimen of the art of illumination at that period. The miniatures combine the best traditions of Carovingian art with the new influences of the classical Italian school. The *Liber Aureus* contains documents of the convent of Prüm, ranging from the 9th to the 11th century, and admirably illustrating the advance of the illuminator's art. — Several letters of Luther, one from Blücher on the death of Queen Louisa, etc., are also interesting. The *Ante-Chamber* contains portraits of Electors of Trèves, the Duke of Alva, Huss, Sickingen, and others.

The ***Provincial Museum** in the same building contains an interesting collection of Roman and mediæval antiquities. It is open daily in summer from 11 to 1, on Wed. also 3-5, Sun. and Wed. free, at other times 50 pf.; in winter on Sun. 11-1, Wed. 2-4, free, at other times 75 pf.

TO THE RIGHT. Room I. Mosaic pavement, found at Oberweis; Tomb from Weischbillig; *Torso of an Amazon in marble, found in the Thermæ of Trèves (see below). Extensive collection of Roman glass; shallow early-Christian vessel with a representation of Abraham and Isaac; goblet with caterpillars in high relief. — Rooms II. & III. contain sculptures from Neumagen (p. 180), chiefly from tombs. In R. II.: Group of a bear devouring a ram; Relief, with battles of Tritons and sea-monsters; *Two galleys laden with wine-casks (noticeable the cleverly-depicted humorous expression of one of the steersmen). On the walls, frescoes from the Basilica (p. 164), and imitations of Roman mosaics found at Trèves. In R. III.: Reliefs of captured warriors, and ladies at their toilette; Youths counting money; Schoolmaster. In the middle of the room, Statue of a Roman peasant, found at Langsur (p. 167). Fine torso of Cupid on an ancient column of dark-green marble ('verde antico'), found at Trèves. At the wall: Frescoes of a stag and a lynx, found at Trèves. — Room IV. Objects found in a Roman burial-place outside the Porta Nigra; to the right by the window is part of the burial-place arranged as it was when discovered. The case to the left contains the more valuable articles. — Roman lamps and other objects in clay, chiefly from the Roman Baths (p. 166). — Objects of decorative art: Italian majolica; collection of pottery from Nassau, Siegburg, etc. Early-German pictures; Greek and Egyptian antiquities; a mummy.

TO THE LEFT. Bones of the prehistoric period, with traces of human workmanship, found in the Buchenloch, near Geroldstein. Etruscan vessels

and other objects from pre-Roman graves, most of them from the banks of the Saar and the Nahe. Christian inscriptions of the 3rd and 4th cent. from the churches of SS. Matthew, Maximin, and Paulin. Sarcophagus, with relief of Noah's Ark. Roman coins and moulds for false coins. Collection of the coins of the Electorate of Trèves.

In the suburb of *St. Barbeln*, adjoining the new Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 7), are the Roman Baths, an imposing structure, 660 ft. in length, recently excavated. Adm. 25 pf.

The principal façade was turned towards the N. The masonry above the level of the ground has almost entirely disappeared, though at the beginning of the 17th cent. it was preserved up to the second story. The position of the cold baths, the caldarium or large basin of warm water, the heating apparatus, and other parts of the building can still be traced.

Adjacent is the *Moselle Bridge* (Pl. B, 7), with eight arches, some of the buttresses of which are of Roman origin. The second and seventh buttresses from the town-side were blown up by the French in 1689, and restored in 1729. The bridge has recently been skilfully widened and levelled. — The *Railway Station* on the left bank of the Moselle is now used for goods traffic only.

The **Mariensäule*, a tower with a colossal statue of the Virgin, situated on the bank of the river opposite Trèves, between the bridge and the village of *Pallien* (Pl. A, 1), and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the former, affords the best survey of the town and its beautiful environs. The traveller should return through the entrance to the *Pallien-Thal*, a picturesque glimpse of which is obtained through the arch of a bridge built by Napoleon. A little beyond the ferry which connects Pallien with *Zurlauben* (*Café-Restaurant Mettlach) on the opposite bank, on the hill, lie the *Schneiders-Hof* and *Weisshaus* restaurants, with pretty park and views. A little higher up is the *Kockelsberg* (Restaurant), commanding an admirable view. Farther down the stream is a second ferry.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of Trèves is situated the venerable Church of *St. Matthew*, dating in its present form from the 12th cent., with alterations made in the 16th and 18th cent., and said to contain the sarcophagus of the Evangelist (a favourite resort of pilgrims). — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the town is *St. Paulin*, with an interesting rococo church of the early part of the 18th cent., richly adorned with frescoes. In the vicinity is a spot marked by a *Cross* where some of the early Christians suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Romans. Near it is the venerable *Abbey of St. Maximin*, now a barrack (Pl. H, 1).

The *LUXEMBOURG LINE* follows the right bank of the Moselle as far as Karthaus. — $56\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Löwenbrücken*.

60 M. *Karthaus*, the junction of the Metz and Luxembourg line (p. 161). Opposite the station is an old Carthusian convent, still partly preserved, with the ruins of a church. The train now crosses the Moselle.

62 M. *Igel*, an inconsiderable village, containing one of the most interesting Roman relics to the N. of the Alps, the celebrated **Igel Monument*, popularly called the '*Heidenthurm*' (heathens' tower), and visible from the railway. The monument is a square sandstone column, 75 ft. in height, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ ft. broad at the base,

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Kirchen

8. S. Antonius K. E.5.6.
9. Basilica G.4.5.
10. Dom F.6.3.
11. S. Gangolph K. F.3.
12. Gervasius K. F.6.
13. Jesuiten K. (Druckdrucker K.) F.5.
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15. Liebfrauen K. F.6.3.
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Klöster

17. Clarissen Kl. D.3.
18. Welschnonnen Kl. G.2.
19. Landarmenhaus D.6.
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27. Synagoge E.4.5.
28. Theater E.F.5.
29. Verteidigungsturm . . . E.3.

Hôtels

- a. Frierischer Hof F.5.
b. Roth's Haus F.3.
c. Lucenburger Hof F.4.
d. Stadt Venedig E.5.
e. Post E.4.



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and was erected as a funeral monument by the rich mercantile family of Secundini, probably in the latter half of the third cent. after Christ. It bears appropriate inscriptions, some of which are now illegible, and also several reliefs of scenes of daily life and mythological representations, such as Hylas and the Nymphs, Apollo and the chariot of the Sun, Mars and Rhea Sylvia, the Apotheosis of Hercules, Perseus and Andromeda, and Hercules with the apples of the Hesperides. From the church on the hill behind the monument a fine view is enjoyed of the country around. Above Igel, which may also be visited from *Wasserliesch* (p. 169), are extensive gypsum-quarries.

Near (64½ M.) *Wasserbillig* the line crosses the frontier of Luxembourg; scenery picturesque; the *Sauer* (*Sure*) here unites with the Moselle, after having for some distance formed the boundary between Prussia and Luxembourg. Near its mouth is the priory of *Langstir*.

FROM WASSERBILLIG TO DIEKIRCH, 30 M., railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 4 fr., 2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 35 c.). The line follows the pretty valley of the *Sure*, but at some distance from the river. — 4½ M. *Born*; 8 M. *Rosport*.

18 M. *Echternach* (**Hirsch*, also 'pension'; *Kill*), a small town, with a well-preserved Benedictine abbey, which maintained its independence down to 1801. The abbey-church of **St. Willibrord* is a Romanesque edifice of 1017-31, skilfully restored since 1861. The walls of the nave are supported alternately by pillars and columns, as in *St. Michael's* at Hildesheim and other churches of Lower Saxony. The proportions of the interior are very light and elegant, and the capitals of the columns are beautifully executed. Echternach is noted for the singular 'Leaping Procession', which takes place every Whit-Tuesday and is participated in by 12-15,000 persons from the country round. Picturesque walk on the left bank of the *Sure*, with view of the town and its pretty environs.

17 M. *Bollendorf*, on the left bank of the *Sure*; 24 M. *Reisdorf*; 27 M. *Bettendorf*.

30 M. *Diekirch* (**Hôtel des Ardennes*, 'pens.' 5 fr.), a small town prettily situated on the *Sure*. Pleasant excursions may be made hence to the ruin of *Brandenburg*, to *Burscheid*, and to *Vianden* (*Hôtel de Luxembourg*), a small and ancient town, 8 M. to the N., in the valley of the *Our*, a tributary of the *Sure*. *Vianden* is commanded by an imposing ruined castle of the Counts of Nassau; the elegant decagonal chapel was restored in 1849. The church contains a few tombstones of the 15-16th centuries.

From *Diekirch* to *Ettelbrück* (p. 168), 2½ M., railway in 15-20 minutes.

Near (65 M.) *Merttert* the train quits the Moselle and ascends the valley of the *Sire*. To the right *Manternach*, with a large paper-manufactory. 70 M. *Wecker*; 74 M. *Roodt*; 79 M. *Oetingen*. The train then crosses the *Pulverthal* by a viaduct 275 yds. long and 100 ft. high. The station of Luxembourg, situated on the right side of the *Petrusthal*, is connected with the town by a handsome viaduct (omnibus to the hotels 1 fr.).

87 M. *Luxembourg*, formerly *Lützelburg* (*Hôtel de l'Europe*; well spoken of; *Hôtel de Luxembourg*; *Hôtel de Cologne*; *Hôtel des Ardennes*; **Faber's Restaurant*; *Cafés Italien*, *Metsler*, *de la Place*; good photographs at *Brück's* book-shop), formerly a fortress of the German Confederation, a town with 16,700 inhab., is the capital of the grand-duchy of Luxembourg, which is united to Holland by a

personal union. The situation of the town is peculiar and picturesque. The *Oberstadt*, or upper part, is perched upon a rocky table-land, which is bounded on three sides by abrupt precipices, 200 ft. in height. At the foot of these flow the *Petrusbach* and the *Alzette*, which are bounded by equally precipitous rocks on the opposite bank. In this narrow ravine lies the busy *Unterstadt* or lower portion of the town, consisting of *Pfaffenthal*, the N., *Clausen*, the E., and *Grund*, the S. suburb, separated by a rocky ridge in the valley of the *Alzette*. The view of the town with its variety of mountain and valley, gardens and rocks, military edifices and groups of trees, obtained from the Trèves road, is singularly striking, and is enhanced by the huge viaducts of the railway and the road to the station.

The fortifications, which were partly hewn out of the solid rock, were condemned to demolition by the Treaty of London in 1867, and the glacis has now been converted into a public park, commanding an admirable view.

The construction of the works gradually progressed during 500 years under various possessors, — Henry IV., Count of Luxembourg, afterwards German Emp. as Henry VII. (d. 1312), his son John, the blind king of Bohemia (killed at Crécy, 1346), the Burgundians, the Spaniards, the French (whose celebrated engineer Vauban constructed a great part of the fortress), the Austrians, the French again, and finally the German Confederation, by whom it was evacuated in 1866.

Apart from its curious situation and pretty environs, Luxembourg offers little to detain the traveller. The old *Hôtel de Ville* contains an interesting collection of Roman glass, bronzes, and other antiquities, found chiefly in the Roman camp at Dahlheim; also Franco-German and later antiquities. — A small collection of pictures was bequeathed to the town in 1855 by M. J. P. Pescatore, and is always open (Pl. 21; fee). — Of the magnificent castle of the Spanish Governor Count Mansfeld (1545-1604), in the suburb of *Clausen* (Pl. D, 1, 2), on the right bank of the *Alzette* (to the N.W.), no vestige is left, except a small portion of the wall and two gateways, into which several interesting Roman sculptures are built. Adjacent is the *Parc-Höhe*, a fine point of view.

FROM LUXEMBOURG TO TROIS VIERGES (*Pepinster, Liège*), 43 M., railway in 2¼-3 hrs. (fares 5 m. 80, 3 m. 70, 2 m. 40 pf.). — The line ascends the valley of the *Alzette*. 2¼ M. *Dommeldange*; 4½ M. *Wolferdange*; 7½ M. *Lorentzweiler*; 9 M. *Lintgen*.

11 M. *Mersch* (*Petite Croix d'Or*), at the confluence of the *Eisch*, *Mamer*, and *Alzette*, the valleys of which afford pleasant excursions. To the W. are the château of *Hollenfels* and the ruined convent of *Marienthal* in the valley of the *Eisch*, and the handsome château of *Schönfels* in the valley of the *Mamer*; to the E. lie the château and park of *Meysemburg*, the property of Prince Arenberg.

14 M. *Kruchten*, whence a branch-railway leads to the picturesquely-situated little town of (10 M.) *La Rochette*. 16 M. *Cohmar-Berg*, with an old château of the Counts of Nassau, now royal property, at the confluence of the *Alzette* and *Atert*.

18½ M. *Ettelbrück* (*Hôtel du Luxembourg*), a small town, pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Warcke* and the *Alzette*. Fine view from the *Harrenberg*. Branch-railway to *Dieblich*, see p. 167.

23 M. *Michelsau*, whence a visit may be paid to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) imposing ruins of the castle of *Burscheid*, below which is a tunnel. The finest scenery on the line is at this point. — 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Goebelsmühle*, at the confluence of the *Wols* and the *Sure* (p. 167). — From (28 M.) *Kautenbach*, at the confluence of the *Wils* and the *Wols*, a branch-line runs to (6 M.) *Wiltz*. — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Willwerwiltz*; to the right is the ruined castle of *Schieburg*. — 33 M. *Clervaux* (Ger. *Clerf*), a picturesquely-situated place (*Hôtel Köner*) to the E. of the line, with an old castle, visible before and after the passage of the tunnel, but not from the station. The castle was formerly in the possession of the Seigneurs de Lannoy, the most famous of whom was Charles V.'s general, Charles de Lannoy, the conqueror of Francis I. at the battle of Pavia. The interior has been modernised. — 40 M. *Mauisemühle*.

43 M. *Trois Vierges*, Ger. *Uffingen*, the frontier-station of Luxembourg. — Hence to Stavelot, Spa, Liège, etc., see *Basdker's Belgium and Holland*. From Luxembourg to *Thionville* and *Metz*, see p. 160.

FROM TRÈVES TO THIONVILLE, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 5 m. 80, 4 m. 20, 2 m. 80 pf.). — The line, a prolongation of that described in R. 25, ascends the valley of the Moselle above Trèves. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Löwenbrücken*. 5 M. *Kärthaus*, the junction of the Saarbrücken line (p. 161). Below the bridge at Conz (p. 161) the train crosses the *Saar*, affording a view of the pretty valley of that stream. 8 M. *Wasserliesch*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Igel (p. 166); 13 M. *Wellen*. Near (15 M.) *Nittel* the train passes through a tunnel. 18 M. *Wintringen*; 23 M. *Palzem*.

25 M. *Nennig* (*Zur Römischen Villa*); the station is 1 M. from the village, in which are the remains of a Roman villa, excavated in 1852, containing a remarkably fine **Mosaic Pavement*, 49 ft. long and 33 ft. broad. It is nearly as large as the Mosaic of the *Athletes* in the Lateran at Rome, and perhaps surpasses that celebrated work in artistic execution. The principal scene represents a combat of gladiators, and is surrounded by seven medallions with animals, fencers, and musicians.

29 M. *Perl* (*Greiveldinger*), the first place in Lorraine. 32 M. *Sierok* (**Hôtel de Luxembourg*), a small and ancient town with 1300 inhab., picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Moselle, and commanded by the conspicuous ruins of a castle of the Dukes of Lorraine. About 6 M. to the N.E. is *Schloss Mensberg*, popularly known as *Schloss Marlborough*, from its occupation by the great British general. 36 M. *Mallingen*; 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Königsmachern*.

43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Thionville*, see p. 160.

25. The Moselle from Coblenz to Trèves.

RAILWAY (69 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 9 m., 6 m. 80, 4 m. 50 pf.; express, 10 m. 10, 7 m. 50, or 5 m. 30 pf.). The trains start from the *Moselbahnhof* (p. 89). — View to the left.

STEAMBOAT (117 M.) four times weekly in June and July, daily in August and September (fares 6 m., 4 m.). The saloon-steamer ascends from Coblenz to Trèves in 11 hrs., but the other boats take $\frac{1}{2}$ day, spending the night at *Trarbach* and reaching their destination about 3 p.m. on the second day. The descent from Trèves to Coblenz occupies only 7-12 hrs. (fares 8 m., 5 m. 30 pf.). The river is sometimes so low that the steam-

boats have to cease running. Restaurants on board the steamers; table-d'hôte at 1 p.m., 8m. — **LOCAL STEAMBOATS:** between *Coblentz* and *Cochem* daily in summer, except Friday, leaving Coblentz at 1 p.m. and Cochem at 5 a.m. (1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.); between *Berncastel* and *Trèves* daily, except Thurs., leaving Berncastel at 5 a.m. and Trèves at 8 p.m. (fares 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.). — The steamboat-pier at Coblentz lies between the bridges over the Moselle (Pl. A, 2), and is reached by descending to the left of the approach to the old bridge and passing through the gateway.

The 'Valley of the Moselle' is not unworthy of comparison with that of the Rhine. The scenery is remarkably picturesque at places, the wooded and vine-clad hills present a great variety of form, and the valley is enlivened with smiling villages and ruined castles. The finest portion is between Coblentz and a point a little above Berncastel. The prevailing stillness affords a pleasant contrast to the noise and bustle of the Rhine. Charming excursions may be made in the wooded lateral valleys, the beauties of which are often enhanced by picturesque ruins, and magnificent views are afforded by the tops of numerous hills. The region watered by the Moselle is also rich in political and historical associations, extending back to the time of the Romans; and a Roman poet, *Decius M. Ausonius* (circa 308-392), has celebrated the praises of this river in a poem entitled 'Mosella'. The Moselle wines have long been famous for their delicate bouquet (see p. xxiii). The pedestrian will find the valley admirably adapted for a walking-tour, which is greatly facilitated by numerous fairly-comfortable though small and unpretending inns. The letters R.B. and L.B. denote the right and left banks with reference to the traveller descending the river.

The train skirts the base of the *Karthause* (p. 94; to the right the *Kemperhof* orphanage), and above *Moselweis* (**Rösschen*, with 'pens.') crosses the Moselle by a handsome iron bridge with three spans of 213 ft. each.

2½ M. *Güls* (steamb. stat.; *Zillien*), a prettily-situated village, much frequented by the Coblenzers when the cherry-trees are in blossom. The train traverses the orchard-like district of *Güls*, skirting the vine-clad hills, and passes *Lay*, a village on the right bank.

5 M. *Winningen* (steamb. stat.; **Schwan*; **Adler*; **Anker*; **Hofbauer*), a market-town with 1900 inhab., once belonging to the county of Sponheim, and hence forming, like several other places on the Moselle (*Enkirch*, *Trarbach*, etc.), a Protestant 'enclave' in the midst of the Roman Catholic Electorate of Trèves. A figure of Germania has been erected here in memory of the war of 1870-71.

Beautiful walk past the *Distelberger Hof* (Inn) to the (½ hr.) *Blumslay* and the (½ hr.) *Rothe Lay*, two fine points of view. — On the right bank of the Moselle above *Winningen* opens the *Conderthal*, with a mineral spring, a pleasant walk through which brings us in 1½ hr. to the *Kühkopf* (p. 94; refreshments at the *Remstecker Hof*, a forester's house).

Farther up the river the left bank consists of lofty and precipitous rocks, called the *Winninger* and *Coberner Ulen*, every available spot on which is planted with vines, producing the best-flavoured wine of the Lower Moselle. — On the opposite (r.) bank lies *Dieblich* (*Nörtershäuser*), with a handsome church.

L.B. (9½ M.) *Cobern* (steamb. stat.; **Simonis*), commanded by two castles. The railway-station lies above Cobern, on the *Gondorf* road. Near it is a large Roman stone sarcophagus, one of several found in this neighbourhood in 1878 during the construction of the railway. A steep footpath ascends through the vineyards (the path

with the pilgrimage-stations is longer, but easier) to the picturesque *Niederburg*, once the seat of the knights of Cobern, the last of whom was executed at Coblenz in 1536. Higher up is situated the *Ober- or Altenburg*, within which is the interesting **Chapel of St. Matthias*, a hexagonal edifice in the late-Romanesque style, begun in 1230, and measuring 58 ft. from angle to angle. The central portion rises above the rest, and is supported by six columns. The very elaborate decorations are executed in a masterly style, and the acoustic properties of the chapel are excellent. It was restored by Frederick William IV. Fine view of the valley.

Farther up, on the same (l.) bank, lies *Gondorf* (*Haupt), with the *Tempelhof*, a Gothic castle, recently restored, and an old electoral château, partly destroyed, and now used as a parsonage.

On the opposite bank lie *Niederfell* (Fassbender) and *Kühr*. The church at *Niederfell* contains the altars formerly in the abbey of *Marionroth*, 3 M. from the river, which was destroyed by the peasants in 1794.

10½ M. *Lehmen* (steamb. stat.), with a modern castellated château. The river is bordered here with precipitous crags.

R.B. *Oberfell*. Above (13 M.) *Katenes* the river flows through a narrow gorge, in which are several mills.

R.B. *Alken* (steamb. stat.; Comes, unpretending), an old town with mediæval houses and fortifications, now comes suddenly into view. On the hill above it rise the towers of the old castle of *Thuron*, or *Thurant*, built by Count Palatine Heinrich (p. 88) about 1200, and a frequent object of dispute between the Counts Palatine and the Electors of Cologne and Trèves. It was besieged by the two Archbishops in 1246-48, when 600,000 gallons of wine are said to have been consumed by the assailants. The chroniclers also relate that the townspeople, discovering that the governor meditated a treacherous surrender, shot him from a catapult across the valley into the enemy's camp, where he arrived without scath! The chapel on the *Bleidenberg*, to the N., is a memorial of the fact, and of the governor's gratitude for his miraculous escape. — 14 M. *Loef*.

R.B. *Brodenbach* (steamb. stat.; *Post), pleasantly situated at the base of a lofty wooded hill.

Just above *Brodenbach* is the mouth of a narrow ravine, which expands about ½ M. from the river and contains a number of mills. Near the first of these a footpath diverges to the left between two rocks and leads past a (8 min.) point of view to the (½ hr.) **Ehrenburg*, the finest ruin on the Moselle, situated on an isolated peak. A vaulted, winding carriage-way leads to the foot of the two towers, which command a beautiful panorama (unpleasant stair). The knights of *Ehrenburg* waged frequent feuds with the town of Coblenz. The castle now belongs to the Countess von *Kielmannsegg* (p. 196). — From the *Ehrenburg* to *Boppard*, 2½ hrs.; comp. p. 102.

An overhanging cliff is now passed on the left bank (**Hattens Porta*); beyond which the valley of the Moselle expands.

16 M. *Hatzenport* (steamb. stat.) and *Boes* (**Heidger*, mode-

rate), two long contiguous villages, above which rises an old church. The railway-station is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. above Hatzenport.

About 8 M. inland (diligence from Hatzenport twice daily in 1 hr.) lies **Münster-Maifeld** (**Sonnes*), a small and ancient town, from the 6th cent. onwards the chief place in the *Megingau*, or *Meingau*, which extends hence to the Rhine. The conspicuous **Church*, formerly belonging to an abbey, is the successor of a basilica of St. Martin, which existed here as early as 638. The front with its two round towers, resembling a fortress, and a curious elevated chapel in the interior, perhaps date from the 10th cent. (or the 12th?); the choir and choir-chapels are in the transition-style of 1225-30; while the nave, in the developed Gothic style, was erected at the beginning of the 14th century. The church contains a statue of the Virgin (about 1850), a Ciborium of about 1450, and the tomb of Kuno von Eltz (d. 1558) and his wife (d. 1581). **View from the towers.* — From Münster-Maifeld to (8 M.) **Schloss Eltz**, see below; carr. 5 m.

R.B. Burgen (steamb. stat.; **Kaiserswerth*, plain), at the mouth of the *Beybachthal*. Opposite rises the massive tower of *Bischofsstein*, an electoral castle erected in 1270; the white band round the middle of the tower is said to indicate the height of the Moselle at Trèves. — In the *Beybachthal*, 7 M. farther up, is the ruin of *Waldeck*.

19 M. Moselkern (**Deiss*, moderate; *Zur Burg Eltz*, well spoken of), at the mouth of the *Eltz*.

In the narrow, tortuous valley of the *Eltz*, 4 M. above Moselkern, lies **SCHLOSS ELTZ**, which may also be reached from Münster-Maifeld (see above) viâ *Wierschem* in 1 hr., or from Hatzenport (see above) on foot viâ *Lasserg* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., or from Müden (see below) in 1 hr. A visit to **Schloss Eltz** also forms a pleasant excursion for one day from Coblenz. — The *FOOTPATH FROM MOSELKERN* passes the church and ascends the left bank of the *Eltz*, crossing to the right bank a little on this side of the second mill. Beyond the mill it skirts the slope of the hill, traverses meadows for a short distance, and then ascends into the wood, through which it leads up and down hill to the castle. Milk may be procured at the last mill.

***Schloss Eltz**, an ancient residence of the Counts of Eltz (p. 120), is most picturesquely situated upon a lofty rock, surrounded by wooded hills. The different parts of the château date from the 12th-16th cent., and have been to a great extent restored. The rooms are furnished in the styles of different centuries, and are adorned with family-portraits, armour, and weapons. In the *Eittersaal* (knights' hall) is a visitors' book, which contains the autograph of the Prince of Wales. Admission on written application, Sundays and holidays excepted. Opposite **Schloss Eltz** are the ruins of *Trutzeltz*, or *Baldeneltz*, erected by Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves to command the castle, with the counts of which he carried on a protracted feud. Best survey of **Schloss Eltz** and *Baldeneltz* from the cross on the path to the château from *Wierschem*; beyond its junction with that from *Lasserg* and *Neuhof* (see above).

About 3 M. farther up the *Eltzthal*, and the same distance from Münster-Maifeld, rise the imposing ruins of the castle of *Pyrmont*, near which the *Eltz* forms a fine waterfall. Beyond the castle we ascend (good echo) to the *Pyrmonter Hofe*, and then proceed to the left to the (2 M.) solitary *Schwankirche*, a pilgrimage-church, built in 1478 and restored in 1880. Thence by *Brohl* or *Forst* to *Carden* (see below), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

L.B. Müden (**Höfer*), opposite the entrance of the *Lützer-Thal*.

23 M. Carden (steamb. stat.; **Brauer*; *Weins*, at the station), below which is a cave in which St. Castor, whose bones now repose in the *Castorkirche* at Coblenz, is said to have dwelt in the 4th century. The present church, once part of an abbey, was erected in 1183-1247 on the site of an earlier one founded by the

saint. The choir and transept are in a late-Romanesque style, the nave is early-Gothic. The interior contains an interesting terracotta group of the Magi and Saints at the high-altar, several other late-Gothic sculptures, and old tombstones. — Higher up, on the other bank of the river, lies —

R.B. Treis (steamb. stat.; *Conzen*, well spoken of), a village with 1600 inhabitants. In the valley behind it are the ruins of the *Wildenburg* and *Schloss Treis*. Tasteful church by Lasanlx, 1830. The (2 M.) *Treiser Schock* commands a fine view. — A path crosses the hill from Treis to Bruttig (p. 174) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; in the *Flaumbachthal* is the ruined monastery of *Engelsport*.

25½ M. *Pommern*, with an old castle, at the mouth of the *Pommernbach*, in the valley of which are the ruins of the nunnery of *Rosenthal*, founded in 1170. — 27 M. *Clotten* (steamb. stat.), with the castle of that name. Clotten is the depôt for the excellent slate yielded by the curious subterranean quarries of *Müllenbach*, 9 M. inland.

30 M. *Cochem* (steamb. stat.; *Union*, R. from 2 m.; *Germania*, well spoken of; **Kaiser*, unpretending; donkey to the castle 1 m.), a district-town with 3200 inhab., and one of the prettiest places on the Moselle (beautiful view from the railway-station). The old castle, destroyed by the French in 1688, was frequently occupied by the Archbishops of Trèves in the 14th and 16th centuries. It was restored in 1869-77 by Raschdorff, with the aid of a view of the building taken in 1676. The principal tower is adorned with a huge figure of St. Christopher, in mosaic, by Salvati. Visitors apply for admission in the restaurant at the entrance (1-4 pers., 1 m.). The finest rooms are the armoury, the dining-hall, and the 'Rittersaal', the last decorated with frescoes by Ewald and Münster. The *Restaurant Knüppchen*, below the castle, affords a fine view. The old *Capuchin Monastery*, now a school, which is picturesquely situated on an eminence, once numbered among its inmates Pater Martin of Cochem (d. 1712), a well-known German devotional writer. At the influx of the *Endertsbach* into the Moselle stands a *Monument* in memory of the war of 1870-71. In the background, on the summit of a hill about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. up the valley of the *Endertsbach*, rises the tower of the *Winneburg*, the most ancient seat of the Metternich family, destroyed by the French in 1689. An omnibus runs from Cochem twice daily to Bruttig, Ellenz, and Beilstein (p. 174). — On the right bank, opposite Cochem, lies *Cond*.

The train now passes through the *Cochemer* or *Ellerer Berg* to Eller (p. 175) by means of the *Kaiser Wilhelm Tunnel*, the longest tunnel in Germany ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.), the excavation of which through the clay-slate occupied $3\frac{1}{2}$ years (1874-77) and cost 4,000,000 m.; it is vaulted throughout.

The Moselle sweeps round the Ellerer Berg in a winding curve of more than 12 M. in length, which the steamer takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to traverse in ascending and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in descending. The banks here are particularly picturesque.

At *Schl*, on the left bank, 1 M. above Cochem, a fine retrospect is enjoyed of Cochem, its castle, and the Winneburg. — L.B. *Ebernach*, once a priory of Laach (p. 88).

R. B. *Valwig*. Picturesque groups of rocks.

L.B. *Nieder-Ernst* and *Ober-Ernst*. Between them a modern church with two towers. Above the sharp bend which the river makes here, about 1 hr. above Cochem, lies —

R. B. *Bruttig* (**Friedrichs*, plain), a small town with quaint mediæval houses (interesting interiors), formerly under the joint sway of the Counts of Winneburg and Beilstein and the Electors of Trèves, a curious division of authority which also existed in other places on the Moselle. The church contains some Gothic sculptures from an earlier edifice. Bruttig was the birthplace of the grammarian *Petrus Mosellanus* (d. 1524). A walk on the right bank from Bruttig to Senheim is recommended to lovers of the picturesque.

R. B. *Fankel*, lying somewhat inland.

L. B. *Ellens* (Dehren). Fine view of Beilstein from a point near the mediæval church.

R.B. *Beilstein* (steamb. stat. ; *Lipmann*), nestling at the foot of the rocks, is overlooked by the old imperial castle of the same name, which afterwards belonged to the Electors of Trèves, and then to the Counts (now Princes) of Metternich-Winneburg, under whose protection numerous Jews settled here. Omnibus daily to Cochem (p. 173).

L.B. *Pottersdorf*. — R.B. *Briedern*. — R.B. *Mesenich*, with the cellarge of the old Abbey of Brauweiler. Then, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Beilstein —

R.B. *Senheim* (steamb. stat. ; *Deis*), picturesquely situated on the slope of the hill, with a high-lying church and an imposing old castellated dwelling-house (the 'Burg'). (From Senheim to Bullay via the König, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) — Opposite lies —

L.B. *Senhals*, and a little farther up is *Nehren*. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the latter is a hill with a Roman tomb (the 'Heidenkeller'), commanding an admirable view of Senheim. — The next places are *Lehmen*, with an old tower, and —

L.B. *Ediger* (steamb. stat. ; **Löwen*), surrounded with old fortifications, and possessing numerous mediæval buildings and a late-Gothic church which contains a fine late-Gothic monstinance. The Rathhaus is adorned with quaint reliefs. We now reach *Eller* (comp. p. 173), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Senhals.

Just above Eller, at the base of the wooded *Calmond*, in the pretty valley of the *Eller*, is the mouth of the tunnel mentioned at p. 173.

33½ M. *Eller* (*Moselbahn; Friedrich*), with old houses of the feudal ages. Above it, on the right bank, are the ruins of *Stuben* (see below).

The train crosses the Moselle, passes through another tunnel (370 yds. long), and skirts the base of the precipitous *Petersberg*, on the right bank. 34 M. *Neef* (steamb. stat.).

On the summit of the *Petersberg* are the *Chapel of St. Peter* and the burial-ground of *Neef*, commanding a beautiful *Panorama. (A picturesque footpath leads from the chapel viâ the *Eulenkopf* and *Stuben* to *Bremm* in 25 min.)

At the centre of the curve which the river describes round the *Petersberg*, to the left, are situated the ruins of the monastery of *Stuben*, founded in the 12th cent. and suppressed in 1788. On the left bank, a little farther on, is *Bremm* (*Amlinger), with a late-Gothic church and mediæval houses, where the vine is said to have been cultivated on the central part of the Moselle for the first time. The next place is *Aldegund*, nearly opposite *Neef*.

36½ M. *Bullay* (**Andries*, moderate; *Zu den Vier Thürmen*, at the station; **Rail. Restaurant*), on the right bank, the station for *Alf* and the baths of *Bertrich* (see p. 185) on the opposite bank, and also for *Zell* (p. 177). The road to the ferry turns to the right at the station, and then leads again to the right below the railway. By following the railway a little farther and crossing the bridge mentioned below we reach the foot of the *Marienburg* (p. 177), which is ascended hence by a good footpath in 20 minutes.

Opposite *Andries' Inn* is a road leading to the (¼ M.) road to *Merl* which we follow to the left for ½ M. and then diverge to the right. After another ½ M. we reach a point where the path forks, that to the left leading to *Senheim* and the other to *Merl*. Following the latter we reach (5 min.) the *'Vierseenplatz' on the *König*, which commands a splendid view of the *Marienburg* and the Moselle, surpassing that from the *Marienburg* itself. The descent to *Merl* takes ½ hr. (A pleasant walk of 2¼-3 hrs. may be taken to *Alf*, the *Marienburg*, *Kaimt*, *Zell*, *Merl*, the *König*, and then back to *Bullay*.)

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY FROM ALF TO TRÈVES, see p. 176.

RAILWAY. Beyond *Bullay* the train crosses the Moselle by a huge double bridge resting on iron girders, of which the higher level supports the ordinary roadway. The central opening has a span of 290 ft. The train then penetrates the *Prinzenkopf* by a curved tunnel, 480 yds. in length, which emerges upon the river above *Pünderich* (p. 177). The railway is next carried along the hill by an imposing viaduct with 92 arches, each 24 ft. wide. 38½ M. *Pünderich*, the station for the village on the right bank, 1¼ M. farther down (p. 177).

FROM PÜNDERICH TO TRARBACH-TRABEN, 7 M., branch-railway in 42 min. (fares 90, 70, 50 pf.). 1 M. *Reil* (p. 178); 2 M. *Burg* (p. 178); 4¼ M. *Enstreck* (p. 178); 7 M. *Trarbach-Traben* (p. 178).

Beyond *Pünderich* the train quits the river, and reaches the

Alfthal by means of another tunnel (530 yds.) through the *Rei-ler Hals*. (The valley of the Moselle is regained at Schweich, see below.)

To the right in the *Alfthal*, half concealed by the trees, is seen the church of the old canonry of *Springirsbach*, founded in 1107, an edifice in the Italian style of the 18th cent., and now the parish-church of Bengel. To the N. is the *Kondelwald*, through which a picturesque path leads viâ the Signal to Bertrich (p. 185). The train ascends the valley, passes Bengel (Zimmer) and *Kinderbeuren* (Wirz), and, beyond a tunnel (635 yds.), reaches —

44 M. *Uersig* (Seiler), 2 M. from the village of that name on the Moselle (p. 179), to which a diligence runs twice daily.

The train now descends into the valley of the *Lieser*.

48 M. *Wengerohr*, the station for Wittlich (**Zum Wolf*; **Post*; *Losen*, unpretending), a district-town with 3400 inhab., surrounded with walls, lying 2½ M. to the N.W. (omnibus from the station in ¼ hr., fare 40 pf.). The old château, of which all traces have vanished, was often occupied by the Electors of Trèves. Diligence to *Kyllburg*, see p. 184.

FROM WENGEROHR TO BERNCASEL, 10 M., railway in ¾-1 hr. (fares 1 m. 50, 1 m., 50 pf.). The train descends the pretty valley of the *Lieser*. 2 M. *Platten*; 5 M. *Stebenborn*, the station for *Novand*; 5½ M. *Maring*. Near (7 M.) *Lieser* it reaches the Moselle, opposite *Mühlheim* (p. 179), 9½ M. *Oues* (p. 179), opposite *Berncastel* (p. 179).

The *Lieser* is crossed. To the right lie the hamlet of *Bürscheid* and the village of *Altrich*, to the left the *Haardter Höfe*. Beyond the watershed between the *Lieser* and the *Salm* we reach —

53 M. *Salmrohr*, 1½ M. from which is the pilgrimage-resort *Eberhards-Claussen* (Klein), an old abbey with a fine church, containing a carved altar of the 2nd half of the 15th century. — 57 M. *Hetzlerath* (630 ft.; Paltzer); hence to Clüsserath (p. 180), 1½ hr.

62 M. *Schweich* (steamb. stat.; *Johännngen*; *Denhard*), on the Moselle. The train then passes through the tunnel of *Issel*, 850 yds. in length. — 64 M. *Quint*, with an iron-work (p. 181). — 65 M. *Ehrang*, also a station on the Eifel railway (p. 184). The Moselle railway crosses the river at *Pfalsel*, and reaches —

69½ M. *Trèves*, see p. 161. The station lies to the E. of the town.

The Moselle from Alf to Trèves.

Alf (**Post*, with steamboat-office; **Bellevue*, post and telegraph-office, unpretending), a village with 1300 inhab., lies at the mouth of the picturesque valley of the *Alf*, between the *Sollig* and the *Prinzenkopf*. Through the valley runs the high-road to (4½ M.) *Bertrich* (see p. 185). In the background rises *Burg Arras* (p. 185).

Alf lies at the lower end of a circuit of 7½ M. described by the Moselle round the saddle of the *MARIENBURG* (360 ft.) and

the *Barl*, a tongue of land only 550 yds. in width, on the farther side of which lies Pünderich (see below), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Alf. The steamer takes $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. with, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. against the stream, to accomplish this detour, so that walkers may quit the river at Alf, ascend to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Marienburg, and regain the steamer at ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Pünderich. There is still ample time to descend after the boat comes in sight at Briedel. Carr. from Alf to the top of the Marienburg and back 4 m. — A walk from Bullay to the Marienburg, across the bridge mentioned at p. 175, takes 20 minutes.

The *Marienburg (*Restaurant), with the ruins of a castle said to have once existed here, or of the monastery erected on the same spot in 1146, is one of the finest points on the Moselle. The view embraces the wooded and vine-clad slopes of the Moselle, the smiling villages on its banks, the summits of the Hunsrück and the Eifel, and two detached reaches of the river, resembling lakes. — Pleasant walks may be taken from the Marienburg to the top of the *Barl* (see above), and to the *Reilerhals*, which affords a view of the valleys of the Moselle and the Alf.

A picturesque route leads direct from the Marienburg to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) ALPthal and Bertrich (difficult to find without a guide). Diverging to the right from the footpath to Alf, we skirt the Prinzenkopf, and in 10 min. reach the road from Alf to Riel and Bengel, which we follow to the left, through beautiful woods. In a few minutes we reach a path descending to the right and soon joining another, which leads along the steep side of the hill. We now proceed in the direction of the conspicuous castle of Arras (p. 185). On reaching the saddle we may either descend to the left to *Heilenthal* and *Springersbach* (p. 176), or to the right to the confluence of the Alf and the Uesbach, on the road from Alf to Bertrich (p. 185).

The distance from Alf to Trèves by the river is about 62 M. The first place passed by the steamboat after leaving Alf is *Merl* (Gröff, well spoken of), a small village on the right bank, 2 M. above Bullay, with an old Minorite abbey.

R.B. Corray. — R.B. Zell (**Fier*; *Scheuer*, unpretending, well spoken of), a district-town with 2500 inhabitants, surrounded by remnants of an old wall, suffered severely from a conflagration in 1848. The old *Electoral Château*, built in 1543, offers many points of interest. Handsome new *Town Buildings*. — Opposite lies —

L.B. *Kaimt*, whence a picturesque path leads along the base of the *Barl* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the Marienburg.

R.B. *Briedel* (Schneider), commanding a good view of the S. and W. sides of the Marienburg. A rough short-cut leads from Briedel across the hill to Enkirch (see below).

R.B. *Pünderich* (Hoep, Engel, Schneiders, all unpretending), a picturesquely-situated village. Opposite the steamboat-pier is the path mentioned above, which ascends to the Marienburg in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. The mouth of the tunnel through the Prinzenkopf, the imposing railway-viaduct, and the entrance to the tunnel by which the train quits the valley of the Moselle are also visible from the steamboat (comp. p. 175).

R.B. *Reilkirch*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. above Pünderich, is the church of the village of *Reil* (Nalbach, Barzem), which lies a little higher up on the opposite bank. Beyond Reil the left bank is very steep.

R.B. *Burg*. — R.B. *Enkirch* (*Anker), a large village, named *Ankaracha* in the earliest documents, most of the inhabitants of which are Protestants.

L.B. *Kövenich*, a small group of houses, built chiefly with the ruins of Montroyal (see below). — L.B. *Litsig*.

On the top of the lofty rocks to the left (R.B.) lies *Starkenbourg*, with the ruins of a castle, in which, about the middle of the 14th cent., the Countess Laurette von Starkenburg detained Archbishop Baldwin of Trèves in captivity for an attempted infringement of her rights, until he paid a large ransom for his liberation. To the right rises the *Trabener Berg*, on the flat top of which are traces of the fortress of *Montroyal*, constructed by Louis XIV. in 1686, but demolished in 1697 in pursuance of the Treaty of Ryswyck. The hill commands a beautiful view. — At the apex of the curve which the river makes round this hill lies —

L.B. *Traben* (**Clauss*, R. & B. 2 m. 25, D. 1 m. 80, S. 1 m. 40 pf.), a village with 1600 inhab., seriously damaged by fire in 1857 and 1878. — Opposite ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Pünderich) is —

R.B. *Trarbach* (**Bellevue*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. 1 m.; *Brauneberg*, unpretending, well spoken of), burned down in 1857, and since rebuilt, the most prosperous little town on the Moselle, with 1800 inhab., most of whom are Protestants (comp. p. 170). It is commanded by the ruin of the *Gräfinburg*, erected according to tradition by the Countess von Starkenburg with the ransom she exacted from the Archbishop of Trèves (see above), but more probably built by her son, Count Johann III. (d. 1387). The castle was dismantled by the French in 1734.

At Trarbach opens the *Kautenbachthal*, a valley enclosed by wooded and rocky slopes, through which runs the high-road to Fischbach (p. 152). The most picturesque part is above ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the baths of *Wildstein*, where there is a thermal spring (83° Fahr.). — Walkers may reach Berncastel in 4 hrs. by following the *Kautenbachthal* to *Longcamp* and then descending the *Tiefenbachthal* (p. 179).

A route, which cannot be mistaken, leads from Trarbach over the hill (fine view, especially of the old intrenchments), to *Berncastel* (p. 179) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (part of the way a footpath only). The distance by the river between the two places is 13 M., traversed by the steamboat in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. with, in 8 hrs. against the stream.

At Trarbach begins the district of the 'Upper Moselle', which produces the 'Zeltinger Schlossberg', 'Berncasteler Doctor', 'Braunberger', and other highly-prized varieties of Moselle wine.

L.B. *Riesbach*. — R.B. *Wolf*. The ruins on the hill are those of a monastery.

L.B. *Cröff* (**Zur Gräfinburg*, unpretending), capital of the old 'Cröff Reich', which included several villages in the valleys of the Moselle and the Alf. Cröff was originally a Carleovingian freehold, but afterwards came into the possession of the Emperors. In

1174 Frederick I. gave it in pledge to the Counts of Sponheim, and the inhabitants suffered no little injury from the disputes between these nobles and the Electors of Trèves, who acted as the imperial representatives.

L.B. *Kinheim* (*Neidhöfer, good wine).

R.B. *Kindel*. — R.B. *Lösenich*. — R.B. *Erden*.

On the left bank, below Uerzig, is a tower built into the rock, with a large sun-dial, formerly a castle, afterwards a hermitage, known as the *Michaels-Lei* or *Nicolaus-Lei*.

R.B. *Uerzig* (**Post*), a place of some importance, which once possessed an independent jurisdiction. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station mentioned at p. 176, the road to which first ascends somewhat abruptly and then descends (diligence in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; omnibus 50 pf.).

R.B. *Rachtig*. — L.B. *Machern*. — R.B. *Zellingen* (Scheer; 'Schlossberger' wine).

R.B. *Graach*. Adjacent to the church is an old abbey. The *Martins-hof*, or *Josephshof*, a little lower down, the *Himmelretch*, and the *Kirchlei* all produce esteemed varieties of wine.

R.B. *Wehlen*, also a wine-growing place.

R.B. Berncastel (*Drei Könige*, in a side-street, R. & B. 2 m. 40 pf., D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., complained of; **Post*, moderate), the capital of the district, with 2500 inhab., was partly burned down in 1857. The ruined electoral castle of *Landshut*, now the property of Emp. William, commands a beautiful view of the Moselle and of the valley of the Tiefenbach. The wine known as 'Berncasteler Doctor' and those of the 'Lei' are much prized. Diligence daily to ($28\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Fischbach, on the Rhine and Nahe Railway (p. 152), in 7 hours. Local steamer to Trèves, see p. 170.

The **Tiefenbaethal*, which opens at Berncastel and is ascended by the road to the Hunsrück, resembles the Ahrthal (p. 80) in the grandeur of its rocky scenery. About 1 M. above Berncastel are a chapel and a waterfall, where a lateral valley diverges to the right, through which we reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Monzelfeld* (fine view). Hence to Veldenz (see below), 1 hour.

Berncastel is connected by a stone bridge with —

L.B. *Oues*, the birthplace of the learned Cardinal Nicolaus Ousanus (d. 1464), who founded a hospital here and bequeathed to it his library, containing some valuable MSS., a number of Codices, and rare old impressions. The hospital owns several of the vineyards in the neighbourhood. Oues is the terminus of the branch-railway mentioned at p. 176.

R.B. *Andel*, the first place in the old Protestant county of Veldenz, which was finally incorporated with the Palatinate.

L.B. *Lieser* (*Jung*), a well-built village at the mouth of the brook of that name.

R.B. *Mühlheim* (**Karsch*), a village of some importance at the entrance to the picturesque *Veldenz Valley*, in which lie the villages of *Veldenz* (Bottler) and *Thal Veldenz*, and the ruins of *Burg Veldenz* (fine view).

R.B. *Dusemond* (Plunien). — R.B. *Neu-Filzen*. — R.B. *Filzen*

L.B. The *Brauneberg*, famous for its wine. At the upper end of the *Brauneberg*, on the hill, lies *Monzel*, below which, on a small headland, is *Kesten* (**Licht*, unpretending), whence a footpath leads in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Pisport* (see below). The hills of *Ohligsberg* and *Neuberg*, on the other bank, also produce excellent wine.

R.B. *Winterich*, where the hills approach close to the river.

L.B. *Minheim*, at the apex of a sharp curve in the river.

R.B. *Reinsport* (**Fuchs*, below the ferry). — R.B. *Müstert*. A little inland lies *Niederemmel*.

L.B. *Pisport* (**Hayn*), perhaps '*Pisonis Portus*', has been for centuries famous for its wine. A road leads hence viâ *Clausen* to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Salmrohr* (p. 176), on the Moselle railway.

L.B. *Ferres*, the *Boveris* of ancient charters, about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. above *Pisport*.

A little higher up, the *Thron*, a rapid stream abounding in fish, flows into the Moselle on the left. The village of *Thron* (*Fellen*), in its narrow valley, is noted for its wine ('*Hofberger*'). A provostry of the abbey of *Tholei*, which lay here, was presented by Napoleon to Marshal *Bertier*, Prince of *Wagram*. At the head of the valley rises the ruined castle of *Troneck*, near which is the '*Singende Thal*'.

R.B. *Neumagen* (*Brand*; *Hoffmann*), the Roman *Noviomagus*, where *Constantine* had a castle, mentioned by *Ausonius*. In 1877-78 an immense quantity of Roman sculptures from tombs were discovered here; some of the reliefs refer to the wine-trade carried on on the Moselle by the Romans. The church, erected in 1190, was probably built with the stones of the castle. Opposite is a footpath leading over the hill to (1 hr.) *Clüsserath*.

Above *Neumagen* the Moselle makes a wide curve. Here, to the right, lies *Tritthenheim*, the birthplace of *Johann Trithemius*, an eminent historian, and Abbot of *Sponheim* (d. 1516), who persuaded the Elector *Joachim* of *Brandenburg* to found the university of *Frankfort* on the *Oder*.

R.B. *Leiwen* (**Becker*). — R.B. *Kowerich*. — L.B. *Clüsserath* (Post), at the mouth of the *Salm*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Hetzerath* (p. 176).

R.B. *Thörnich*. — R.B. *Detzem* ('ad decimum', i.e. the tenth Roman milestone from *Trèves*). Opposite, —

L.B. *Ensch*. — L.B. *Schleich*. — L.B. *Pölich*. — L.B. *Mehring*, an old place. — L.B. *Lörsch*. — L.B. *Longen*.

A little inland on the right bank, between the two last-named villages, on the side of the hill, lies *Biol*, the *Rigodulum* of *Tacitus*, where the Roman general *Cerealis* conquered the rebellious *Treveri*, and took their leader *Valentinus* prisoner.

R.B. *Longwich* (**Sonntag*, moderate). — R.B. *Kirsch*, nearly opposite *Schweich* (p. 176).

Pedestrians should quit the river at *Longwich* and walk to (9 M.) *Trèves* viâ *Mertersdorf* and the fortified village of *Grünhaus* (good wine) in the *Ruwerthal*. Indeed on the upper Moselle the paths along the hills, affording numerous views, are generally preferable to those on the banks of the river.

L.B. Between *Issel* and *Ehrang* (p. 176) is the iron-foundry of *Quint* ('ad quintum', i.e. 5 M. from Trèves).

R.B. *Buwer*; in the valley of the brook of that name lie *Eitelsbach* and *Casel*.

L.B. *Pfalzel* (*Palatium*), where *Adela*, daughter of King *Dagobert*, founded a nunnery in 655.

Trèves, see p. 161.

26. From Cologne to Trèves. The Volcanic Eifel.

113 M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{3}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (fares 14 m. 60, 11 m., 7 m. 30 pf.).

Cologne, see p. 21. As far as ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Kalscheuren* the line follows the direction of the Left Rhenish Railway (R. 10); it then turns to the right, and intersects the *Vorgebirge* (p. 13). 10 M. *Kierberg*; $13\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Liblar*; $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Weilerswist*, the station for *Vernich*; 21 M. *Derkum*.

FROM DÜREN (p. 12) TO EUSKIRCHEN, $18\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 m. 10, 1 m. 40, 1 m. 10 pf.). — 8 M. *Vettweis*. $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Zülpich*, an ancient town, the Roman *Tolbiacum*, where in 496 the Alemanni were defeated by the Franks, in consequence of which victory *Clovis* became a convert to Christianity. The handsome Romanesque church of *St. Peter*, of the 11th and 12th cent., contains carved Gothic altars of the 16th century. The four gates of the old fortifications of the town, dating from the 16th cent., are also worthy of notice. $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dürscheven*.

$24\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Euskirchen* (*Brinkmann*), a busy little town of 7000 inhab., with cloth-factories, lies on the *Erft*. It is the junction of the Cologne line with branches to *Düren* (see above) and *Bonn*.

From *Euskirchen* diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Münsterfeld*, a small town on the *Erft*, with a late-Romanesque church of the 12th cent., containing several good tombstones of the 16th cent. and a winged altar-piece of the school of *Lucas van Leyden*.

FROM EUSKIRCHEN TO BONN, 21 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 2 m. 80, 2 m. 10, 1 m. 40 pf.). — The line crosses the *Erft*. 2 M. *Cuchenheim*; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Odendorf*. To the right the extensive *Flammersheim* woods. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rheinbach* (*Adenauer*; *Kanth*), situated in a fertile plain. About 2 M. to the S.E. rises the *Tomberg*, with a ruined castle, which belonged to the Counts Palatine from 960 to 1166; the round tower is probably of Roman origin. Fine view.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Meckenheim* (*Eiche*; *Nierdorf*), a village with 2000 inhab., and once fortified. Opposite rises the *Tomberg*. — From *Meckenheim* a road leads by *Gelsdorf* to (11 M.) *Altenahr* (p. 84); the *Kalenderner Höhe*, about 6 M. from *Meckenheim*, is a fine point of view. Another charming view is enjoyed at the entrance to the *Ahrthal*.

Beyond (13 M.) *Kottenforst* the train traverses part of the forest of that name, passes (16 M.) *Winterschlick*, and descends to (17 M.) *Dulsdorf*. — 21 M. *Bonn*, see p. 70.

$29\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Satzvey*; 33 M. *Mechernich*, to the left of which are extensive lead-mines and foundries. At ($39\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Call* (*Nässchen*; *Reinhard*), a village with some disused forges, the line reaches the narrow valley of the *Urft*, bounded by sandstone rocks, and ascends the course of the stream.

In the picturesque *Olafthal*, 3 M. to the W. of *Call*, lies *Schleiden*, with two ancient churches and a ruined castle. About 5 M. higher up the valley are the imposing ruins of the castle of *Reiferscheid*, which is mentioned in a document of 975.

42 M. *Urft* (Schneider). The old abbey of *Steinfeld*, founded in the 10th cent. and now a reformatory, lies 1 M. to the S.W. (not visible); the large, well-preserved church contains an altar-piece of 1530 and a monument of 1732. — 45 M. *Nettersheim*, on the *Urft*.

49½ M. *Blankenheim*, which lies 2½ M. from the station (diligence four times daily; Schwartz's Inn), is situated in a narrow valley to the E., with the picturesque ruins of the ancestral castle of the knights of Blankenheim, built in the 12th century. The parish church contains the burial-vault of the Counts of Mander-scheid, to whom the castle afterwards belonged. The *Ahr* (p. 80) rises at Blankenheim, where its sources are enclosed by a wall. — From Blankenheim a diligence runs daily to (18½ M.) *Adenau* (p. 84).

The line continues to ascend, until at (52 M.) *Schmidtheim*, with an old castle, it crosses the watershed between the *Urft* and the beautiful **Valley of the Kyll*, which it enters at (57½ M.) *Jünkerath* (1450 ft.), the station for *Stadtkyll* (Post), situated 2 M. higher up (diligence four times daily). Jünkerath, which possesses a large foundry and an extensive ruined castle, probably occupies the site of the Roman station *Icorigium*. The train now descends the valley, passing over 44 bridges and viaducts, and through 10 tunnels.

63 M. *Hillesheim* (1438 ft.; **Schmitz*; **Kloep*), a small town with 1200 inhab., 2 M. to the E. of the station. The (1 M.) *Kyller Höhe* commands a beautiful view.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Hillesheim station down the *Kyllthal* to the (1¼ hr.) *Casselburg*. After passing (20 min.) *Niederbettingen* and (½ hr.) *Bewingen* we take the footpath to the left beyond the points-man's cottage, and ascend to the (½ hr.) *Casselburg* (see below).

Hillesheim is about 17 M. from *Adenau*, to which a good road leads (see Map). On this road, 3 M. to the N.W. of Hillesheim, lies *Körpen*, with a beautiful ruined castle. Here we may quit the road for a walk to (1½ M. to the E.) *Niederahe* (Schmitz, tolerable), a village in a basin of shell-limestone, with an old abbey-church containing the tombs of Phillip, Count of the Mark, and his wife. A footpath ascends hence, following the course of the *Ahbach*, to the *Nohner Mühle*, the ruin of *Dreimühlen* with a waterfall (fossils), and *Ahütte* (**Fasen*, by the bridge). A Roman villa was discovered in 1878 at *Leudersdorf*, 1¼ M. to the W. of *Ahütte*. From *Ahütte* we continue to follow the pretty valley of the *Ahbach* to (½ hr.) the picturesque ruin of *New-Blankenheim*. Thence we ascend a footpath to the (½ hr.; to the W.) road coming from the Nohn, which we may follow to *Kirmutscheid*, and then proceed to the right by *Wirft* and *Honne-rath* to *Adenau* (p. 84). Or we may choose the route by *Barweiler* (Servatius), a resort of pilgrims, *Wiesenscheid*, and *Nürburg*.

FROM HILLESHEIM TO DAUN, 12½ M. The road leads by (4½ M.) *Ober-ehre* and (2½ M.) *Dreis*, between which places, to the right of the road, lies the *Dreiser Weiher*, a marshy meadow remarkable for its strong carbonic acid exhalations. On the E. and S. sides of it are frequently found nodules of olivine, which have been thrown up by volcanic agency. The next village is (1 M.) *Dockweiler*, to the S. of which rises the **Erensberg* (2267 ft.), an extinct crater, from which a thick stream of basaltic lava, beginning about 200 ft. below the summit, descends towards the N. to *Dockweiler* and *Dreis*. The ascent of this hill is also interesting on account of the view it commands and the extensive millstone-quarries situated on it. The path diverges from the road at the point where it divides beyond *Dockweiler*. The *Daun* and *Gerolstein* road passes the base of the *Erensberg* on the S. side. *Daun*, see p. 187.

The most interesting part of the line begins below Hillesheim. The valley, which is exceedingly fertile and well-cultivated, is enclosed by precipitous and partly-wooded limestone rocks of most picturesque forms. To the right of the village of *Pelm* (Zur Casselburg, by the bridge), which the train passes, rises a wooded hill (1560 ft.) crowned with the ruined **Casselburg* (ascent 20 min.), once the ancestral castle of the knights of Castelberg. The principal tower, 164 ft. high, is easily ascended, and commands a splendid view of the Kyllthal and the Eifel. Key at the forester's house (refreshments).

The *Papenkaul* (see below) may be reached from the forester's house in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; near it is a cavern in which some colossal fossilised bones were lately found. From the Papenkaul we descend to Gerolstein in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., passing the lime-tree mentioned below.

The *Ice Cavern of Roth*, 3 M. to the N.W. of the Casselburg, near the village of *Roth*, is an old pit, on a volcanic hill, about 18 ft. deep, in which ice is found in summer.

The valley of *Gess*, to the S.E. of Pelm, abounds in fossils.

69 M. Gerolstein (1800 ft.; *Rail. Rest*; **Post*; *Heck*, well spoken of; also private lodgings), the finest point in the Kyllthal, and one of the most picturesque places in the Eifel, is confined within narrow limits by the rocks and the river, and commanded by a ruined castle, built by Gerhard von Blankenheim in 1115, and afterwards in the possession of the Counts of Manderscheid. A fine view of Gerolstein is obtained from a large lime-tree on the road leading to the N. from the station. On the top of the limestone rocks opposite the village is the *Papenkaul*, a small extinct crater, from which a narrow stream of lava descends by a grassy valley on the N. side into the Kyllthal. The entire neighbourhood of Gerolstein is very interesting in a geological point of view. Besides the volcanic formations, aqueous limestone, containing innumerable fossil shells, also occurs. From Gerolstein to the Casselburg (see above) a walk of 1 hr. Diligence from Gerolstein to (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Daun (p. 187) twice daily in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (fare 2 m. 20 pf.; carr. 12 m.).

FROM GEROLSTEIN TO PRÜM, 12 M., diligence twice daily in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Prüm (**Goldener Stern*, or *Post*), situated on the brook of that name, at the S. end of the *Schneifel* (p. 185), was anciently the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded by the Merovingians in 720, and once in the enjoyment of political independence, but suppressed by the French in 1801. The present buildings, dating from 1756, are occupied by the local authorities. The church, with its two towers, has been frequently altered.

Beyond Gerolstein the train passes *Lissingen*, with two castles, adjoining each other and still occupied. On the right bank of the Kyll, about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above (74 M.) *Birresborn*, is situated the *Mineral Spring of Birresborn*, the strongest and best-known of the chalybeate springs of the Eifel. The gaseous cavity or 'mofette', called the *Brudeldreis*, on the left bank of the Kyll, is now covered in, and the gas is conveyed down the hill in pipes.

76 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mürtenbach* (**Krumpten*), a small village with the ruins of a castle founded by the Merovingians, and re-erected in the 17th century. — 78 M. *Densborn*, with another ruined castle. The limestone-rocks are now succeeded by variegated sandstone. The line

traverses a pleasant wooded tract, and passes the villages of *Zendscheid* and *Ütsch* and the suppressed Cistercian monastery of *St. Thomas*, built in 1185 and now employed as a house of discipline for Roman Catholic priests. The Gothic church was completed in 1225. Near the village of *Neidenbach*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., are extensive remains of the embankment of an old Roman road.

$84\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kyllburg* (**Schulte*, moderate; *Leinen*; *Schweitzer*; *Marquet*), another very picturesque place, with 1200 inhab., lies on an eminence partly enclosed by the Kyll, and is commanded by an old watch-tower and the handsome Gothic Church of *St. Thomas*, with stained glass of 1534, from designs after Dürer. The fine adjacent cloisters and the suppressed abbey-buildings are of later date. On a height on the Kyll, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Kyllburg, rises the château of *Malberg*, incorporated with an old castle and commanding a fine view. — Diligence to (15 M.) *Manderscheid* (p. 189) daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., to (17 M.) *Wittlich* (p. 190) daily in 4 hrs.

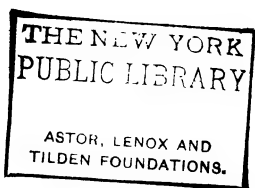
The brook now describes a circuit, which the railway cuts off by means of the *Wilseck Tunnel*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length. 88 M. *Erdorf* (*Weinert*) is the station for *Bitburg*, a small town on the hill to the S.W., 4 M. distant (diligence four times daily).

Bitburg (**Well*) was the *Bedas Vicus* of the Romans, and a station on their road from Trèves to Cologne, several of the mile-stones of which have been found in the neighbourhood. The *Kobenhof*, or house of the Kob von Rüdingen family, is a curious building of 1576. The castle to the N. of the town, on the road to Prüm, was the ancient residence of the knights of Bitburg. At the *Odrang*, near *Fliessen*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther N. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Erdorf) there are several fine Roman mosaic pavements (inferior, however, to that at Nennig, p. 169) and other antiquities.

The line continues to follow the picturesque wooded **Valley of the Kyll*, bounded by sandstone-rocks. The brook now becomes navigable for rafts. Tunnels and bridges follow each other in rapid succession, and numerous mills are passed. At *Hüttingen* is a picturesque waterfall. 93 M. *Philippsheim*, the station for ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dudedorf*, with an old castle. 95 M. *Speicher*; the village lies on the hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. 97 M. *Auw*, with a pilgrimage-church, erected in 1708-46 in memory of three maidens, who here miraculously escaped their pursuers on an ass. 100 M. *Cordel*, with valuable quarries; the ruined castle of *Ramstein*, erected in the 14th cent., is situated at the station, which is a considerable way from the village. 108 M. *Ehrang*, the last station, lies at the junction of the Kyllthal with the valley of the Moselle, and is connected by a line of rails with the *Quint* (p. 181). To the left, before Trèves is reached, a fine view is obtained of the town on the opposite bank. The station is on the left bank, near the bridge. 113 M. *Trèves*, see p. 161.

The Volcanic Eifel.

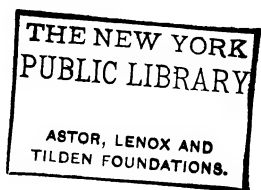
FROM THE EIFEL RAILWAY. With the aid of the railway described in this route the finest points in this very interesting district may be most conveniently visited as follows: 1st Day. Railway to *Hillesheim* or *Gerolstein* (p. 183); walk by *Bewingen* or *Pelm* to the *Casselburg* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.





On this route the most points in this very interesting district may be most conveniently visited as follows: 1st Day. Railway to Hillesheim or Gerolstein (p. 183); walk by Bewingen or Pelm to the Casselburg in 1½ hr.





(p. 183); walk or drive to *Daun*, 10 M.; ascend the *Erensburg* and the *Scharleberg* by the way, if time permit. — 2nd Day. Walk by *Gemünden*, the *Dauner Maare*, and the *Mäuseberg* to *Gillensfeld*, in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to the *Pulvermaar* and back, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; *Strohn*, *Sprink*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; by the *Belvedere* to *Manderscheid*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — 3rd Day. Walk over the *Mosenberg* to *Bettensfeld*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to *Eisenschmitt*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; walk or drive to *Himmeroth*, *Grosslügen*, and (9 M.) *Wittlich* (p. 176), which is 2 M. from the station of that name on the Moselle railway. — Travellers who have not visited *Kyllburg* should proceed thither from *Eisenschmitt*.

FROM THE MOSELLE RAILWAY the Eifel is best explored as follows: 1st Day. From *Bullay* to the *Marienburg* (p. 177), 20 min.; *Alf* (p. 176), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; *Bertrich*, 2 hrs.; environs of *Bertrich*. — 2nd Day. To *Honthelm*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; *Strotsbüsch*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; walk to *Strohn*, and visit to environs, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; *Gillensfeld*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; by *Eckfeld* and the *Belvedere* to *Manderscheid*, 2 hrs.; the ascent of the *Mosenberg* may be added. — 3rd Day. Walk by *Bleckhausen* and (8 M.) *Uedersdorf* (route as far as this uninteresting) to *Daun*, 4 hrs.; afternoon, environs of *Daun*. — 4th Day. By the *Erensburg* or the *Scharleberg* to *Pelm*, 4 hrs.; by the *Casselburg* to *Gerolstein*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — 5th Day. To *Kyllburg*, where the railway is reached.

The Eifel is a mountainous district situated between the Moselle, the Rhine, and the Roer, about 45 M. in length, and 24 M. in breadth. The E. part is called the *Hohe Eifel*, near *Adenau* and *Kellberg*, and comprises the *Hohe Acht* (2410 ft.; p. 85), the *Nürburg* (2181 ft.; p. 85), the *Aremberg* (p. 85), and the *Erensburg* (2267 ft.; p. 182); the W. part is the *Schneifel* (i.e. *Schnee-Eifel*), in the neighbourhood of *Prüm* (p. 183); and the S. part is the *Vorder-Eifel*, or *Volcanic Eifel*, extending as far as the Rhine (*Laacher See*, p. 88), and embracing *Gerolstein*, *Daun*, *Manderscheid* (p. 189), and *Bertrich* (see below). The district, though somewhat bleak and barren, is very picturesque at places, especially in the *Vorder-Eifel*. The latter is also very interesting in a geological point of view owing to the numerous traces it bears of former volcanic agency, such as the streams of lava, slag-hills, 'Maare', or extinct craters filled with water, &c. — The *Inns* are unpretending, but as a rule comfortable and moderate (R., S., & B. about 3 m.).

FROM ALF (p. 176) TO BERTRICH, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., omnibus several times daily (fare 1 m.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse from 8 m., fee extra). The road leads at first through the romantic *Valley of the Alf*, and then at ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a disused iron rolling-mill, ascends the valley of the *Uesbach*. At the top of the hill lie the ruins of *Burg Arras*, said to have been built by the Archbishop of Trèves in 938 for a charcoal-burner and his two sons, who had distinguished themselves by their courage in the destruction of a band of Hungarians.

Bertrich (525 ft.; **Pitz*, next door to the *Curhaus*, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **Adler*, D. 2 m.; **Klerings*, D. 2 m.; **Schneider*, unpretending, D. 1 m. 20 pf.), a watering-place, delightfully situated in a secluded valley, and visited annually by 1000 patients, may be described as a kind of modified *Carlsbad*, the waters of which are specially efficacious in gout, rheumatism, and nervous, liver, and bowel-complaints. The warm springs (90° Fahr.) contain *Glauber's salt*. Pleasant walks have been laid out in all directions. On the *Römerkessel*, an eminence where the Roman relics now in the garden of the bath-establishment were found, is a small Protestant chapel.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of *Bertrich* the road crosses the *Uesbach* to the *Elfenmühle*. Ascending to the left before reaching the mill, and after 20 paces following the lower path to the right, we reach

the **Käskeller* ('cheese-cellar'), a grotto composed of basaltic columns, each formed of 8 or 9 spheroids, resembling cheeses. Near it is a scanty *Waterfall*, 16 ft. in height. A basaltic stream of lava is visible in several places in the bed of the Uesbach.

A pleasant walk may be taken from the Käskeller to the (1 hr.) *Nantersburg*; thence to the (1½ hr.) **Rödelheck* (1584 ft.; refreshments at the adjacent forester's), which commands an extensive panorama; and lastly to the (1½ hr.) **Reinhardslust*, on the path leading from the Rödelheck to the mouth of the Uesbach (see above).

If we follow the new road to Lutzerath on the left bank of the Uesbach as far as the kilometre-stone 9.29, in a part of the valley called the *Maischwiese*, diverge here to the right by the old road, and pass to the left of the *Maischquelle*, we reach (in ¾ hr. from the Grotto) the **Falkenlei* (1315 ft.), a semi-conical hill, the S. side of which is a precipice 170 ft. in height, exhibiting the geological formation of the interior. At the bottom lie solid masses of lava; at the top scoriae and slag. Numerous caves and clefts have been formed in the rock, in which the temperature seldom exceeds 48° Fahr. The rocks are thickly covered with yellowish red moss and lichens. The summit affords an extensive view of the volcanic peaks of the Eifel; the highest are the Hohe Acht (p. 85), the Nürnberg (p. 85), with a tower on its summit, and the Hohe Kelberg; to the N.W. the prospect is circumscribed by the long isolated ridge of the Mosenberg (p. 189), a little to the left of which rises the Nerothor Kopf with its ruin (p. 187). A very steep path descends to the high-road on the side of the hill opposite to that by which we ascended. Following the road to the right, we reach (¼ M.) *Kennfuss* and (3 M.) Lutzerath (1295 ft.), a post-station on the Coblenz and Trèves road. Diligence twice daily between Lutzerath and Alf (12 M.), viâ Bertrich. Pleasant walk from the Käskeller to the *Endersburg*, 1 hour.

A road passing the *Käskeller* (see above) leads to the W. to (2 M.) *Hontheim* (Zum Bad Bertrich), whence footpaths lead to (3½ M.) *Schutzalf*, a hamlet in the *Alfthal*. We then ascend the picturesque valley, which here forms a deep cutting through the lava rocks and is sometimes called the 'Strohn Switzerland', to *Sprink* and (40 min.) *Strohn*. (Another path from Hontheim to Strohn leads by *Strotsbüsch* and *Trautberg* in 2 hrs.) On the E. side of the Alfthal, between Sprink and Strohn, rises the *Wartenberg* (1597 ft.), one of the largest slag-hills of the Eifel, and probably an extinct crater, although not now distinguishable as such. From Strohn we ascend the valley to (½ hr.) *Gillenfeld* (p. 188).

FROM GEBOLSTEIN TO DAUN, 13½ M. The road traverses a district of great geological interest, about 60 sq. M. in area, extending N.W. as far as Hillesheim (p. 182) and Stefflen, and from the former towards the S., down the Kyllthal to Birresborn (p. 183), to the E. to Daun (p. 187), and again to the N. to Dockweiler and Dreis (p. 182). Proofs of volcanic action, which are more numerous here than in any other part of the Eifel, are afforded by preserved craters, or portions of craters, overflowed by masses of slag and streams of lava overlying the *grauwacke* and limestone-rocks, and by conical basaltic formations which protrude from the surrounding rocks. The scenery of the lower part only of the valley of the Kyll is picturesque, but this is well worthy of a visit.

Pelm and the *Casselburg*, see p. 183. The old road (see below) leaves the *Kylthal* here. The new road follows it a little farther, and then gradually ascends, passing near *Rockeskyll*, and by the villages of *Essingen*, *Hohenfels*, which lies in the basin of a crater surrounded by precipitous walls of slag, and *Betteldorf* to *Dockweiler* (8 M. from Gerolstein), where it joins the road coming from *Hillesheim* (6 M.; comp. p. 182).

The old road, rougher, but more interesting than the new, ascends to the right from *Pelm*, and reaches its highest point at *Kirchweiler*, whence the *Erensberg* to the N. (p. 182) and the *Schartenberg* (2158 ft.) to the S., both extinct craters, the latter most distinctly recognisable, may be ascended. The summit of the latter consists of blistered masses of slag which surround the circular crater. About 100 ft. below the summit begin the lava streams which descend towards the N., S., and E. The last of these, although almost everywhere covered with 'rapilli' (or 'lapilli', small round nodules of lava) and volcanic sand, is traceable by the occasional protrusion of the rock through its superficial covering, and may be examined in the quarries worked in it in the direction of *Steinborn*, where a transverse section of two streams lying one above the other is exposed to view (near a mound of earth by the road side). The lowest stratum consists of porous and but slightly cleft basaltic lava; above it lies slag, 3-4 ft. in thickness; next comes a layer of rapilli and volcanic sand; and finally, next the surface, basaltic lava again (comp. p. 88). A little farther S. is the *Nerother Kopf* (2060 ft.), a hill of slag crowned with a ruined castle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Daun. Beyond *Kirchweiler* the hilly road to Daun next passes *Steinborn*, where there is a mineral spring (to the left the *Felsberg*, to the right the *Bimmerich*, two craters with lava-streams), and *Neunkirchen*.

Daun. — *Hotels.* *GRETHEN; *HOMMES, B. 60 pf., D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m.; SCHRAMM. — Herr Grethen, formerly landlord of the first-named hotel, is well acquainted with the district, of which he possesses a good map. Carriage to Gerolstein, Manderscheid, or Lutzerath, 10-12 m. — Diligence twice daily to (14 M.) Gerolstein, once to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Manderscheid, once to (15 M.) Lutzerath, etc.

Daun (1230 ft.), a small district-town, with 800 inhab., lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Lieser*, on the slope of a hill which is crowned with the remains of the old *Schloss* of the Counts of Daun, a celebrated family, several members of which distinguished themselves in the Austrian service. The castle was stormed in 1352 by Baldwin of Trèves and William of Cologne. The modern building on the hill, which was formerly occupied by a bailiff of the Elector of Trèves, is now the chief forester's residence. Adjoining it is the modern *Protestant Church*. The *Roman Catholic Church*, in the village, contains two painted coats-of-arms of the Counts of Daun. Several mineral springs in the neighbourhood.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Daun rises the *Färmerich* (1614 ft.), the abrupt margin of a crater covered with slag. The crater itself, which is

filled with volcanic ashes, is easily distinguished from the surrounding masses of lava. The *Dawner Leyen*, a broad stream of lava, descends from it towards the W. The eminent geologist Dechen (p. 88) is of opinion that the columnar lava on which the castle of Daun stands belongs to this stream, that a passage was forced through it by the Lieser at a later period, and that the picturesque rocks of the Leyen and near the castle were thus exposed to view. — About 7 M. to the N.E. of Daun lies the *Uelmener Maar*, 13 acres in area, with the village and ruined castle of *Uelmen* (*Franzen).

To the S.W. of Daun rises the *Wehrbüsch* (1555 ft.), another lava-hill, crowned with a conspicuous monument to the natives of the district of Daun who fell in the war of 1870-71.

To the N.W. of Daun is the *Warth* (1623 ft.). The *Nerother Kopf* mentioned above, is 4 M. to the N.W.

The ***DAUNER MAAREN**, or crater-lakes of Daun (comp. p. 187), lie $2\frac{1}{2}$ -4 M. to the S. of Daun in an extensive bed of volcanic deposits, consisting of scorïæ, rapilli, and occasional strata of volcanic tufa. We descend the valley of the Lieser by the road to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gemünden*; here (guide advisable) we diverge from the road to the left, and in a few minutes reach the *Gemünder Maar* (1358 ft.), 126 ft. above the village. This is the smallest of the crater-lakes of the Eifel. It lies in a deep and partly-wooded basin, and is about 18 acres in area and 200 ft. in depth. On the E. bank of the lake rises the precipitous and barren **Mäuseberg* (1844 ft.), which may be ascended from *Gemünden* in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and commands a very fine view of a great part of the Eifel. The E. slope of the hill descends abruptly to the *Weinfelder Maar* (1568 ft.), another of these crater-lakes, 40 acres in area, and 220 ft. in depth. — On the N. bank of the lake rises the *Weinfelder Kirche* (1686 ft.), the only relic of the village of *Weinfeld*, now used as a burial-chapel for the cemetery of *Schalkenmehren* (see below). The traveller should now follow the E. bank of the lake and traverse the natural barrier which separates the *Weinfelder Maar* from the *Schalkenmehrer Maar* (1384 ft.), the third of the lakes of Daun, 55 acres in area, and 100 ft. in depth, drained on the S. side by the *Alfbach* (p. 176). The bed of peat on the E. side is believed by geologists to be the site of a still older crater, which was afterwards partly filled in consequence of an eruption from the crater now occupied by the lake. This *Maar*, unlike the two already mentioned, is well stocked with fish and crayfish. At the S. end lies the village of *Schalkenmehren* (Inn, very poor), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Daun, and the same distance from *Gillenfeld*.

A hilly and shadeless road leads from *Schalkenmehren*, following the direction of the *Alfbach*, but at some distance from the brook, and passing through several curiously-formed basins, to the villages of *Saxler* and *Gillenfeld* (1335 ft.; **Clasen*, D. 2 m.), the latter of which was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1876. The **Pulvermaar* (1348 ft.), the most beautiful and, after the *Laacher See* (p. 88), the largest of these crater-lakes, 90 acres in area, and 300 ft. deep, lies in a picturesque basin fringed with woods on a hill about

1 M. to the E. of Gillenfeld. The banks consist of volcanic sand, tufa, and scoriæ. On the S. side rises the *Römersberg* (1565 ft.), a considerable rock composed of slag, at the S. foot of which, scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Pulvermaar, lies the small *Strohner Maar*. — In the Alfthal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Gillenfeld, lies *Strohn*, see p. 186.

FROM GILLENFELD TO MANDERSCHEID, 6 M. The road leads past the *Dürre Maar*, with fine vegetation, and the *Holzmaar*, two very small lakes, and by the villages of *Eckfeld* and *Buchholz*. Near the church of the latter village is a finger-post pointing out the way to the right, through wood, to the **Belvedere*, one of the most beautiful points near Manderscheid, which affords a striking view of the castles of Manderscheid rising from the valley below, with the Mosenberg and other hills in the background. An easy path, provided with direction-posts, and reached by retracing our steps for a few yards from the Belvedere, descends the ravine in windings, joining the road near the bridge over the Lieser. The path and the bridge afford very picturesque views. (A precipitous path leads direct from the Belvedere down the ravine to the Lieser, which can be crossed by means of stepping-stones if the water is low; it then ascends, passing the more modern of the two castles, with a fine view, direct to Obermanderscheid.) The *Tempelchen*, near Manderscheid, commands a fine view.

FROM DAUN TO MANDERSCHEID, direct (diligence daily). The road descends the valley of the Lieser, passing ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gemünden* (p. 188) and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Weyersbach*. On the right side of the valley, farther on, rise lofty and imposing masses of lava, almost entirely encircling the village of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Uedersdorf*, which lies 286 ft. above the Lieser. They are believed to have owed their origin partly to a volcano to the S. of Uedersdorf, which culminates in the *Weberlei* (1528 ft.), a slag-hill near the valley of the *Kleine Kyll*, and partly to a volcanic mountain (1770 ft.) rising towards the N.W. The last part of the road, after it has quitted the Lieserthal, is uninteresting; 3 M. *Bleckhausen*, 3 M. *Manderscheid*.

Manderscheid (1214 ft.; **Fischer*; **Zens*; carriages for hire at the latter), a village of some importance, lies on a lofty plain between the *Lieser* and the *Kleine Kyll*. On the S. side, in a singularly picturesque situation, are two **Castles*, perched on jagged slate-rocks rising precipitously from the Lieser, the ancient seat of the Counts of Manderscheid who became extinct in 1780. Pleasant walk to the 'Constantinswäldchen' (there and back $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), which affords a fine view.

Travellers who wish to visit the above-mentioned *Belvedere* (35 min.) take the new footpath to the left, immediately beyond the bridge over the Lieser, which ascends the ravine and passes the ruins.

From Manderscheid by Schwarzenborn (see below) to *Kyllburg*, 15 M.; diligence once daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; to *Wittlich* (p. 176), $12\frac{1}{2}$ M., daily in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The most interesting volcanic mountain of the Eifel is the three-peaked *MOSENBERG*, 1 hr. to the W. of Manderscheid. We first follow the Bättenfeld road (p. 190), cross the *Kleine Kyll*, and take a path to the left at the second bend.

The **Mosenberg* (1719 ft.) is a long hill of lava extending from

N. to S., with four craters, the lava-walls of which rise fantastically to a height of 50 ft. The basalt and slag which form the summit have here protruded 250 ft. through the grauwacke. The N. crater, formerly filled with water, was drained in 1846, and now yields peat. The huge lava-stream which has issued from an opening in the S. crater may be traced as far as the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Horngraben* (foot-path), where it reaches the *Kleine Kyll*, and rises in perpendicular lava-cliffs 100 ft. in height. The hill is surrounded with beds of slag and scorïæ, and is but scantily covered with grass. View very extensive. A new footpath diverges to the right about 1 M. below Manderscheid, passes the Horngraben, and leads through the Kyllthal to the road near Neumühlen.

On a lofty plain, 1 M. to the W. of the Mosenberg, lies *Bettenfeld* (*Gierder*, clean and moderate), whence a path leads to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Eisenschmitt* (see below). The Kyllburg road leads straight from Bettenfeld to the S.W. through forest, crossing two other roads, and after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. descends into the *Salmthal* to the right. The ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Corneshütte* lies on the right. We then cross a small bridge, pass a stone cross, ascend a steep path through wood, reach another cross-road (guide-post), and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. come to *Ober-Kail* (**Diedenhofen*), with the scanty remains of a castle, said to have been erected by Maria Theresa. Thence a good high-road leads to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Kyllburg (p. 184).

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of the Mosenberg lies the *Meerfelder Maar*, formerly one of the largest of the Eifel lakes, now almost entirely drained. On the W. side of the Maar is the village of *Meerfeld*.

From the Mosenberg a path to the S. descends into the valley to the *Neumühl* (3 M.), where the *Kleine Kyll* falls into the *Lieser*, and here reaches the road which descends in numerous windings from ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Manderscheid. The scenery of the valley here is picturesque and imposing (path, see above). The road then winds up the left bank of the stream, and after 1 M. divides. The road to the right leads through wood to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eisenschmitt* (Jung) and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; steep footpath in 20 min.) *Schwarzenborn* (Zens), whence a diligence runs twice daily (seats not always obtainable) to Kyllburg ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 184).

The branch of the road which at the above-mentioned bifurcation turns to the left soon descends from the wood into the valley, and passes the *Eichelhütte* and the buildings of the Benedictine abbey of *Himmerod*, founded by St. Bernard of Clairvaux in 1139; the church was unfortunately almost entirely removed at the beginning of the century. The road then leads through a bleak and hilly district to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gross-Litgen* (*Heck*), where it unites with the Wittlich and Kyllburg road, which ascends towards the E. The country becomes more fertile. Beyond ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Minder-Litgen* (1151 ft.), whence a good retrospect of the Mosenberg is enjoyed, the road descends into the valley in windings, but a footpath $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village cuts off nearly half the circuit of 3 M. which the road describes. The *View over the rich plain sloping towards the Moselle, and the mountains of the latter, rendered more picturesque by the red sandstone which here supersedes the grauwacke, forms a pleasant conclusion to the tour.

Wittlich, see p. 176. Omnibus to Wengerohr (p. 176) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; diligence, viâ Schwarzenborn, to ($17\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Kyllburg (p. 184), 4 hrs.

27. From Coblenz to Wetzlar.

Ems and the Valley of the Lahn.

Comp. Map, p. 102.

64 M. RAILWAY by Niederlahnstein to Ems in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 1 m. 50, 1 m., 70 pf.), to Wetzlar in 2-3 hrs. (8 m. 40, 5 m. 60, 3 m. 60 pf.; express 9 m. 40 pf., 7 m.). The trains start from the Moselbahnhof (p. 89).

[The Rhenish railway is not in direct connection with the Lahn Valley railway, but travellers from Coblenz by the former line reach the latter at *Niederlahnstein* (p. 97), where they change carriages. Travellers arriving at Coblenz by the railway of the Left Bank, or at Ehrenbreitstein by the railway of the Right Bank, may either drive to the Moselbahnhof, or take the train to Niederlahnstein and there await the train for the Lahn Valley.]

The train crosses the Rhine by the bridge mentioned at p. 93, and passes through a cutting on the landward side of Horchheim (comp. p. 126).

3 M. *Niederlahnstein* (p. 97), the junction of the Staatsbahn with the Rhenish railway from Ehrenbreitstein and the Railway of the Right Bank (for *Wiesbaden*, p. 126). Travellers for these lines change carriages. There is generally considerable detention here.

The train now runs along the hillside, affording a fine view of Lahneck (p. 99) to the right. It then crosses the *Lahn*, and ascends on the left bank. Several ironworks are observed. The river is provided with numerous locks to facilitate the navigation of the barges which convey to the Rhine the ores yielded by this district. Ems only becomes visible when the train is close to the town. The Four Towers and the Cursaal with its pleasure-grounds are the most conspicuous objects.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ems*. — *Hotels* (most open in summer only). **ENGLISCHER HOF*, at the lower end; **RUSSISCHER HOF*, in the centre of the town, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **VIER JAHRESZEITEN HÔTEL & EUROPÄISCHER HOF*, near the Cursaal; **DARMSTÄDTER HOF*, near the bridge and the railway-station, D. 3 m.; these all of the first class. — **HÔTEL DE FLANDRE*; **HÔTEL GUTTENBERG*, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., L. 50, A. 50, B. 1 m. 20 pf.; **HÔTEL DE FRANCE*, with the dépendance *Schweizerthal* and a garden, open in winter also, R. 2-4, A. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, 'pens' 6-9 m.; **WEILBURGER HOF*, moderate; GÖDEKE, with good garden-restaurant, near the old bridge over the Lahn; **MAINAU*, plain, 'pens' from $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *SPORKENBURG*, *RHEINISCHER HOF* (moderate), in the village of Ems.

There are also numerous Lodging Houses and Private Hotels, most of which also receive passing travellers. Those on the left bank of the river are preferable in the height of summer, owing to their shady situation. Some of them are very comfortably fitted up. The more remote houses are of course the least expensive. Breakfast and tea are provided at all of these, but dinner more rarely. The most important is the *CURHAUS*, with several dependencies, where prices are fixed by tariff. Others are the *BRAUNSCHWEIGER HOF*; *PRINCE OF WALES*; *STADT LONDON*; *VIER THÜRME*; *SCHLOSS LANGENAU*; *JOHANNISBERG*; *GOLDENE TRAUBE*; *STADT STRASSBURG*; *ROTH*; *VILLA BELLA RIVA*, in a shady situation on the left bank of the Lahn, opposite the new Roman Catholic church; *WILHELMSBURG*; *RITZMANN*. Charges are somewhat high at Ems, as at all the principal watering-places, but have sunk a little lately and are reduced at the beginning and end of the season.

Restaurants and Cafés. *Curhaus*, with table d'hôte, and *Cursaal*, both of the first class; *Villa Beriot*, with a garden, on the left bank of the Lahn; *Café Walter*, at the station; also at all the hotels. *Schweizerhäuschen*, halfway up the hill on the left bank; *Stüberw.*, at the end of

the König-Wilhelms-Allee; *Lindenbach* (p. 194), 1¼ M. from the Cursaal. Wine at the *Wilhelmsburg* (see above), with a room in the old German style.

Beer in the gardens of the *Cursaal*, at the *Löwe* (with rooms to let, plain but comfortable), *Hôtel Godeke* (see above), *Goldene Fass*, *Schützenhof*, *Café Alemannia*, etc.

Carriages with one donkey 2 m., with two 3 m. per hour. A drive within the precincts of the town 70 pf., after 9 p.m. 1½ m.; carriage with one horse to Kloster Arnstein and back, 10½ m., with two horses 15 m.; to Coblenz 10 or 15, and back 12 or 18 m.; to Ehrenbreitstein 8 or 12, and back 12 or 17 m.; to Kemmenau and back 7½ or 11 m.; to Nieder-Lahnstein 6 or 9, Ober-Lahnstein 7 or 11 m.; to Nassau and back 6 or 10 m. — The drivers must exhibit their tariff when desired.

Donkeys per hour 1½ m.; to the Oberlahnstein Forsthaus direct (and back, including a stay of 1 hr.) 2½ m.; to the Sporkenburg 2½ m.; Kemmenauer Höhe 2½ m.; Moosshütte 1 m., summit of the same 1 m. 70 pf.; by the new promenade to the Lindenbach 1½ m. — All these charges include the return-route.

Tariffs of the various charges, fares, and fees may be purchased for 20 pf. — A tax of 15 m. is levied on each single patient after a stay of a week; for 2 pers. 21, for 3 pers. 27 m. — The charges for baths vary in the different houses from 1 m. to 3 m. — No charge is made for drinking the waters at the thermal springs, but a fee of 50 pf. per week is usually paid to the girl in attendance.

Musie 7-8.30 a.m., the hours during which the waters are drunk; 4 to 5.30 p.m. in the public grounds; and 8 to 9.30 p.m. in the Cursaal. At the latter theatrical performances and concerts are also given.

Post and Telegraph Office, adjoining the Darmstädter Hof, near the principal bridge.

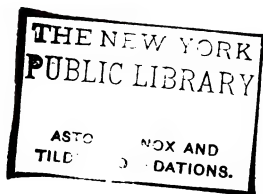
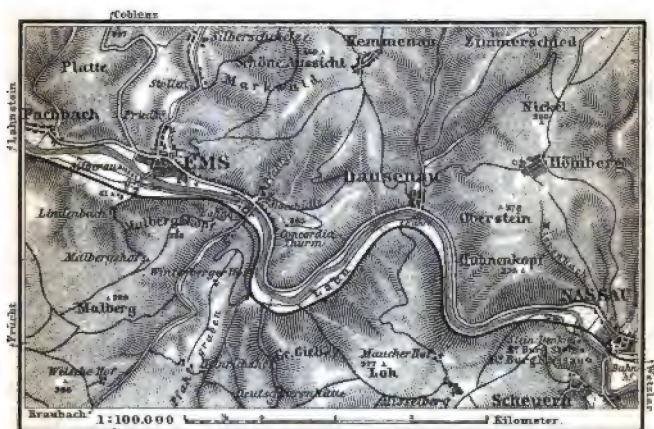
English Church Service in the English Church on the left bank at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (communion at 8.30 a.m.). Chaplain, *Rev. W. G. Parmister*, of Stuttgart.

Ems (221 ft.) was known to the Romans, as the vases, coins, etc., found in the vicinity, prove, but is mentioned for the first time as a warm bath in a document of 1354. It is now visited annually by 10-12,000 patients, besides 5000 tourists, while in 1823 the number was 1200 only. The height of the season is from the middle of July to the end of August. From 1803 to 1866 it belonged to the Duchy of Nassau, and is now Prussian. It is a curious fact, showing to what an extent Germany was formerly subdivided, that from the bridge over the Lahn, which commands but a limited view, the dominions of eight different independent princes could be seen.

The town (7000 inhab., 2/7 Rom. Cath.) is prettily situated on both banks of the Lahn in a narrow valley, enclosed by wooded and vine-clad rocky heights. It consists of a street of lodging-houses on the right bank of the river, the original '*Bad Ems*'; of a new quarter on the left bank, named '*Spieess-Ems*', with numerous handsome villas at the base of the Malberg; and of '*Dorf Ems*', or the old village, at the lower end of '*Bad Ems*'. The *English Church* is on the left bank. The river is spanned by four bridges.

The Cursaal, the Curhaus, and the CURGARTEN adjoining them form the great centre of attraction to visitors, the pleasure-grounds of the latter being generally thronged with a fashionable crowd while the band plays in the afternoon.

The Curhaus, erected at the end of last century, and frequently



enlarged since then, contains the most important springs and about 60 baths, the best of which are on the first floor. In the arcades, which were extended in 1854, are the principal springs used for drinking: the *Kesselbrunnen* (125° Fahr.), in the upper arcade, and the *Krähnenchen* (95-97°), the *Fürstenbrunnen* (102-104°), and the *Kaiserquelle* (81°; the pleasantest to drink) in the lower. The waters are chiefly drunk between 6 and 8 a.m. — The *König-Wilhelms-Felsen-Quelle*, the *Augusta-Quelle*, and the *Victoria-Quelle*, three springs lately discovered, in the court of the *Nassauer Hof*, are used both internally and externally. The bath-house in connection with them is joined by covered passages with the *Vier Jahreszeiten Hotel* and the *Europäischer Hof*. The bath-house *Prince of Wales* also possesses springs of its own. The chief ingredients of the water, which is most beneficial in female and pulmonary complaints, are bi-carbonate of soda and chloride of sodium. About two million bottles are exported annually.

The *Cursaal*, situated in the *Curgarten* and erected in 1839, is connected with the *Curhaus* by means of a tasteful iron *Colonnade*, in which is a tempting bazaar. The *Cursaal* contains several magnificent saloons, a reading-room, a restaurant, and a *café*, which last, with its numerous tables in the gardens adjoining, attracts crowds of after-dinner loungers.

Near the pavilion of the band, at the upper end of the *Curgarten*, a marble slab in the ground indicates the spot, where, on 13th July, 1870, King William ordered his adjutant Count Lehn-dorf to give his memorable answer to the obtrusive French ambassador Benedetti. A covered iron bridge connects this bank of the Lahn with the new bath-house (see below).

In the shady grounds at the back of the *Cursaal* is the new *Wandelbahn* (generally called the *Trinkhalle*), or covered promenade for the use of visitors in wet weather. On the Lahn, at the lower end of the park, is the bath-house of the *Four Towers* (*Vier Thürme*), built at the end of last century. Adjacent is the new *Roman Catholic Church*, near which an iron bridge crosses the Lahn.

On the left bank of the Lahn, near the iron bridge, and also surrounded by pleasant grounds, is the *New Bath House* (*Neue Badhaus*), erected in 1853, each of its courts being embellished with fountains of mineral water worked by steam. The baths are supplied from the copious *Neue Quelle*, or *New Spring*, which was disclosed in 1850, the warmest (135-137°) of all the waters of Ems.

On the left bank there are also shady walks skirting the river, the chief being the *König-Wilhelms-Allee*, on which is a *Russian Chapel*, built in 1876. At the end of the *Allee* a bridge crosses to the right bank. — Beautiful, shady walks intersect the slopes of the wooded *Malberg*, at the foot of which are the favourite *Schweizerhäuschen* and *Villa Beriot* *cafés*, commanding good views. The top of the hill, called the *Malbergskopf*, which may be reached in

$\frac{3}{4}$ -1 hr., is crowned with a belvedere and a restaurant. We may now descend by the *Lindenbach* (*Inn), a silver-mine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Ems, where the Lahn is crossed by an iron bridge.

The nearer peak of the *Winterberg* (Restaurant), a hill on the left bank to the E. of the *Malbergskopf*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Ems, commands a fine view of the valley of the Lahn. On the summit is a tower, built after a design on Trajan's Column, on the foundations of an old Roman tower which formerly stood here. The *Pfahlgraben* (p. 216), which was provided at intervals with similar towers, is still traceable on the right bank of the Lahn.

On the right bank of the Lahn, immediately above the high-road, towers the abrupt **Bäckerlei*, or '*Sieben Köpfe*', a jagged rock of slate crowned with the *Concordia Thurm* (refreshments), a tower built for the sake of the view. Halfway up is the **Moozhütte*, a pavilion commanding an admirable survey of Ems, below which is a monument to the warriors of 1870-71. We reach the summit in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by following the *Grabenstrasse*, above the *Curhaus*, and then ascending by the broad path to the right.

The **Kemmenauer Höhe*, or *Schöne Aussicht*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. of Ems, may either be reached by the footpath ascending a small side-valley to the left at the upper end of the *Grabenstrasse*, or by the road from the lower end of *Dorf Ems* (restaurant at the top). This is one of the highest points to the N. of the Lahn, and commands an extensive and interesting view of the valley of the Rhine, the Taunus, and the Eifel Mts.; far below in the foreground stands the castle of *Sporkenburg*, and to the right rise the two curious trachytic *Arzbacher Köpfe*. An equally fine view towards the E. is obtained from the neighbourhood of a large beech near the village of *Kemmenau*, 1 M. to the N., on the way to *Montabaur*.

On the hill between Ems and *Braubach* is situated the village of *Frücht*, which contains the burial-vault of the famous Prussian minister Baron Stein (d. 1831), the last scion of a noble family which had resided on the banks of the Lahn for seven centuries (see below). The epitaph contains a tribute to the upright and pious character of the deceased. The forester at *Frücht* keeps the keys of the chapel ($\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.). — A direct road leads from Ems to *Frücht* (3 M.); or we may descend on the left bank of the Lahn to *Müllen* (2 M.) and ascend thence through the *Schweizerthal*, a valley with beautiful woods and picturesque rocks, to *Frücht* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); the latter route is specially recommended in returning. *Frücht* lies about 1 M. to the N. of the route from Ems to *Braubach* mentioned at p. 100.

Other excursions may be made to the *Lahnsteiner Forsthaus*, the *Coblenzer Forsthaus*, to *Nassau*, to the monastery of *Arnsstein*, the castle of *Schaumburg*, etc. (see below).

RAILWAY TO WETZLAR. Leaving Ems, the train passes *Dause-nau* (Lahnthal), on the right bank, with an ancient octagonal tower, and still surrounded by old walls. The church dates from the 13th, its vestibule from the 15th century. Near *Nassau* we cross the Lahn.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from Coblenz) *Nassau* (265 ft.; **Müller*, at the station, R. & B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Hôtel Nassau*, on the left bank of the Lahn; *Pension Villa Beilstein*, board 3 m., R. extra; *Kilp's Private Hotel*; beer at *Kilp's*; donkey from the suspension-bridge to *Burg Stein* 70 pf., to *Burg Nassau* $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.), an ancient little town, be-

lieved to have existed as early as 790 under the name of *Nasonga*, is prettily situated on the right bank of the Lahn (which is here crossed by a suspension-bridge), and is much frequented by summer visitors. It was the birthplace of the celebrated Prussian minister *Baron Stein* (d. 1831; see above), whose family had resided here since the 15th century. His *Schloss*, though modernised, dates from 1821, and now belongs to his grand-daughter the Countess *Kielmannsegg*. In 1815 Stein caused a Gothic tower to be added to commemorate the war of independence. This was a favourite resort of the illustrious proprietor, who embellished it with various reminiscences of that eventful period. Others connected with the last war have been added. (Visitors deposit a donation for a charitable purpose in a box at the entrance.) The *Schlosspark* is open to the public daily, except Sundays and festivals, 8-12 a.m. and 2-7 p.m.

To the W. of Nassau, on the road to Ems, is *Bad Nassau*, a Hydropathic Establishment (food, baths, and medical attendance 5½ m., R. 1-5 m. per day). To the left is a new *Roman Catholic Church*.

On the opposite bank of the Lahn rises a wooded eminence (ascended from the station in 25 min.), crowned by the ruined **Castle of Nassau*, erected in 1101 by Dudo IV., Count of *Laurenburg* (p. 196), whose descendants henceforth assumed the name of Nassau; it has been suffered to fall to decay since the end of the 16th century. Lower down on the same hill are the ruins of *Burg Stein* (½ M. from the suspension-bridge), the ancestral seat of the Barons Stein, the earliest mention of which is in 1158, and which was inhabited down to the end of the 17th century. The projecting rock in front of it bears a **Monument to Stein*, consisting of a statue in marble one-half over life-size, by Pfuhl of Berlin, beneath a Gothic canopy of red sandstone, 61 ft. in height, inaugurated in 1872. The figure of the minister, who wears the costume of his age, successfully expresses his personal character. In his right hand he holds a scroll with the date 11th June, 1807, in allusion to his treatise regarding the reorganisation of the Prussian state. The terrace affords a survey of the valley of the Lahn.

The rocks of the **Hohe Lei*, reached from Nassau in ¾ hr. (donkey 2½ m.), command a beautiful view, including the monastery of *Arnsteln*. — Pleasant walks may also be taken to the (¾ hr.) pavilion on the *Nassauer Berg*, the pavilion on the *Hahnkopf*, the *Mühlbachthal*, etc.

Beyond Nassau the railway follows the right bank of the Lahn, and is soon carried through a series of tunnels. Before and beyond the second, a glimpse is obtained on the right of *Burg Langenau* (3 M. from Nassau, 1 M. from *Obernhof*), built in 1244, the ancient seat of an Austrian family, the Rhenish branch of which became extinct in 1603. The watch-tower and external walls are well preserved; within the latter a modern dwelling-house has been erected. Beyond the castle, on the opposite bank, rises the **Kloster Arnstein* (from Nassau a pleasant walk of 4 M. on the left bank; from

Obernhof $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; refreshments at the Klostermühle), with its church in the Transition style of the 12th cent. (enlarged in 1359), and other buildings, picturesquely situated on a wooded eminence. A castle of very ancient origin which once stood here was converted by the last Count of Arnstein or Arnoldstein into a Premonstratensian monastery in 1208 (suppressed in 1803). Near (18 M.) **Obernhof (Bingel; Lots)**, where several trains stop in summer, are lead and silver-mines, the working of which has lately been resumed. A fine point of view in the vicinity is known as the *Goethepunkt*, from a visit made to it by Goethe in 1814.

The line now passes through a long tunnel, and skirts the village of *Kalkofen*. Then a long curve. High up, on the slopes of the left bank, is situated the '*Alte Haus*', a solitary fragment of wall belonging to the old nunnery of *Brunnenburg*.

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Laurenburg (Bingel)**, with silver-smelting works, a small château, and the ruins of the ancestral residence of the Counts of Nassau, who were originally Counts of Laurenburg (comp. p. 195); this castle is first mentioned in 1093 and was already a ruin in 1643.

Before the church is reached, a road to the left ascends to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Scheid*, and about 8 min. farther again leaves the main road and descends to the left to (1 M.) *Geilnau* on the Lahn. The river describes a circuit of many miles between Laurenburg and Geilnau, which this route cuts off. The mineral spring of Geilnau is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. above the village; it is not resorted to by patients, but the water is exported. The valley between Geilnau and the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) ferry of Balduinstein is very picturesque.

Beyond the *Cramberg Tunnel* the train stops at (28 M.) **Balduinstein (Noll)**; the imposing ruins of the castle of that name, built in 1319, rise in a narrow ravine behind the village.

On the right, a little farther on, the loftily-situated castle of ***Schaumburg** (915 ft.; *Restaurant) overlooks the valley from a wooded basaltic peak. It was once the seat of the princes of Anhalt-Schaumburg, and afterwards that of Archduke Stephen (d. 1867), grandson of the last prince (d. 1812); it is now the property of Duke George of Oldenburg. The castle was built before 1194, but the oldest parts of the present building date from the 18th cent.; the modern part, in the English-Gothic style, was erected for Archduke Stephen by the architect Boos of Wiesbaden. Fine view from the tower. The collection of minerals is worthy of notice. The hothouses contain a number of rare plants. The footpath from Balduinstein to Schaumburg is somewhat steep, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; by the carriage-road the ascent is gradual (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; carriages at the station).

29 M. **Fachingen** (Anker) derives importance from its mineral spring, of which 90,000 bottles are annually exported. The process of filling and corking is interesting.

32 M. **Dietz** (334 ft.; **Holländischer Hof*; **Hôtel Lorens*), a thriving little town with 4800 inhab., picturesquely situated on the hillside, close to the Lahn, is commanded by the *Peterkirche*, built in the 13th cent., and by an old castle of the Counts of Dietz, now a house of correction, where marble is cut and polished by the

prisoners. The old stone *Bridge* across the Lahn is supported by buttresses erected on two others belonging to an earlier bridge (destroyed in 1552) which lie unbroken in the bed of the river.

On the left bank, 1 M. from Dietz, and connected with it by a beautiful avenue of limes, is *Schloss Oranienstein*, erected in 1676, now a Prussian military school.

FROM DIETZ TO ZOLLHAUS, 7 M., railway in 25 minutes. The line ascends the pretty valley of the Aar, which falls into the Lahn at Dietz. To the left, near (2½ M.) *Flacht*, stands the ruin of *Ardeck*. 3 M. *Obernstein*; 5½ M. *Hahnstätten* (Nassauer Hof); 7 M. *Zollhaus*. Pleasant excursions may be made from the latter two to the ruined castles of *Hohlenfels* and *Burg Schwalbach*. A good road leads in the valley of the Aar from Zollhaus to *Michelbach* and (15 M.) *Schwalbach* (p. 129); diligence daily in 2¾ hrs.

31½ M. **Limburg** (360 ft.; **Preussischer Hof*, near the post-office; **Nassauer Hof*, near the station, R. & B. 2m; *Hôtel Zimmermann*; beer at the *Actienbrauerei*, on the Wiesbaden road), an old town with 5900 inhab., a place of some importance in the middle ages, and now the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop, is situated on the *Lahn*, which is crossed here by a bridge constructed in 1315. The **Cathedral*, with its seven towers, the '*Basilica St. Georgii Martyris erecta 909*', as the inscription above the portal records, rises conspicuously above the river, from the right bank of which the best view of it is obtained. It was founded by Conrad Kurzbold, the powerful Salic count of the Niederlahngau, whose *Castle* adjoins the church. The present structure, a remarkably fine example of the Transition style, consecrated in 1235, was skilfully restored in 1872-78. It contains an antique font, and a monument to the founder (d. 948), with a recumbent figure, in front of the high-altar. The old paintings have been renewed by Wittkopf. The valuable treasury of the cathedral, preserved in the chapter-house, is worthy of inspection. The sacristan lives opposite the entrance. The *War Monument* for 1870-71 is in the Gothic style.

FROM LIMBURG TO HADAMAR, 5 M., by a branch-line in 20 min. (fares 65, 45, 30 pf.). *Hadamar* (423 ft.; **Nassauer Hof*; *Ross*) is a pleasant little town with an ancient castle. About 6 M. to the N. is situated the basaltic *Dornburg* (1298 ft.), a cavern on the S. side of which contains a considerable mass of ice remaining unmelted throughout the summer. — From Limburg to *Wiesbaden*, *Höchst*, and *Frankfurt*, see R. 29 d.

The banks of the Lahn now become flatter. To the left lies *Dietkirchen*, with the oldest church in the Duchy, built before 801, on a rocky hill rising abruptly from the river. 34½ M. *Eschhofen*.

36½ M. **Runkel** (368 ft.; *Wied'scher Hof*; *Zur Lahnbahn*), an ancient town situated on both banks of the Lahn, commanded by an extensive old castle of the princes of Wied, dating from about 1159, perched on a rocky height, and now occupied by the local authorities. On the hill opposite lies the village of *Schadeck*, with an old castle (10 min. from the station; **View*). — Near (38½ M.) *Villmar* (Basting) are considerable marble-quarries; then (43 M.) *Aumenau*, with ironstone-mines and slate-quarries. After a succession of tunnels, bridges, and viaducts, the train reaches —

50 M. Weilburg (**Deutsches Haus*; **Traube*; **Böhm*, in the valley opposite the castle, moderate), a small town with 3600 inhab., the residence of the Dukes of Nassau-Weilburg down to 1816. Their château, begun in 1543 and enlarged in 1721, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence, and still habitable, is worthy of a visit. To the S. is the entrance to the pretty *Weilthal*. — The wealth of the district consists in the presence of red iron-stone, yielding 45–50 per cent of pure metal, between the layers of slate. About 200,000 tons of ore are mined in the Weilburg district yearly, in procuring which upwards of 2000 miners are engaged.

52 M. *Löhnberg*; 55 M. *Stockhausen*; 58 M. *Braunfels*. In the neighbourhood are several iron mines, the ores from which are brought to the main line by small wire-rope railways.

On a hill $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the station of Braunfels is the small town of *Braunfels (Solms-Hof)*, the residence of the Prince of Solms-Braunfels, whose extensive *Schloss*, dating in part from the late-Gothic period, contains interesting old armour and other curiosities. Pleasant grounds.

From (61 M.) *Albshausen (Deutscher Kaiser)* we may walk in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the suppressed Premonstratensian abbey of *Altenberg*, the early-Gothic **Church* of which was completed at the end of the 13th cent., and contains ancient tombstones and wood-carving.

64 M. *Wetzlar* (475 ft.; **Herzogliches Haus*, in the town; **Hôtel Kaltwasser*, near the station; **Ortenbach's Restaurant*, wine), with 7500 inhab., once a free imperial town, is picturesquely situated on the Lahn opposite the mouth of the *Dill*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station, near which are a rolling-mill and blast-furnace. The town extends along a height on the left bank. The most conspicuous building is the **Cathedral*, the oldest part of which (N.W.), called the *Heidenthurm* by the townspeople, dates from the 11th cent., while the N. side, the finest part, was erected in the 14th and 15th, and the portals in the 15th and 16th centuries. The terrace planted with limes is adorned, on the S. side, with a monument to soldiers who fell in the Franco-Prussian war, by *Lehr*. To the S. of the cathedral, in the *Buttermarkt*, which is embellished with a bust of Goethe by *Lehr*, rises the guard-house, built of red sandstone. The *Reichskammergericht* (courts of justice), with the imperial eagle, is opposite the *Herzogliches Haus*. The building of the *Archives*, near the *Häuser Thor*, finished in 1806, contains those state papers and documents of the German Confederation which remained over after the distribution among the different states in 1846–52, and also the share assigned to Prussia.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of Wetzlar rises the ruined castle of *Kalmunt*, which is said to be built on Roman foundations. At the foot of the hill is the *Schützengarten*. Other fine points in the environs are the *Metzberg* (restaurant) and the *Gasthaus zur Schönen Aussicht*, on the road to Gießen, commanding an admirable view.

Goethe resided at Wetzlar for some months in 1772, when he was engaged in professional work at the *Reichskammergericht*, and

is said to have occupied a house, indicated by a marble tablet, in the narrow Gewandgasse, near the corn-market. Various events here and in the environs suggested his 'Sorrows of Werther'.

The original of Werther was a certain Herr Jerusalem, secretary to the embassy, who shot himself in a house (with two bow-windows) in the Schiller-Platz, near the Franciscan church. The Deutsches Haus, or Lodge of the Teutonic Order (reached by the street to the left of the new guard-house, opposite the S. transept of the cathedral) was the residence of Charlotte's father, named Buff, the manager of the estates of the Order, and still contains a room with a few memorials of her. The house is distinguished by an inscription; apply for admission to the custodian, who lives behind the cathedral. Outside the Wildbacher Thor is the 'Werther Brunnen', shaded by a venerable lime-tree, a favourite resort of Goethe, by whom the pretty environs of Wetzlar have been highly extolled. A broad road ascends on the left bank of the Lahn to (1½ M.) *Garbenheim*, the *Wahlheim* of Werther, situated on a hill commanding a pleasant view of the valley. Most of the old houses in the 'Werther-Platz' in front of the church were burned down in 1866. A monument here marks a favourite seat of the poet. The traveller may return by the *Garbenheim* watch-tower, commanding a fine view. On the slope of a hill, 3 M. from Wetzlar, lies the pleasant village of *Volpertshausen*, in a house in which (now a school) the ball described in Werther took place.

From Wetzlar to *Deutz* or *Giessen*, see R. 8; to *Lollar*, *Cassel*, and *Berlin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

28. Frankfort.

Railway Stations. Frankfort has seven stations. On the W. side of the town (Pl. B, 5) are: — (1). *MAIN-WESER-BAHNHOF*, for *Giessen*, *Cassel*, *Homburg*, and *Cronberg* (R. 29b); (2). *TAUNUS BAHNHOF*, for *Castel* (opposite *Mayence*), *Wiesbaden* (R. 29a), *Soden* (R. 29c), and *Limburg* (R. 29d); (3). *MAIN-NECKAR-BAHNHOF*, for *Darmstadt*, *Mannheim*, and *Heidelberg* (R. 30), for *Mayence* and *Mannheim* (p. 241), and for the quick trains to *Offenbach*, *Hanau*, *Bebra*, *Berlin*, and *Leipzig*. — On the E. side of the town: — (4). *HANAUER BAHNHOF* (Pl. K, 8), for *Hanau*, *Aschaffenburg*, and *Bavaria*, and for *Limburg* (R. 29d); (5). *BAHNHOF AM FAHRTHOR* (Pl. E, 5), for *Limburg*. — At *Sachsenhausen*: — (6). *OFFENBACHER BAHNHOF* (Pl. D, 7), for the local trains to *Offenbach*; (7). *HANAU-BEBRAER-BAHNHOF*, the first stopping-place for the trains to *Hanau*, *Fulda*, *Bebra*, etc. The hotels do not send omnibuses to meet the trains.

Hotels. **FRANKFURTER HOF* (Pl. a; C, D, 4), a large establishment in the *Kaiser-Str.*, near the western stations; R. with L. & A., on the first floor 4-8½, on the second 3½-7½, on the third 8-8½, on the fourth 3-3½ m., sitting-rooms and double-bedded rooms considerably dearer, B. 1 m. 20 pf., table d'hôte at 1 p.m. 3½ m., other items discharged as incurred, 'pens.' in winter from 10 m.; post, telegraph, and railway-offices on the premises. **HÔTEL DE RUSSIE* (Pl. b; E, 3), *Zeil*, R., L., & A. from 8 m., B. 1 m. 40 pf., D. at 1 p.m. 3½, at 5 p.m. 4½ m., also 'pension'; **ENGLISH HOTEL* (Pl. c; D, 4), *Rossmarkt*; *SCHWAN* (Pl. d; D, 5), at which the peace of 10th May, 1871, was concluded, *Steinweg*; the last three are good and expensive, charges similar in all. *HÔTEL DU NORD* (Pl. f; C, 4), *Grosse Gallus-Str.* 17, R., L., & A. 4½, B. 1¼ m., well spoken of; *WESTENDHALL* (Pl. g; B, 5), near the western stations; *HÔTEL DE L'UNION* (Pl. h; D, 8), *Steinweg* 9, near the *Theater-Platz*; *RÖMISCHER KAISER* (Pl. e; F, 3), a Jewish house. — **LANDSBERG* (Pl. i; E, 3, 4), near the *Liebfrauenberg*; **HÔTEL DREXEL* (Pl. k; F, 2, 3), *Grosse Friedberger Strasse* 20-22, these two commercial; **PARISER HOF* (Pl. l; D, 3), *Schiller-Platz* 7; **BRÜSSELER HOF* (Pl. m; C, 4), *Grosse Gallus-Str.*, R. 2¼-3 m.; **HÔTEL ERNST*, R., L., & A. from 2½ m., B. 1 m. 20 pf.; *HÔTEL HOHENZOLLERN*, these two near the western stations. — Second-class: *WÜRTTEMBERGER HOF* (Pl. n; F, 4), *Fahr-*

gasse 41; *HÔTEL HOLLAND, Grosser Hirschgraben 2, quiet and unpretending, R. & B. 2 m. 80 pf.; HÔTEL JACOBI, Stift-Str. 8, R., L., & A. 2½, D. 2½ m.; PETERSBURGER HOF, Römergasse 5; AUGSBURGER HOF, Vogelgasse 3; GRÖßER BAUM, STADT DARMSTADT, BÖHM ('Zum Stiff'; see below), Grosse Fischergasse; HÔTEL WERNER, at the Hanau Station; MAINHÔTEL, Mainquai 36; GASTHOF ZUR EISENBAHN, near the western stations, R., L., & A. 2 m., D. 2 m., B. 80 pf. — HÔTEL GARNI ZUM ERLANGER HOF, Born-gasse 11, unpretending.

Pensions. *Frau Niederheitmann*, Ulmen-Str. 49; *Frau Vorster*, Linden-Str. 17; *Fräulein Vömel*, Oederweg 75; *Frau Weissenborn*, Lindenstr. 32, for ladies only.

Restaurants. **Café Casino*, opposite the Frankfurter Hof, dear; *Stein's Wiener Café & Restaurant*, Kaiser-Str. 13; *Café de Paris*, near the theatre; *Bierbauer*, Grosse Gallus-Str. 5; *Hôtel du Nord*, see above; *Hartmann*, *Zur Oper*, both near the opera-house; Restaurants in the **Zoological Garden* and *Palm Garden*. For ladies only: *Restauration des Frauenbildungs-Vereins*, Tüngesgasse 40 & Holzgraben 11, entrance by the Zeil 37. — *Cafés*. *Milani*, Zeil 72; *Stein's Wiener Café*, see above; *Cursaal*, in the pleasure-grounds near the Friedberger Thor; *Goldschmidt*, Allerheiligen-Str. 83. — *Confectioners*. *A. Bütschly*, Goethe-Platz, ices; *Kießer*, Schiller-Platz; *De Giorgi*, Liebfrauen-Str. 3, chocolate; *Koch*, Kaiser-Str. 7; *Kurtz*, Steinweg 4; *F. B. Bütschly*, Kleiner Hirschgraben 8. — *Beer*. *Neue Börse*, near the theatre; *Bavaria*, Schiller-Platz; *Taunus*, Grosse Bockenheimer-Str.; *Stadt Ulm*, Schäfergasse, fitted up in the old-German style; *Café Neuf*, Biber-gasse 8 and Börsenplatz; *Teutonia*, Paulsplatz 16; *Eysen*, near the Main-Weser-Bahnhof; *Pfeiffer*, Schäfergasse; *Hartmann*, at the Bocken-heim Gate. — *Wine*. **Phil. J. Böhm* ('Zum Stiff'), Grosse Fischergasse 7, near the Cathedral; *Val. Böhm*, Grosse Kornmarkt 10, with 'old-German' drinking-room on the upper floor; *Encke* ('Falstaff'), Theaterplatz 7; **Prinz von Arkadien*, Grosse Bockenheimer-Str. 9; *Schmitz*, Biber-gasse 5; well spoken of; *Bauer*, Kaiserhof-Str. 3.

Post Office and Telegraph Office (Pl. 35; E, 3), Zeil 52; also several branch-offices.

Universal Railway and Steamboat Office, in connection with the Continental Daily Parcels Express, in the Frankfurter Hof.

Cabs. Each vehicle ought to contain a copy of the tariff. From any of the stations into the town, 1-2 pers. 90 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 m. 20 pf.; drive within the town, 50 or 70 pf.; returning from the Palm Garden or Zoological Garden after 9 p.m., 90 pf. or 1 m. Each box 20 pf.; small articles free. By time: 15 min. 50 or 70 pf., 20 min. 70 or 90 pf., 25 min. 90 pf. or 1 m., 1 hr. 1 m. 70 or 2 m. 10 pf. The fare to Sachsenhausen is calculated by time, with 40 pf. added. The so-called 'Thordroschken' have different charges.

Tramway from Bockenheim past the Palm Garden and along the Zeil to the Zoological Garden and the Ost-Bahnhof, with branch-lines to the western stations, Sachsenhausen, Nordend, and Bornheim. Comp. the Plan.

Baths. Warm at *Greb's*, Leonhardsthor, and at *Alt's*, Alte Mainzer Gasse. Baths (Turkish, etc.) at Sachsenhausen. River Baths near the Unter-Main-Brücke and the Ober-Main-Brücke.

Theatres. Opera House (Pl. B, C, 2; p. 208) and Town Theatre (Pl. 44; D, 3; p. 202), both the property of the town, performances on alternate days.

Concerts given by the *Museums-Gesellschaft* in the Saalbau (p. 202) every Frid. evening in winter, alternately orchestral and chamber music.

British Consul: *C. Oppenheimer, Esq.*, Klüber-Str. 7 (11-1). — United States Consul: *F. Vogler, Esq.*

English Church Service in the Weissfrauen-Kirche (Pl. 31; D, 5); Chaplain, *Rev. G. W. Mackay*, Körner-Str. 13.

Collections and Exhibitions: —

**Ariadneum* (p. 208), daily 10-1, in summer (1st June to 30th Sept.) also 3-5; fee 50-75 pf.; Sundays gratis.

Exhibition of the Kunstgewerbe-Verein (p. 202), Neue Mainzer-Str. 35; adm. 50, Wed. 20 pf.

- Goethe's House* (p. 209), daily except Sun. afternoon, adm. 1 m.
- * *Kaisersaal*, in the Römer (p. 208), open free from the beginning of May till the end of Sept. on Mon., Wed., Frid. 11-1, and from October to the end of April on Mon. and Wed. only; at other times fee (50 pf. to 1 m. for one or more persons). Visitors ring.
- * *Museum, Historical* (p. 206), in the new Record Office (Pl. 1), Sun. and Wed. 10-1, free; other days, 50 pf.
- * *Palm Garden* (p. 208), adm. 1 m., concerts in the afternoon and evening; monthly tickets issued to strangers.
- * *Panorama* (p. 209), daily 9-5, adm. 2 m., Sun. 1 m.
- * *Picture Gallery of the Kunstverein* (Pl. 52; C, 3), Junghof-Str. 8, near the Gutenberg Monument, admission (9-6 o'clock) 1 m., for which the visitor is entitled to a ticket for the annual December raffle of modern pictures and works of art.
- Picture Gallery, Städel*, see below.
- Senckenberg Natural History Museum* (p. 207); collections open Wed. 2-4, Frid. and Sun. 11-1, gratis; on other days (8-1, 3-6) fee 75 pf.
- * *Städel Institution* (p. 208), adm. gratis, Sun. 11-1, Wed. 11-4, other days 11-2; engravings, Tues. & Frid. 11-1 & 4-6, Mon. & Thurs. 11-1.
- Town Library* (p. 206), Mon. to Frid. 9-1, Wed. also 8-5.
- * *Zoological Garden* (p. 209); adm. 1 m.; concerts in the afternoon and evening; monthly tickets for visitors. *Aquarium* 40 pf. extra.

Information regarding the hours of admission, etc., to the various places of interest, theatres, and concerts is given gratis at the Universal Railway Office in the Frankfurter Hof (see above).

Chief Attractions. Collections denoted by asterisks. Monuments of Goethe, Gutenberg, and Schiller (pp. 202, 203); Exchange and Opera-house; walk through the Zeil to the bridge over the Main. — The numbers of the houses in the streets running at right angles to the Main are painted on a blue, those in the streets parallel with the Main on a red ground.

Frankfort on the Main (300 ft.), with 136,819 inhab. (including 13,000 Jews and a garrison of 1800 soldiers), formerly a free town of the Empire, and down to 1866 one of the free towns of the German Confederation and the seat of the Diet, now belongs to Prussia. Old watch-towers in the vicinity indicate its ancient extent. The city lies in a spacious plain bounded by mountains, on the right bank of the navigable *Main*. On the left bank of the river lies *Sachsenhausen*, a suburb connected with Frankfort by four stone bridges, and by an iron suspension-bridge. In a commercial and particularly a financial point of view, Frankfort is one of the most important cities in Germany.

The old part of the town consists of narrow and unattractive streets, but the Zeil, the Neue Mainzer-Str., Kaiser-Str., Frieden-Str., etc., boast of many handsome modern buildings. The town is surrounded by '*Anlagen*', or public grounds, where many tastefully-built residences are situated. The air of wealth and importance which pervades the city affords an indication of the success and extent of its commercial relations.

Frankfort dates from the time of Charlemagne. In 794 that emperor held a convocation of bishops and dignitaries of the empire in the royal residence '*Franconofurd*' (ford of the Franks). After the erection of a new palace (now the Saalhof) by Louis the Pious in 822 the town soon reached such a high degree of prosperity that at the time of the death of Louis the German (876) it was already looked upon as the capital of the East Franconian Empire. Under this monarch, who frequently resided here, the city was considerably enlarged. During the reign of Lewis the Bavarian, who conferred on the town the freedom of the

empire and many other privileges, Frankfort was again much extended and almost reached the present limits of the inner city. One of the most important of the privileges which it received was the confirmation of the Easter Fair in 1330; the Autumn Fair had been sanctioned by Frederick II. as early as 1240. To these fairs the town owed the importance it enjoyed during the 16th and 17th cent. as a centre of domestic and foreign trade. From the time of Frederick Barbarossa (1152) onwards most of the German emperors were chosen at Frankfort, and in 1350 it was recognised by the Golden Bull of Charles IV. (p. 206) as the permanent seat of the elections. On the dissolution of the Empire in 1806, Frankfort, with Aschaffenburg, Hanau, Fulda, and Wetzlar, was made over as a Grand-duchy to Carl von Dalberg, Primate of the Rhenish Confederation, and previously Archbishop of Mayence. From 1814 to 1866 it was one of the four free cities of the German Confederation, and in 1866 it was taken by the Prussians.

New and imposing buildings are rapidly springing up near the railway-stations on the W. side of the town. The principal approach to the town is formed by the handsome ***Kaiser-Strasse** (Pl. C, 5, 4), which leads directly to the Rossmarkt. The first street running at right-angles to it is the *Neue Mainzer Strasse*, in which, on the left (No. 35), is the old building of the Städel Institution (p. 209), now containing the art-industrial exhibition of the *Mittelrheinische Kunstgewerbe-Verein* (adm., see p. 201).

The RosSMARKT (Pl. D, 4), at the end of the Kaiser-Str., the largest Platz in the city, is an open space of irregular shape, in the W. half of which rises the ***Monument of Gutenberg** (Pl. 13), erected in 1858, a fine group on a large sandstone pedestal, designed by *Ed. v. d. Launitz*. The central figure with the types in the left hand is Gutenberg, on his right Fust, on his left Schöffer. On the frieze are portrait-heads of fourteen celebrated printers, with Caxton among them. In the four niches beneath are the arms of the four towns where printing was first practised, Mayence, Frankfort, Venice, and Strassburg. Round the base are figures representing Theology, Poetry, Natural Science, and Industry.

The GOETHE-PLATZ, which adjoins the Rossmarkt on the N., is embellished with *Schwanthaler's* ***Monument of Goethe** (Pl. 11; D, 3), erected in 1844. The reliefs on the pedestal in front are allegorical; on the sides are figures from Goethe's poems.

In the Theater-Platz (Pl. D, 3) rises the *Theatre* (Pl. 44), erected in 1782. Behind the theatre stands a building for containing the theatrical scenery and other properties, adjoining which is the **Neue Börse**, or Exchange (Pl. 4; D, 3), built by *Burnitz*, with a handsome Renaissance hall (business-hours 12-2). The Goethe-Strasse, to the W., contains the new *Gewerbekasse*, or Artizans' Savings Bank, and the *Elisabethenschule*.

To the W. of the Rossmarkt, Junghof-Strasse 8, is the *Kunstverein* (Pl. 32; p. 201), with its picture-gallery. Nos. 19, 20 in the same street form the *Saalbau* (Pl. 9), in the handsome rooms of which the concerts of the *Museums-Gesellschaft* take place weekly in winter (orchestral and chamber music alternately).

To the S. of the Rossmarkt, Grosser Hirschgraben 23, is the house in which *Goethe* was born (Pl. 19; adm., see p. 201), with an inscription recording that event (28th August, 1749). The house, where some of the interesting adventures mentioned in his 'Fiction and Truth' took place, was purchased by the '*Deutsche Hochstift*' in 1863, and has been restored. It contains some busts and portraits of *Goethe*, a few works of art, and various curiosities.

Adjoining the Rossmarkt on the N.E. side is the SCHILLER-PLATZ (Pl. D, 3), with the *Hauptwache* or guard-house (Pl. 21), and a *Statue of Schiller* in bronze (Pl. 16), from a model by *Dielmann*. To the right rises the *Katharinenkirche* (Pl. 25), built in 1680, the tower of which affords a good survey of the city.

We now enter the *Zeil (Pl. E, F, 3), a broad and handsome street, the busiest in Frankfort, consisting chiefly of attractive shops.

The Liebfrauen-Strasse, the first cross-street on the right, leads across the Liebfrauenberg towards the Römerberg. The Roman Catholic *Liebfrauenkirche* (Pl. 27) contains several old tombstones. The Liebfrauen-Str. is continued by the Neue Kräme, in which, on the right, stands the old *Exchange* (Pl. 3; E, 4), erected in 1844; the principal façade is turned towards the Pauls-Platz. — In the Pauls-Platz, opposite the Exchange, rises the *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 29; E, 4), a circular building completed in 1833. It was used in 1848-49 for the meetings of the 'German National Assembly for remodelling the Constitution', but was again fitted up as a place of worship in 1852. (Bell for the sacristan at the right side of the entrance.)

The *Römer (Pl. 36; E, 4), the most interesting edifice at Frankfort in a historical point of view, is a late-Gothic structure, erected as a town-hall by *Friedrich Königshofen* about the year 1406, and afterwards frequently altered. The principal façade, with its three lofty gables and broad pointed doorways, looks towards the Römerberg. The five windows in the centre belong to the Kaisersaal. The back of the building, in the Pauls-Platz, dates from 1602 and 1731.

Entering the arcades of the ground-floor from the Römerberg, we ascend a handsome stair to the right, built in 1740, to the first floor, on which is situated the —

*Kaisersaal (adm., see p. 201), where the new emperor dined with the electors and showed himself from the balcony to the people assembled on the Römerberg. The hall, which is covered with tunnel-vaulting in wood, was restored in 1848 and embellished with *Portraits of the Emperors*, presented by German princes, art-associations, and private individuals. The following are among the finest. On the central wall, opposite the windows, and larger than the others, *Charlemagne* (768-814) by *Ph. Veit*; then, beginning at the corner diagonally opposite the entrance, *Conrad I.* (911-918), by *Ballenberger*; *Otho I., the Great* (936-973), by *Veit*; *Otho III.* (983-1002), by *Böttger*; *Conrad II.* (1024-1039), by *Clasen*; *Henry III.* (1056-1056), by *Stilke*; *Henry V.* (1106-1126), by *Kiederich*; *Lothaire* (1125-1138), by *Bendemann*; *Frederick I., Barbarossa* (1152-1190), by *Lessing*, a figure full of majesty and repose, probably the best of the series; *Philip of Swabia* (1198-1208), by *Rethel*; *Frederick II.* (1215-1250), by *Veit*; *Adolph of Nassau* (1292-1298), by *Mücke*; *Albert I.* (1298-1308), by *Steinle*; *Henry VII., of Luxembourg* (1308-1314), by *Veit*; *Frederick III.*

(1440-1498), by *Jul. Häbner*; Maximilian I. (1493-1519), Charles V. (1519-1556), and Maximilian II. (1564-1576), by *Rethel*; Rudolph II. (1576-1612), by *Hemerlein*; Ferdinand III. (1637-1658), by *Steinle*. — We next enter the —

Wahlsimmer (election-room), decorated in red, where the electors met to deliberate on the choice of an emperor, and which has been left in its original condition. It contains a portrait of Emp. Leopold II.

The *RÖMERBERG* (Pl. E, 4), or market-place in front of the *Römer*, which down to the end of last century no Jew was permitted to enter (comp. p. 207), was the scene of those public rejoicings after the election of an emperor which Goethe so graphically describes in his autobiography. The *Justitia Fountain*, designed by Nordheim, is to be erected in the centre of the market-place. The southernmost of the three gables of the *Römer* belongs to the *Haus Limpurg*, which possesses a handsome vaulted gateway (at the side) and an imposing winding-staircase of the year 1607 (visible from the court). At the corner of the *Römerberg* and of the *Wedelgasse* is the *Salzhaus*, the ground-floor of which is provided with rustica pillars and handsome lattice-windows, while the upper story shows traces of rich painting. The narrow gable-sides are carved entirely of wood. — The S. side of the *Römerberg* is bounded by the *Nicolaikirche* (Pl. 28), an elegant church in the early-Gothic style of the 13th cent., with one aisle only (N.), and a massive tower adjoining the choir. It was restored in 1847. Altar-piece, a Resurrection by *Rethel*.

A little to the S. of the *Römerberg* is the old *Fahrthor*, to the left of which rises the *Rententhurm*, erected in 1455. On the side of the tower next the *Main* is marked the height attained by an inundation. Opposite is an iron *Suspension Bridge*, on the approach to which are also marked exceptional heights reached by the river.

Adjoining the *Rententhurm*, farther up the river, rises the façade of the *Saalhof* (Pl. 38; E, 5), built in 1717, and occupying the site of an imperial palace of that name, which was built by Charlemagne and renewed by Louis the Pious in 822. The palace was mortgaged by the emperors in the 14th cent., and was frequently altered, particularly in the 18th and 19th centuries, so that no external trace of the original edifice now remains. The old chapel in the tower (now a private room, visible from the side next the river) dates from the beginning of the 13th cent., and once served as a receptacle for the imperial jewels. The building is now occupied by the *Conservatorium of Music*, which numbers Madame Clara Schumann among its teachers.

On the *Main*, a little lower down, is the Roman Catholic Church of *St. Leonhard* (Pl. 26; E, 5), begun in 1217, with a late-Gothic choir built in 1434, the whole completed in 1607, and restored in 1808. On the N. tower and on the stone pulpit immured in the N. wall (exterior) is seen the imperial eagle, said to have been bestowed by Lewis the Bavarian on the abbey in acknowledgment of services rendered to him in defiance of the

papal ban. The chief objects of interest in the interior (N. aisle) are the two Romanesque portals, which formed the entrances to the church before its extension in the 14th cent.; the vaulting with the detached girders in the chapel to the left; a Last Supper by *Holbein the Elder*; and finely-coloured glass windows of the late-Gothic period.

The street called the **MARKT** (Pl. E, F, 4), leading from the Römerberg towards the E. to the cathedral, contains several handsome old dwelling-houses. No. 44, on the left, known as the *Steinerne Haus*, with round-arch frieze, corner-turrets, and handsomely vaulted gateway, dates from the 15th cent.; nearly opposite, next the Römerberg, is the *Haus zum Kleinen Engel*, half Gothic, half Renaissance, of 1562. In the court of No. 30 (to the left) are two galleries with friezes of the 16th cent., representing the Fall and the Prodigal Son. No. 5, on the right, called the *Goldene Waage*, is adorned with rich rustica-work and fine lattice-windows.

The Cathedral (*St. Bartholomew*, Rom. Cath.; Pl. 23; F, 4), a Gothic edifice, was founded in 1238; the choir was erected in 1315-18. The church was seriously injured by a fire in August 1867, but has since been restored under the superintendence of the architect *Denzinger*. On that occasion the tower, left unfinished in 1514, and now 312 ft. high, was completed from the early plans.

INTERIOR. Access to the church is obtained by the N. portal (best time, 10-4). By the wall, to the right, are tombstones of the Holzhausen and Sachsenhausen families, of the 14th and 15th centuries. The chapel adjoining the choir on the left contains a group of the Death of Mary, sculptured in stone in the 14th century. — At the high-altar the coronation of the emperors used to be solemnised by the Elector of Mayence. To the right is the *Wahlkapelle* (election-chapel), where the actual election of the emperors took place; at the entrance stands the beautiful monument of the German king Günther von Schwarzburg, who died in 1349 at Frankfort, where he had taken refuge from his opponent Charles IV. The armorial bearings around it belong to the families who erected the monument. The original inscription is in old German, the new one in Latin. Most of the new stained-glass windows were executed from cartoons by *Steinle*. Many of them, and also a *Painting by *Van Dyck* (in the choir), were presented by the Brentano family. The altar-piece, a Virgin enthroned, is by *Veit*. — In the chapel adjoining the choir on the right is a Sepulchre with the sleeping watchmen beneath, of the 15th century; also a fine Tabernacle of the same period. To the right of the S. portal is the tomb of *Andreas Hirde*, with a relief representing the Mocking of Christ (1518). — The paintings in the church are being executed from cartoons by *Steinle*.

On the outside of the N. wall of the choir is a large Crucifixion, executed in sandstone in the style of Dürer.

At No. 4 in the Domplatz, to the E. of the cathedral, is a *Statue of Luther*, commemorating a sermon said to have been delivered here by the Reformer when on his way to the Diet of Worms.

To the S. of the cathedral is the new building for preserving the **Municipal Archives** (Pl. 1; F, 5), completed in 1878 from designs by *Denzinger*. The ground-floor contains a ***HISTORICAL MUSEUM** (adm., see p. 201), formed of the combined collections of the municipality and the Antiquarian Society.

The ANTI-ROOM contains armour, weapons, and architectural fragments. — ROOM I. contains pictures from suppressed Frankfort monasteries. In the first cabinet, on the left: Pieta, a large group of the Cologne school; opposite, *O. Viol* (?), Altar-piece; to the right of the entrance, "*Holwein the Elder*, Genealogy of the Virgin and the Dominicans. In the second cabinet, to the left: Old copy, by *Johst Harrich* of Nuremberg, of *Dürer's* celebrated Assumption, which was painted in 1509 for Jacob Heller of Frankfort, purchased in 1615 by Elector Maximilian of Bavaria, and destroyed by fire at Munich in 1674; the wings are the original productions of *Dürer's* studio. On the right, two works in grisaille by *Math. Grünewald* (?). In the 3rd Cab.: Two animal-paintings by *J. H.* and *J. M. Roos*; Ascension, by *M. Merian the Younger*. — ROOM II. contains the 'Freih Collection' of cabinet-works; to the right of the window, "*Meister Stephan of Cologne* (?), Virgin in a garden; below, *Uffenbach* (Elsheimer's teacher), The Magi. Among the Dutch paintings in the adjoining cabinet, the best are a "*Physician by Tenters* and two Church Interiors by *Van Vliet*. Another cabinet contains a "*Panorama of Frankfort in 1812*, by *Morgenstern* (pen-and-ink sketch). The last cabinet is devoted to modern works: on the right, *Peter Cornelius*, Holy Family; several fine landscapes. — The ANTIQUARIAN COLLECTION, including prehistoric, Roman, and Frankish antiquities, is also interesting. The Doll's House of the 18th cent. is curious. Among the old documents is the 'Golden Bull' of 1356 (see p. 202). There are also *Egyptian* and *Ethnographical Collections*.

Adjacent is the old *Leinwandhaus*, or Drapers' Hall, dating from the 14th cent., which has recently been provided with turrets and pinnacles and is used for municipal offices.

In the *Fahrgasse*, to the S.E. of the cathedral, is the *Fürsteneck* (No. 17), a late-Gothic house, with a room on the first floor with late-Renaissance decoration (visitors admitted). At the S. end of the *Fahrgasse* is the handsome old Bridge over the Main, constructed in 1342. The middle of the bridge is embellished with a *Statue of Charlemagne* (Pl. 15), erected in 1843. Near it is an old iron cross, with a still earlier figure of Christ. The presence of the cock which surmounts it is explained by the tradition, that a cock became the victim of a vow made by the architect, to sacrifice to the devil the first living being which crossed the bridge.

On the left bank of the Main lies the suburb of *Sachsenhausen* (p. 201), said to have been founded by Charlemagne, and assigned by him as a residence to the conquered Saxons, from whom it derives its name. To the left, on the Main, is the *Deutsch-Ordenshaus* (Pl. 18; G, 6), or House of the Teutonic Order, erected in 1709, and now a Roman Catholic Mission House. To the right is the *Church of the Magi* (Pl. F, 6; Prot.), rebuilt by Denzinger.

The quay flanked with lofty houses, which extends along the right bank of the river, is called the *Schöne Aussicht* (Pl. G, H, 5), and is traversed by the junction-railway. At the upper end of it, where the *Ober-Main Bridge* crosses the river, is situated the —

Town Library (Pl. 41, H 5; adm., see p. 201), built by *Hess* in 1825, with a conspicuous Corinthian portico. It contains 200,000 volumes. At the foot of the staircase is a marble "*Statue of Goethe*, in a sitting posture, by *P. Marchesi* (1838), besides which there are numerous busts in marble of Frankfort celebrities. In front of the library is a *Bust of Lessing*, in marble, by *Kaupert*.

Behind the Library, Lange-Str. 4, is the *Hospital zum Heiligen Geist*, a model institution of its kind. Farther to the N. is the *Rechnel-Graben*, opposite which is the *Rechnelgraben-Strasse* leading to the *Judenmarkt*. At the N.W. corner of the market diverges the old and once picturesque *JUDENGASSE* (Pl. G, 4), most of the dingy houses in which have been of late removed.

Down to the régime of the Prince Primate (p. 202) in 1806, the *Juden-gasse*, or *Jews' Street*, was closed every evening, and on Sundays and holidays throughout the whole day, with lock and key, and no Jew might venture into any part of the town under a heavy penalty. In spite of this tyranny, many denizens of these squalid purileus flourished, and among them the now enormously-wealthy *Rothschild* family, who originally resided at No. 148. Their offices are now in the corner-house, *Fahrgasse* 146 and *Bornheimer-Str.* 16.

At the end of the *Judengasse* stands the old *Synagogue* (Pl. 43; G, 3), erected by *Kayser* in 1855-60. The *Bornheimer-Strasse* leads hence, intersecting the *Fahrgasse*, to the new *Market Hall* (Pl. F, 3), an iron and glass structure, 416 ft. long and 111 ft. broad. From the Market we regain the *Zeil*.

Nearly opposite the *Constabler-Wache* diverges the *Schäfergasse*, in which is situated the old *PETER'S CEMETERY* (Pl. F, 2) containing the tombstone of *Goethe's* mother (d. 1808), to the right on entering, renewed in 1849, and several old monuments. In the centre is the *War Monument*, erected in 1878 to the memory of the natives of Frankfort who fell in the war of 1870-71, cast in bronze from a model by *Eckhard*.

The flight of steps at the N. end of the cemetery ascends to the *Bleich-Strasse*, in which, a little to the W., is the *Senckenberg Institution* (Pl. 39; adm., see p. 201), founded in 1763 by *Johann Christian Senckenberg*, a physician of Frankfort. It comprises a fine *Natural History Collection*, a *Library*, a *Botanic Garden*, an *Anatomical Theatre*, and a *Hospital*.

Adjacent, at the end of the *GROSSE ESCHENHEIMER STRASSE*, rises the circular *Eschenheimer Thurm* (Pl. E, 2), erected in 1400-27 on the site of a square tower of 1346, the only one of the ancient tower-gateways of the city now extant. The large house at the corner of the *Stifts-Strasse* and the *Eschenheimer-Str.* (No. 74), the residence of the Archduke John in 1848-49, when 'Regent of the Empire', now belongs to the *Bürgerverein*, or citizens' club (Pl. 7). On the same side, No. 26, is the *Palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis* (Pl. 45), built in 1740, which contained the assembly-hall of the German Diet down to 1866.

Around the city, with the exception of the side next the Main, extend pleasant, park-like **Anlagen*, or promenades, adorned with several monuments, including those of the patriotic *Bethmann* (Pl. 10), who died in 1826, *Guiollet* (Pl. 12), who laid out the promenades, *Senckenberg* (Pl. 17), the founder of the hospital, *Börne*, the poet, and *Kirchner*, the historian.

The *Hessian Monument* (Pl. 14; G, 1), outside the *Friedberger*

Thor, was erected by Frederick William II. of Prussia to the Hessians who fell on 2nd Dec., 1792, in the attack on Frankfort, then occupied by the French under General Custine. It consists of masses of rock, bearing a pillar surmounted by a helmet, sword, and battering-ram.

On the opposite side of the Friedberg road is the *Ariadneum*, or *Bethmann's Museum* (Pl. G, 1; adm., see p. 200), a circular building containing the exquisite group of **Ariadne on the panther*, the masterpiece of *Dannecker* (d. 1841), a sculptor of Stuttgart, who is likewise famous for his bust of Schiller. This work was purchased for 20,000 fl. The building also contains a few casts.

At the N. corner of the Eschenheimer Anlage (Pl. F, 1) a finger-post indicates the way by the Eschenheimer Strasse (in which No. 57, on the left, in the Greek style, contains *Vanni's* exhibition of casts) to the (1 M.) **Cemetery*, which is entered by a Doric colonnade and contains a number of well-executed monuments.

The ARCADES on the E. side contain the vaults of some of the principal families of Frankfort. Nearly in the middle of them is a relief by *Pradier* of Geneva. The last vault to the left, belonging to the *v. Bethmann* family, contains some admirable **Reliefs* by *Thorvaldsen* to the memory of a Hr. v. Bethmann who died at Florence (1812) of an illness caused by his exertions on the occasion of a fire at Baden near Vienna. The hurried presentation of an oak-wreath to the dying man in the larger relief is an allusion to a letter of thanks written to him by the Emperor of Austria. The vault is closed. Custodian (50 pf.) at the entrance to the cemetery (right).

On the wall, immediately adjoining this vault, is a monument to *Frau v. Bethmann-Hollweg*, with a relief in marble of the angel announcing the Resurrection to the women, by *Launitz*. Opposite is a kneeling angel, also by *Launitz*.

On the N. side rises the *Mausoleum* of Elector William II. of Hessen (d. 1847) by *Hessemer*, containing a crucifix in marble by *Zwenger*, and two marble sarcophagi with life-size figures of the prince and his wife by *Launitz*. Two other monuments near it are to the memory of the soldiers and insurgents who fell in 1848. To the left of the main entrance is the tomb of the philosopher *Schopenhauer* (d. 1860).

Immediately to the E. of the new cemetery is the *Jewish Burial Ground*, open daily except Saturdays. On the N. side is a large marble sarcophagus with Hebrew inscriptions, by *Launitz*, to the memory of *Carl M. v. Rothschild* (d. 1855).

Outside the Eschenheimer Thor, near the Eschenheim road, is the *Irrenanstalt* or lunatic asylum, a large Gothic edifice. To the right, nearer the town, is an *Institute of Deaconesses*.

Near the Bockenheimer Thor (Pl. B, C, 3), rises the magnificent **Opera House*, designed by *Lucas* (d. 1877), and opened in 1880. The sculptures in the pediment in front are by *Kaupert*, those at the back by *Rumpf*, both of Frankfort. Most of the mural paintings in the interior were executed from cartoons by *Steinle*; the drop-scene, representing the Prologue to *Faust*, is by *Beer* and *Gräts*.

On a height to the right of the Bockenheimer Landstrasse, 1 M. from the town, is situated the **Palm Garden*, a pleasant park conveniently reached by tramway, containing extensive hot-houses. Concerts every afternoon and evening, adm. 1 m. Restaurant, see p. 200.

In the Cornelius-Strasse, to the left of the Bockenheim road, is a **Panorama of the Battle of Sedan*, nearly 400 ft. in circumference and 42 ft. high, painted by Braun of Munich. Adm., see p. 201.

The **Zoological Garden* (Pl. K, 2, 3; **Restaurant*), with its extensive grounds, is situated on the *Pfingstweide*, on the E. side of the town. The tower commands a fine **View*. In the ruin is a salt-water aquarium (40 pf.). Admission, see p. 201; tramway, p. 200; comp. Plan, p. 199.

The **Städel Art-Institute* (Pl. 40; C, 7), an establishment to which Frankfort owes its high rank in the artistic world, was founded by *Joh. Fred. Städel* (d. 1816), a citizen of Frankfort, who bequeathed his pictures and engravings, his houses, and 1,200,000 fl. (100,000 l.) to the town, in order to found a School of Art (now attended by about 200 students). The former directors were Veit and Passavant (d. 1861); the present director is Herr Steinle. The collection consists of pictures, engravings, drawings by eminent masters, and numerous casts. The handsome building now occupied by the collections, situated on the *Schaumain-Quai* at *Sachsenhausen*, was erected with the surplus funds of the institution from the designs of *Oscar Sommer*, and was opened in 1878. It consists of a large central building in the Italian Renaissance style, with a fine portal approached by a broad flight of steps, a dome, and two projecting wings. The material is gray sandstone. The six large reliefs above the round-arched windows are very effective. Admission, see p. 201; catalogue 1 m.

Ground Floor. The entrance opens on an octagonal ANTE-CHAMBER, which contains casts from the tomb of Maximilian I. at Innsbruck. — The rooms to the left of this are devoted to the *Library* and the collections of *Drawings* and *Engravings*; the latter collection, containing 30,000 specimens, is one of the finest in Germany. — The rooms on the right contain *Casts* of ancient, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures. Also a **Terracotta Altar* by *Giorgio Andreotti* of Gubbio (1511), and a **Shield of Hercules* in bronze, modelled by *L. von Schwanthaler* from *Hesiod's* description.

Upper Floor. From the staircase we first enter an ANTE-ROOM containing a bust of *J. Fr. Städel*, the founder of the Institute, by *Zwenger*, and a few ancient sculptures. The other rooms are occupied by the —

**Picture Gallery*, the most important municipal collection in Germany. The EARLY ITALIAN SCHOOLS are somewhat poorly represented, but there are a number of good works by the Venetian masters. The best of these is the *Four Fathers of the Church* by *Moretto (da Brescia)*, properly *Alessandro Bonicino*, d. 1580). The *St. Sebastian* attributed to *Antonello da Messina* is probably a copy of the picture at Berlin. — A most attractive work, notwithstanding its insignificant size, is the *Cardinal Borgia* of *Velasquez*, finely coloured and admirably individualised. — Among the finest works of the EARLY FLEMISH SCHOOL of the 15th cent. are a *Madonna* by *John van Eyck*, the *Tiburtine Sibyl* showing the Emperor Augustus a vision of the Virgin in Heaven by *Dierick Bouts*, and the softly-coloured portrait of a man by *Memling*. A number of later Flemish works have also recently been purchased by the directors. The *St. Jerome* before the crucifix and the *Annunciation*, the latter perhaps by *Gerard David*, are works of more than mediocre value. — Among the works of the EARLY GERMAN SCHOOL several by the *Cologne Masters*, by *Dürer*, and by the two *Holbeins* are conspicuous, but the genuineness of the *Fürleger*

and of the elder Dürer is disputed. The Passion Scenes by the *Elder Holbein* are genuine, but harsh and repellent in style. On the other hand the profile of a young man with a carnation (Simon George of Cornwall) by the *Younger Holbein* is remarkable for delicacy of conception. — The gallery has also been much enriched of late years by the purchase of works of the Dutch School of the 17th cent., the merits of which have recently begun to be duly appreciated. The most valuable of these is *Rembrandt's* Parable of the labourers in the vineyard, painted in 1656, and purchased from the King of Holland's collection. The picture at first sight presents a monotonous appearance, but on closer inspection we observe that the master has most skilfully relieved the prevailing yellow tone with shades of brown and gray, delicately blended with red. *Frans Hals of Haarlem*, the greatest of the other Dutch masters, is admirably represented by a large portrait of a lady and the busts of a young married couple. — Most conspicuous among the MODERN PICTURES in the Städel Gallery are numerous works of the older Düsseldorf School, and of the so-called 'Nazarenes', of whom *Overbeck* at Rome was the chief. That master's large picture representing the Triumph of Religion in the Arts, which would have been more suitable as a mural painting, forms an excellent exponent of the views of his school. Though executed but a few decades ago, many of these works are almost more foreign to modern taste in their style and touch than the pictures of the old Dutch masters. Not only do the works of *Olivier, Ramboux, Pferr, Passavant*, and the earlier Düsseldorf masters present a most primitive style of execution, but their subjects are of a character which is now but little appreciated. There is also a marked difference between the various schools in their colouring, as for example in the treatment of the red used by Lessing in his Council of Constance, as contrasted with that used by the Belgian Gallait, and still more with that used by Velasquez.

Room I. Netherlandish Masters of the 17th century. To the left of the door: 193. *Aart de Gelder*, The artist painting a woman; 266, 268. *Aart van der Neer*, Moonlight-scenes; 183. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a lady (1635); *181. *Rembrandt*, Parable of the Labourers in the vineyard (1656); *175. *Frans Hals*, Portrait of a lady; 143. *Van Dyck*, Young man; 158. *Dav. Teniers*, The smoker; 181. *Rubens*, Child in a small chair; *217. *Pieter de Hooch*, Interior; *173, *174. *Frans Hals*, A Dutchman (1638) and his wife; 269. *J. Ruysdael*, Brook after a thunder-storm; 260, 261. *Everdingen*, Storm, Mill; 127. *Rubens*, King David playing on the harp; 290. *Hobbema*, Forest.

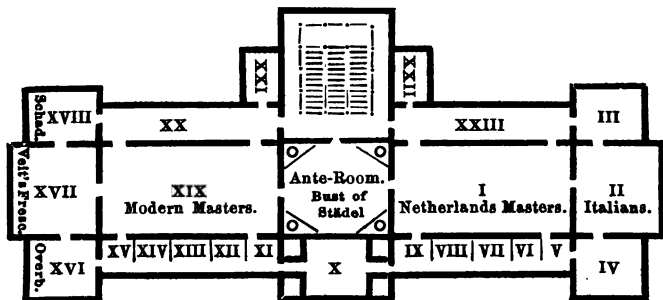
Room II. Italian and Spanish Masters. To the left: *44. *Moretto*, Madonna enthroned, with SS. Anthony and Sebastian; 80. *Sassoferrato*, Girl praying; 49. *P. Veronese* (?), Mars and Venus; 11. *Sandro Botticelli*, Portrait ('a tempera'); *Velasquez*, *57. Cardinal Gaspar Borgia, 58. The Infanta Maria Marg. Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. and consort of Emp. Leopold I.; 1. *Barnaba da Modena*, Madonna ('a tempera'); 39. *Onna da Conegliano*, Madonna; 59. *Spagnoletto*, Susannah; 41. *Early Copy from Giorgione*, Portrait of Giorgione as St. Maurice; *30. *Giov. Bellini*, Madonna and Child, with John the Baptist and St. Elisabeth; *45. *Moretto*, Madonna with the four Latin Church Fathers, SS. Gregory, Jerome, Ambrose, and Augustine (originally in S. Carlo al Corso in Rome); 16. *Perugino*, Madonna; 42. *Seb. del Piombo*, Portrait of one of the Medici; 19. *Maorino d'Alba*, Triptych for an altar ('a tempera'); 32. *Antonello da Messina*, St. Sebastian; 9. *F. Pesellino*, Virgin and Child; 7. *Giov. da Fiesole*, Madonna enthroned ('a tempera'); 12. *Sandro Botticelli*, Madonna ('a tempera'); *29. *Guido Rini*, Christ scourged; 26. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Assumption; 18. *Mantegna*, St. Mark ('a tempera').

Room III. (to the left of Room II.). Later Italian and French Masters. 51, 52. *Canaletto*, Palace of the Doges at Venice.

Room IV. (to the right of Room II.). Earlier Flemish and German Masters. To the left: 62, 63. *School of Cologne* (ascribed to *Stephan Lochner*, p. 25), Martyrdom of the Apostles (twelve scenes); 101. *Roger van der Weyden*, Three sections of an altar-piece of St. John; 102-106. *School of R. van der Weyden*, Trinity (in grisaille), St. Veronica, Madonna and Child, The Malefactors crucified with Christ, Crucifixion; 99. *Petrus Christus* (a

pupil of Hubert van Eyck), 'Madonna of Lucca', so-called from the Duke of Lucca, its former proprietor (the date, 1447, erroneously changed to 1417); 73. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Heavenly and earthly love; 110. *Gerard David*, Annunciation; 71. *Holbein the Younger*, Simon George of Cornwall; 97. *Dierick Bouts*, The Sibyl foretelling the birth of Christ to the Emp. Augustus.

The following five cabinets contain Netherlandish and German works of the 16th and 17th centuries. The enumeration in each begins to the right of the door. CAB. V.: 64, 65, 66. *H. Holbein the Elder*, Scenes of the Passion; 115. *Netherlandish School* (beginning of the 16th cent.), Entombment; 93. *Master of the Death of the Virgin (Jan Joes)*, Pieta, St. Veronica, Joseph of Arimathea (a triptych). — CAB. VI.: 67, 68, 69, 70. *Holbein the Elder*, Passion Scenes; 84. *Dürer*, Portrait of his father (forged inscription); 107. *H. Memling*, Portrait; 88. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Nude woman with a veil; 113. *Quinten Massys*, Portrait; 108. *Memling*, St. Jerome before a crucifix; 72. *Holbein the Younger (?)*, Man with a sick child. — CAB. VII.: 204. *Gerard Terburg*, Woman drinking wine; 177. *School of Frans Hals*, Portrait; 310. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Cavalier at the door of a tavern (purchased for 770*fl.*). — CAB. VIII.: 206. *Ger. Dou*, Girl with a candle preparing supper (613*fl.*); *A. Elshaimer*, 337. Paul and Barnabas



at Lystra, 338. Landscape with Bacchus and nymphs; 284. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-piece; 147, 148. *A. Brouwer*, Operations on peasants; 215. *Jan Steen*, Man jesting with a girl. — We now traverse Cab. IX., and reach —

Room X., the copying-room, which contains a bust of Prof. J. Becker, by *Kaupert*.

The following five cabinets contain examples of Flemish and Dutch masters of the 17th and 18th cent., and of the cognate Frankfort painters of the same period. CAB. XI.: 213. *Jan Weenix*, Tinker. — CAB. XIII.: 232. *Mieris*, Old woman with a flask; 373, 374. *Seeckats* (p. 221), Boy and girl by candle-light. — CAB. XIV.: 398, 399. *Tischbein*, Portraits; 376. *Seeckats*, Dulcimer-player.

Room XVI. is devoted to modern German masters from 1810 to 1840. To the left of the door: 423. *Fohr*, Cascades at Tivoli; 415. *Ramboux*, Capuchin preaching in the Colosseum at Rome. To the right of the door: 411. *Passavant*, St. Hubert; 409. *Olivier*, Pilgrims in the desert; 412. *Pferr*, Rudolf of Hapsburg presenting his horse to the priest; 422. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, The Good Samaritan; 404. *J. A. Koch*, Noah after the Flood. — 413. *Overbeck*, The Triumph of Religion in the Arts (1840); one of its chief points of interest is its wealth of allusion, to understand which the visitor should consult the catalogue.

Room XVII. The whole of the farther wall is occupied by a large 'Fresco by *Philip Vell* (No. 416), representing the 'Introduction of the Arts into Germany', with figures of 'Italia' and 'Germania' on thrones. This work, the masterpiece of the painter, completed in 1836, was skill

fully sawn out of the wall in the old building and transferred hither. — The room also contains ten Biblical cartoons (Nos. 508-512) by *Steinle*.

Room XVIII. *414. *W. Schadow*, The Wise and Foolish Virgins. — We now retrace our steps through Room XVII., and enter —

Room XIX., the principal room of modern works. To the left of the door: *444. *E. Steinle*, The Tiburtine Sibyl; *453. *A. Achenbach*, Storm at sea; *437. *C. F. Lessing*, John Huss at the Council of Constance, 11 ft. high, 14 ft. long, one of the most celebrated works of the Düsseldorf school; *442. *A. Zimmermann*, Mountain-torrent after a thunder storm; *439, *440. *Lessing*, Woodland scenes; *448. *Pose*, Schloss Eltz (p. 172); *438. *Lessing*, Ezzelino in prison, refusing spiritual consolation and resolving to die of hunger; *430. *M. v. Schwind*, Contest of singers at the Wartburg, a replica in oils of his fresco at the Wartburg; *461. *H. Lays*, Scene in front of a Dutch inn; *450. *C. Morgenstern*, Italian coast-scene; *447. *J. Becker*, Shepherd struck by lightning; *419. *Ph. Veit*, Repose on the Flight into Egypt; *458. *G. Saal*, Hardanger-Fjord by evening-light; *405. *Koch*, Landscape, with the rape of Hylas by nymphs, perhaps Koch's best work; *431. *M. von Schwind*, Dance of elves; *433. *J. Hübner*, Job and his friends; *463. *A. Calame*, Alpine scene; *436. *H. Funk*, Ruin on a lake by morning-light; *460. *Gallait*, Abdication of Charles V., a small replica of the large picture at Brussels; *441. *Lessing*, Centenarian oak; *454. *A. Rethel*, Daniel in the den of lions.

Room XX. *472-481. *Ramboux*, Ten coloured sketches from Dante; *471. *Overbeck*, Joseph sold, and *482. *Ph. Veit*, The seven years of plenty, two cartoons of the famous frescoes in the Casa Bartholdy at Rome. The remainder of this room, and Rooms XXI., XXII. contain a selection (changed weekly) of engravings and drawings, including drawings and coloured sketches of Raphael's frescoes in the Vatican. Room XXII. also contains the design for *Veit's* ceiling-painting of the 'Shield of Achilles' as described by Homer, in one of the rooms in the old building.

Room XXIII. *485-495. *Schnorr*, Cartoons for the frescoes in the Villa Massimi at Rome; *470. *Cornelius*, Last Judgment, coloured sketch for the picture at Munich.

FROM FRANKFORT TO MAYENCE (*Hessische Ludwigsbahn*), 22½ M., in ¾-1 hr. (fares 2 m. 95, 1 m. 95, 1 m. 30 pf.; express 3 m. 25, 2 m. 45, 1 m. 30 pf.). — The train starts from the Main-Neckar station (p. 199), crosses the Main, and joins the line from *Sachsenhausen* near (2½ M.) *Niederrad*. It runs at first through wood, but afterwards affords a view of the Taunus to the right. The intermediate stations, all of which express trains pass without stopping, are *Goldstein* (see below); 7 M. *Schwanheim*; 9 M. *Kelsterbach*; 14 M. *Raunheim*; 16 M. *Rüsselsheim*; 18½ M. *Bischofsheim* (p. 223). The train then crosses the bridge mentioned at p. 145, and reaches *Mayence* (p. 136).

In addition to the Main-Neckar Railway described in R. 30, Frankfort is connected with MANNHEIM by the 'Riedbahn', one of the lines of the *Hessische Ludwigsbahn* (50 M., in 1¾-2½ hrs.; fares 6 m. 25, 4 m. 15, 2 m. 70 pf.). From Frankfort to *Niederrad*, see above. 4 M. *Goldstein*; 9 M. *Walldorf*; 11 M. *Mörfelden*. From (17 M.) *Dornberg* a branch-line diverges to *Grossgerau* (p. 223). 19 M. *Dornheim*; 20½ M. *Leeheim-Wolfskehlen*. 22 M. *Goddelau-Erfelden* is the junction for the Darmstadt and Worms railway (p. 223), which coincides with the Mannheim line as far as *Biblis*

(see below). 23½ M. *Stockstadt*, on the Rhine; 26 M. *Biebesheim*. 28 M. *Gernsheim* (*Karpfen*; *Weisses Ross*), a small and busy town on the Rhine, mentioned in history as early as 773 and destroyed by Melac in 1689. It contains a monument to Peter Schöffer, one of the inventors of printing, who was born here. At (33 M.) *Biblis*, the line to Resengarten and Worms diverges to the right (p. 223); 36 M. *Birstadt*, junction of the Bensheim and Worms railway (p. 225). At (40 M.) *Lampertheim* the Riedbahn divides, the right branch leading by *Waldhof* to the (48 M.) Neckar suburb of Mannheim, while the left passes *Waldhof* and *Käferthal* and leads to the central station at Mannheim (p. 241).

29. The Taunus.

The name Taunus, in the wider sense, applies to the whole of the mountainous region between the Main, the Rhine, and the Lahn, but is usually restricted to the southern mountains of that district, sloping down to the Main and Rhine, and extending from Nauheim on the H. to Assmannshausen on the W. The highest points of this range are the *Great Feldberg* (2900 ft.), the *Little Feldberg* (2713 ft.), and the *Altkönig* (2386 ft.).

One and a half or two days suffice for a glimpse at the most interesting spots in this district: Railway to *Homburg*, where the night is spent, 50 minutes. Next morning by an early train to *Oberursel* and thence to the top of the *Feldberg* 3 hrs., or from Homburg to the *Feldberg* direct, also in 3 hrs.; descent to *Königsstein* 1¼ hr.; thence by *Falkenstein* to *Cronberg* 1½ hr.; or by the *Rosseri* to *Eppstein* in 2½ hrs., at either of which the railway is again reached.

a. Taunus Railway from Frankfort to Castel (*Mayence*) and Wiesbaden.

RAILWAY to *Castel* (20½ M.) in ¾-1 hr.; fares 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90, 1 m. 20 pf., express 3 m. 10, 2 m. 80 pf. (fares to *Mayence*, including the steamer across the river, 2 m. 80, 2 m. 20, 1 m. 50 pf., or 3 m. 25, 2 m. 45 pf.; see below). To *Wiesbaden* (28 M.) in 1-1½ hr. (fares 3 m. 40, 2 m. 60, 1 m. 70 pf.; express 3 m. 80, 2 m. 90 pf.).

The *Taunus Railway*, one of the oldest in Germany, was opened in 1839. Leaving the town, the train passes the *Gallenwarte* on the left, and *Bockenheim* on the right. The Homburg line diverges to the right (p. 214). The *Nidda* is now crossed, and the train reaches —

5½ M. *Höchst* (290 ft.; *Frankfurter Hof*; *Goldner Adler*; *Landsberg*, at the station), a thriving little town, with 5000 inhab., and possessing an interesting church of *St. Justinus*, erected in 1090, with a Gothic choir added in 1443. A palace of the Electors of Mayence here was destroyed by the Frankforters in 1634, but the handsome tower is still standing.

From *Höchst* to *Soden*, see p. 216. — From *Höchst* to *Hofheim*, *Eppstein*, and *Limburg*, see p. 219.

9½ M. *Hattersheim*. A good view to the N. is obtained of the principal peaks of the *Taunus Mountains*. The white *Hofheimer Chapel* (p. 219), on the hill-side, is also conspicuous.

At (13½ M.) *Flörsheim* (*Hirsch*), a village on the Main, omnibuses and carriages are in waiting to convey travellers to the

(1½ M.) baths of **Weilbach** (sulphur-springs), with its **Curhaus** and pleasant grounds. The village of Weilbach lies 1 M. to the N. of the baths. Pleasing view from the '**Kanzel**' (pulpit), a hill with four trees, ½ M. above **Diedenbergen**, and 3 M. to the N. of Weilbach.

17½ M. **Hochheim** (407 ft.; **Schwan*), a small town, celebrated for its wines. The most esteemed is yielded by the vineyards of the old **Domdechanei** (deanery), now a shooting-box of the Duke of Nassau. The sparkling 'Hook' made at Hochheim, whence the name, is much prized, and is chiefly exported to England.

On entering (20½ M.) **Castel** (p. 137; Plan of Mayence, F, 6), the tête-de-pont of Mayence on the E. bank of the Rhine, the line intersects the fortifications. The station is near the bridge.

STEAMBOATS from Castel to Mayence start close to the station; see p. 136. CAB to Mayence (preferable for travellers continuing their journey at once by steamer), one-horse, 1-2 pers. 1 m., 3-4 pers. 1 m. 40 pf.; two-horse, 1 m. 40 or 1 m. 80 pf.; each box 20 pf.; bridge-toll included.

FROM CASTEL TO WIESBADEN. The train again intersects the fortifications of Castel. 24 M. *Curve*, where the through-carriages to the Rheingau are detached (p. 127), and which is connected by a short branch-line with **Biebrich** (p. 121). In 8 min. after leaving *Curve* the train arrives at (26 M.) **Wiesbaden**, see p. 130.

b. From Frankfurt to Homburg and Cronberg.

RAILWAY to **Homburg**, 11 M., in 30-40 min. (fares 1 m. 50, 1 m. 10, 80 pf.); to **Cronberg**, 8½ M., in 30-40 min. (fares 1 m. 30, 90, 80 pf.). — The trains start from the Main-Weser Station.

Soon after quitting the town the train diverges from the Taunus line (p. 213) and crosses the **Nidda**. 3 M. **Rödelheim**, junction of the Cronberg line (p. 216); 7 M. **Weiskirchen**. 9 M. **Oberursel** (**Schützenhof**; **Bär**), a very old town, is much visited by the Frankforters in summer, and possesses a Gothic church consecrated in 1481. (Ascent of the **Feldberg** from Oberursel, see p. 218.)

11 M. **Homburg**. — **Hotels**. ***RUSSISCHER HOF**, ***VICTORIA**, **VIERT JAHRESZEITEN**, ***BELLEVUE**, **HÔTEL DU PARC**, **PRINCE OF WALES**, ***HESSISCHER HOF**, **EUROPÄISCHER HOF**, R. at these from 2, D. at 1 o'clock 2½-3, at 6 o'clock 3½-4 m.; **HÔTEL DE FRANCE**; **HÔTEL WINDSOR**; **ENGLISCHER HOF**; ***ADLER**, **EISENBAHN-HÔTEL** (at the station), and **GOLDENE ROSE** (unpretending), convenient for a single night.

Restaurant at the ***Curhaus**, D. at 1 o'clock 3, at 6 o'clock 4 m. — **Beer**. **Goldene Rose**; **Sauer**, in the main street; **Kladderadatsch**, opposite the **Cursaal**.

Music in summer, 7-9 a.m., by the **Elisabeth-Brunnen**; at 8 p.m. on the terrace of the **Curhaus**. Also a theatre, concerts, and balls.

Tax for persons staying more than five days: 1 pers. 12 m., 2 pers. 18 m., 3-4 pers. 24 m., for a larger party 30 m.

Carriage with one horse from the station to the town, 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf., box 20 pf.; within the town, including the mineral spring, the park, and the **Ferdinands-Anlage**, for ½ hr., 80 pf. or 1 m. 20 pf.; outside the town, for ½ hr., 1 m. 20 or 1 m. 70 pf. (with two horses 2 m. 60 pf.); to **Cronberg** with one horse 9, with two horses 12 m., to **Königsstein** or **Soden** 10½ or 13½ m.; to **Saalburg** 6 or 8 m.

English Church, with accommodation for 600 people; services at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; chaplain, **Rev. C. B. Briggs**, M. A. — **Presbyterian Services** in the **Schlosskirche** at 11.30 a.m. and 7.15 p.m. in July and August.

Homburg vor der Höh, a town with about 8400 inhab., situated on a spur of the Taunus Mts., the residence of the Landgraves of Hessen-Homburg, a collateral line of the grand-ducal family of Hessen, from 1662 to 1866, when this branch of the family became extinct, is one of the most popular watering-places in the Rhineland (11,000 visitors annually). In the *Louisen-Strasse*, the main street, which runs to the N.W. of the station, are situated the principal hotels, the theatre, and the *Curhaus*.

The *Curhaus*, the chief rendezvous of visitors, built in 1840 and extended in 1863, contains a number of very handsome apartments, a well-supplied reading-room, and the 'Saalburg Museum' (adm. 50 pf.), a well-arranged collection of antiquities found on the Saalburg (see below), a good model of the Saalburg, and a reconstruction of a Roman watch-tower. A terrace on the N. side, partly covered with glass, is a favourite resort in fine weather, and the corridors of the ground-floor afford a sheltered promenade during rain. The large adjacent *Bath House* contains baths of every kind.

At the back of the *Curhaus*, to the N.E., extend beautiful **Pleasure Grounds*, in which, to the right (E.), we observe the sparkling chalybeate and saline *Springs* (chiefly prescribed for disorders of the digestive organs), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the *Curhaus*. The chief of these is the *Elisabeth-Brunnen*, farthest to the E., the water of which, containing more salt than the *Rakoczy* mineral-water at *Kissingen*, is exported in considerable quantity. Near the adjoining 'Trinkhalle' are well-kept flower-beds, a palm-house, and an orangery. The *Stahlbrunnen* and the *Louisenquelle* are less saline than the *Elisabethbrunnen*, but are much richer in iron, especially the first-named. The *Kaiserbrunnen* and the *Ludwigsbrunnen* are used chiefly for bathing.

At the W. end of the town (ascend the main street and turn to the left) rises the *Schloss*, which formerly belonged to the landgraves. It was erected at the beginning of the 18th cent., and has been recently fitted up for the use of the Emperor and Crown-prince of Germany. The *Weisse Thurm*, which rises in the court at the back to a height of 188 ft., commands an extensive view (fee 50 pf.). Above a gateway here is the front half of an equestrian statue, and opposite to it a bust of *Prince Frederick*, who, under the leadership of the Great Elector, decided the victory of the Brandenburgers over the Swedes at *Fehrbellin* in 1675 by the spirited charge of his cavalry. The *Palace Garden* (open to the public) contains an orangery, some fine old cedars, and a fish-pond.

WALKS. Besides the pleasure-grounds above mentioned, the traveller may also visit the *Hard* or *Hardwald*, adjoining the *Curhaus* grounds; the *Grosse Tannenwald*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N.W. of Homburg, and the *Kleine Tannenwald*, 20 min. to the W.; the *Luthereiche*, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond the *Grosse Tannenwald*; the *Wildpark*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the *Grosse Tannenwald*, with its numerous deer; the *Höllstein*; the *Rabenstein*, etc.

Archæologists should visit the Saalburg, the remains of the walls of a Roman castle, brought to light by excavation, situated on a wooded

height of the Tannus, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N. of Homburg, 1340 ft. above the sea-level, and a few hundred paces to the left of the Usingen road. Walkers should follow the Elisabethenschneisse and the Lindenweg (also called the Kaiser Wilhelmsweg; comp. Map of the Tannus). The Saalburg formed one of the forts belonging to the *Pfahlgraben* (*Lines*), an extensive line of intrenchments constructed about 70 A.D. to protect Rhaetia and the Germanic provinces against the warlike Germans and fulfilling this function for about two centuries. It extended from Ratisbon to the Hohenstaufen, then turned nearly due N. to Wetzlar, and finally stretched westwards to Ems and the Seven Mts. (p. 75). — The Saalburg is the largest, so far as known, of the forts on the Pfahlgraben, measuring 725 by 480 ft., and is generally regarded, though without definite proof, as the fortress re-erected by Germanicus, son of Drusus, '*super vestigia patris praesidi in monte Tanno*'. The antiquities found here are preserved in the Homburg Curhaus (p. 215). The Pfahlgraben itself is distinctly recognisable at a point about 800 yds. to the N. of the Saalburg, reached by following the alley cut through the wood.

Ascent of the *Grosse Feldberg*, see p. 218.

The **CRONBERG RAILWAY** diverges from the Homburg line at Rödelheim (p. 214). Stations ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Frankfurt) *Eschborn* and (7 M.) *Nieder-Höchst*.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. Cronberg (**Frankfurter Hof*, with good paintings by Frankfort artists in the dining-room; **Schützenhof*, both at the lower end of the town, with gardens and views; *Hahn's Restaurant*, at the station; *Germania*, restaurant in the upper part of the town, on the road to Königstein), a small town with 2400 inhab., is picturesquely situated on a hill, surrounded by productive gardens, and commanded by *Schloss Cronberg*, with its conspicuous and lofty tower. This castle was built in the 13th cent. by the Counts of Cronberg, who resided here down to 1704, when the family became extinct. Part of it is still occupied. The old chapel contains tombstones of the 14th cent.; the windows of the tower (182 steps, fatiguing) command a beautiful view. Cronberg is a favourite summer-resort of the citizens of Frankfort, including quite a colony of artists, who possess a number of pleasant villas in the environs, and, like Königstein, it is also well adapted as headquarters for excursions into the Tannus region. — To Falkenstein 2 M.; to Königstein also 2 M. (omnibus; see below).

c. From Frankfort to Soden. Königstein. Falkenstein. Great Feldberg.

RAILWAY to Soden, 10 M., in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; fares 1 m. 30, 1 m., 70 pf.; express 1 m. 50, 1 m. 10 pf.

From Frankfort to *Höchst*, see p. 218. — Thence by a short branch-line to —

Soden. — Hotels. **CURHAUS*; **EUROPÄISCHER HOF*; **HÔTEL COLLOSEUS*, R. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **FRANKFURTER HOF*, quiet; **HOLLÄNDISCHER HOF*, small; **HÔTEL URRIG*, with restaurant. — Beer at *Pfaff's*.

Carriage per hour 3 m., to Königstein $8\frac{1}{2}$, to Cronberg $4\frac{1}{2}$, to the top of the Feldberg 20 m.

Visitors' Tax for 1 pers. 12, for 2 pers. 18, for 3-4 pers. 24 m.

Soden (460 ft.), a small town with 1400 inhab., lies at the foot of the Taunus Mts. in the sheltered valley of the *Sulzbach*. On the Königstein road, which intersects the town from S.E. to N.W., are most of the hotels, the post-office, and the pleasant *Curpark*, with the *Curhaus* and the *New Bath House*, admirably fitted up. The baths are visited by about 2500 patients annually. The *SPRINGS*, twenty-three in number, and varying in temperature from 52° to 81° Fahr., contain salt, iron, and carbonic-acid gas, and are chiefly prescribed for nervous complaints and derangement of the mucous membrane. They are used both for drinking and bathing; and rise in different parts of the valley. The *Milchbrunnen*, *Warmbrunnen*, *Soolbrunnen*, and *Champagner-Brunnen*, which are chiefly used for drinking, rise in the so-called Haupt-Strasse, near the old Bath House.

WALKS. To the *Drei Linden*, a good point of view, 20 min. to the N., near Neuenhain (see below); to the *Altenhainer Thal*, ½ hr. to the N.W.; to the village of *Sulzbach*; to the *Sodener Wäldchen*, etc.

FROM SODEN TO CRONBERG, 3 M. — The road diverges to the W., at the lower end of the *Curpark*. About ¼ M. from Soden there is a finger-post indicating the footpath and the carriage-road to *Oronthal*, which possesses two saline springs (water exported), and to Cronberg.

FROM SODEN TO KÖNIGSTEIN, 3 M. (post-omnibus 2-3 times daily). The road ascends gradually, and passes (1 M.) *Neuenhain*, where there is another chalybeate spring used for sanatory purposes.

Königstein. — *Hotels.* *Post* or *Löwe*, with garden, omn. to Cronberg 70 pf.; **STADT AMSTERDAM*, with garden; **HIRSCH*, plain. — *Pingler's Hydropathic Establishment.* — Baths and pension at the *Hainbad*.

Königstein (1190 ft.), a picturesquely-situated little town with 1500 inhab., and a number of pleasant villas in the environs, is one of the most popular resorts in the Taunus region. To the W. of the town rise the imposing ruins of the *Castle of Königstein* (1490 ft.), which was destroyed by the French in 1796. This stronghold is mentioned in history for the first time in 1225; in 1581 it came into the possession of the Electors of Mayence, whose armorial bearings are still to be seen over the entrance; in 1792 it was captured by the French, and in 1793 by the Prussians. The vaults and casemates are still partly preserved. Fine view, especially from the tower, the custodian of which lives in the town.

From Königstein to Eppstein, 5 M., see p. 219.

The wooded hill to the N.E. of Königstein is crowned with the ruin of *Burg Falkenstein* (1490 ft.), the path to which (35 min.) is indicated by a finger-post at the lower end of the town. This castle, the ancestral seat of the powerful Archbishop Kuno of Trèves, was erected in the 14th cent. on the site of the ancient fortress of Nüring, and was destroyed in 1688. *View from the tower, a key of which is kept at Königstein, and another at the village of *Falkenstein* (Inn 'Zur Schönen Aussicht'), on the S. side of the hill. Adjoining the village is the *Curanstalt Falkenstein* (1310 ft.; R. for a week or upwards 1-9½ m. per day, board 6 m. per day), to which an omnibus plies regularly from (2 M.) Cronberg.

The highest point of the Taunus Mts. is the **Great Feldberg* (2900 ft.), the top of which consists of quartzose rock, while the slopes are composed of clay-slate. The whole mountain, except the flat grassy plateau on the summit, is clothed with beautiful woods. The **Feldberghaus*, an unpretending inn at the top (R. 1 m. 20 to 1 m. 70 pf., D. at 12.30 p.m. 1 m. 75 pf., 'pension' 4½ m.; ascent of the tower 20 pf.), commands an admirable panorama in clear weather (see Ravenstein's panorama in the dining-room; also some good pictures by Frankfort painters). The block of quartz, 12 ft. in height, near the inn, is mentioned in a document as early as 812, where it is called the *Brunhildenbett*.

To the S. of the Feldberg rises the *Altkönig* (2386 ft.; ascent more fatiguing). The summit is enclosed by a huge double girdle of loose stones, with a rectangular outer rampart on the S.W. side. The outer circle has a circumference of 1660 yds., the inner one of 1260 yds. These works were probably thrown up by the aboriginal inhabitants of the Main Valley as a place of defence in time of war. The stones were probably originally arranged in layers with trunks of trees between, so as to form a perpendicular wall.

ASCENT OF THE FELDBERG FROM KÖNIGSTEIN, 2 hrs. (carriage 12 m.; guide unnecessary, 1 m. 70 pf.). We ascend the Frankfort and Limburg road as far as (1¼ M.) a finger-post, which indicates the road to the right to Reiffenberg and the Feldberg; this road passes the *Seelenborn*, and reaches the (1½ M.) so-called *Rothe Kreuz* (finger-post), where the Feldberg road diverges to the right. About 1 M. farther we reach the saddle between the *Great* and the *Little Feldberg*, where our route joins the road from the Fuchstanz (see below). In ¼ hr. more we reach the top.

FROM FALKENSTEIN (2 hrs.). A broad road ascends gradually from the upper part of the village in 1 hr. to the *Fuchstanz*, an open space in the wood, where several paths meet, and whence the top is reached in 1 hr. more (finger-post). We may avoid the long circuit made by the road by following the path to the left at the church of Falkenstein, which ascends the course of the Reichenbach and then joins the footpath to the Fuchstanz (not easy to find without a guide). — [The path to the Altkönig diverges from the Feldberg path about 20 min. before the latter reaches the Fuchstanz.]

FROM OBERURSEL, (3 hrs.). Leaving the station (p. 214), we pass through the village and follow the road ascending on the left bank of the brook. Beyond the (1½ hr.) *Hohe Mark* spinning-mill, we quit the road at the finger-post inscribed 'Feldberg über den Buchborn', whence the ridge is reached in 40 minutes. We then follow the Pfahlgraben, passing the *Stockborn*, a Roman tower, after ½ hr., and attaining the top in ½ hr. more.

FROM HOMBURG (3 hrs.). Leaving the W. exit of the Schlossgarten we follow the poplar avenue and the '*Elisabethenschneisse*' (a cutting in the wood) in a straight direction. At the top of the hill called the '*Sandplacken*' (2¼ hrs.) a finger-post indicates the way to the Feldberg to the left. [A finer route, but less easy to trace, leaves the Schlossgarten about ¼ M. from the exit, diverging to the left on this side of the bridge, and ascending viâ the *Frankfurter Forsthaus*.]

d. From Frankfort to Eppstein and Limburg.

48½ M. RAILWAY in 2½ hrs. (fares 6 m. 30, 4 m. 10, 2 m. 70 pf.). This line forms the shortest route from Frankfort to Ems.

The train starts from the *Ost-Bahnhof*, stopping at the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fahrthor Station* (comp. p. 199). 6 M. *Griesheim*; 9 M. *Höchst*, see p. 213. The line now describes a curve and crosses the Taunus railway. $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kristel*.

14 M. *Hofheim* (**Krone*; *Hydropathic Establishment* of Frau *Ripps*, 'pens'. 40-60 m. per week), a pleasant village at the entrance to the *Lorsbacher Thal*, a grassy valley, enclosed by wooded slopes and watered by the *Schwarzbach*. The lofty **Hofheimer Capelle* (750 ft.), reached by the new promenades in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., affords an admirable survey of the extensive valley of the Main, the Taunus Mts., the *Bergstrasse*, and the Mts. of the Palatinate.

The line ascends the *Lorsbacher Thal*, and crosses the *Schwarzbach* several times. 16 M. *Lorsbach* (Taunus Inn), a prettily-situated village. — $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Eppstein* (605 ft.; *Hôtel Seiler*, at the station; *Zur Oelmühle*, outside the village; *Zum Taunus*, in the village, well spoken of), an ancient little town with scarcely 700 inhabitants. On a precipitous reek above the place rises the picturesque *Castle* of the same name, mentioned in history as early as 1120, the ancestral seat of a celebrated family, five members of which were archbishops and electors of Mayence between 1060 and 1305. It is now the property of Count *Stolberg*. The Protestant church contains several tombstones of the old family, which became extinct in 1535. A good **View* of the castle is obtained from the hill opposite to it, to the S., reached by the '*Kriegerweg*'.

The **Rossert* (1700 ft.), which is easily ascended from Eppstein in 1 hr. by a path turning to the left just beyond the '*Oelmühle*' (but from *Fischbach* very steep), commands a fine view of the valleys of the Rhine and Main. Near the top, behind a group of trees, is a chalet of the Taunus Club, a key for which may be obtained at Eppstein and other villages in the neighbourhood. From the *Rossert* to *Königstein* $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — The *Staufen* (1489 ft.), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the E., is crowned by a tower commanding an extensive view.

Immediately below Eppstein the *Königstein* road diverges to the N.E. from the *Lorsbach* valley, ascending the *Fischbachthal* to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Fischbach*. It then traverses a lofty plateau to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schneidhain*, and ascends thence to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Königstein* (p. 217).

Beyond Eppstein the train passes through a tunnel. — From (23 M.) *Niedernhausen* a branch-line diverges to *Auring-Medenbach*, *Igstadt*, *Erbenheim*, and *Wiesbaden* (p. 130). — 28 M. *Idstein* (*Lamm*; *Mers*), a town of 2500 inhab., with many old houses, was once the residence of a branch of the Nassau family; the château dates from the 16th cent., the church, richly adorned with marble, from 1667. — 31 M. *Wörsdorf*; 34 M. *Camberg*. — $36\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Niederselters* (*Caspari*), formerly belonging to the Electorate of *Trèves*.

Niederselters has been celebrated since the 16th cent. for its mineral waters, in which carbonate of soda and salt are agreeably blended, and widely known under the erroneous name of '*Seltzer Water*'. The build-ings of the spring are near the station. From $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 million bottles are annually exported.

39 M. *Oberbrechen*, with large marble quarries; 40 M. *Niederbrechen*. $46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Limburg*, on the Lahn, see p. 197. Digitized by Google

30. From Frankfort to Heidelberg and Mannheim.

RAILWAY (station, see p. 199) to Darmstadt (17 M.) in $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 m. 90, 1 m. 25, 85 pf.; express fares 2 m. 30, 1 m. 55, 1 m. 10 pf.). From Darmstadt to Heidelberg or Mannheim, 38 M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 4 m. 25, 2 m. 80, 1 m. 85 pf.; express fares 5 m. 10, 3 m. 40, 2 m. 45 pf.). Seats on the left (E.) side of the train should be selected for the view.

From Frankfort to Mannheim by the 'Riedbahn', see p. 212.

The country between Frankfort and Darmstadt is unattractive.

17 M. Darmstadt (see Plan, p. 226). — **Hotels.** *TRAUER (Pl. a; C, 3), R. & A. 2, B. 1 m.; *RAILWAY HOTEL, at the Hessian Station, R. 2, D. 2 m.; DARMSTÄDTER HOF (Pl. b; B, 3), R. & L. 3 m.; *HÔTEL KÖHLER (Pl. c; A, 5), near the station, with restaurant, unpretending; PRINZ CARL (Pl. d; D, 5), unpretending.

Restaurants. *Saalhaus (Pl. B, 4), concerts almost daily; *Schmitt*, near the station; *Schmitts*, Louisen-Str. 14, all with gardens. — Café: *Eichberg*, Rhein-Str. — Beer: *Formhals*, Grafen-Str.

Darmstadt, the capital of the Grand Duchy of Hessen, with 48,200 inhab. (including the suburb of *Bessungen*), a town with handsome broad streets, spacious squares, and tasteful pleasure-grounds, was, though the capital of the Counts of Katzenellenbogen and afterwards of the Landgraves of Hessen-Darmstadt, a place of no importance down to the close of the 18th century. The Grand Duke Ludwig I. (d. 1830) erected the new part of the town, and to him Darmstadt is indebted for its prosperity. A *Statue* (Pl. 17; C, 3), by Schwanthaler, erected to him by his 'grateful people' in 1844, is borne by a column, 140 ft. in height, the summit of which affords a fine view.

The RESIDENZSCHLOSS (Pl. 29; C, 2, 3) was begun by the Landgrave George I. at the end of the 16th cent.; the portals, belonging to that period, but finished after the Landgrave's death, are a good specimen of the German Renaissance. The present building dates chiefly from the beginning of last century, but did not quite attain its present dimensions till 1833. The tower contains a chime of bells. The valuable *Library* consists of 500,000 vols., 4000 MSS., and numerous typographical curiosities (open 9-12 a. m. and 2-4 p. m.). The other **Collections* (pictures, antiquities, natural history, costumes, and coins) are open free on Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Frid. 11-1, and on Sun. 10-1; also at other times for a fee. Visitors ring on the first floor. Short Guide to the Collections 20 pf.

The *PICTURE GALLERY occupies the upper floor of the palace. Catalogue 1 m. 50 pf.

The collection has been almost entirely formed during the present century, the nucleus having been the collection of a Hr. v. Hübsch. The chief boast of the gallery is the large *Rubens* (Nymphs and Satyrs with fruit and game) from the old Düsseldorf gallery, presented by King Max Joseph of Bavaria. *Van Dyck's* portrait of a lady with a fan, dating from 1635, and *Rembrandt's* Scourging of Christ, painted in 1663, the year before his death, are also very valuable works. The portrait of a woman, No. 848, is an early work of *Rembrandt*, whose pupils (*Beekhout*, *Flinck*, etc.) and contemporaries (*Van der Helst*, *Pieter de Hooch*, and others) are also well represented. To an earlier period of art belong a Madonna by *Lucas van Leyden*, a portrait of Cardinal Albrecht of Mainz by *Lucas Cranach*, a landscape by *P. Brueghel*, and several works of the

Early Cologne School (Presentation in the Temple, etc.). The Italian works are chiefly of the 'Academic School' of the 17th century.

Room I.: Modern pictures, chiefly of the 18th cent., by *Schmidt*, *Seekatz* (d. 1768), *Schütz*, *Morgenstern*, &c., the earlier of which should be inspected in order to contrast them with the most modern school. To the left on entering (1st transverse partition): 128. *Schilbach*, Roman landscape. Second partition: 138. *Schirmer*, Heidelberg Castle; 143, 149, 150, 151. *Achenbach*, Four small Dutch landscapes. Principal wall: (W.) 58. *Seekatz*, Twelfth Night; 187. *H. Hofmann*, Betrayal of the Saviour; 129. *Steinbrück*, Genovefa; (N.) *Radt*, 121. Cronberg, and 122. Falkenstein, both in the Taunus; 59. *Seekatz*, Children in the poultry-yard; (E.) *Schönberger*, Sunset.

Room II.: Partition: 137. *Lessing*, Evening-scene on the Moselle; 145. *Schön*, Sunday morning in the Black Forest. Principal wall: (W.) 134. *Morgenstern*, Scene on the Isar; 155. *Noack*, Religious disputation between Luther and Zwingli at Marburg; (N.) *Lucas*, 132. Italian harvest-scene, 130. The Melibocus seen from the Odenwald; 156. *Schweich*, Autumn morning; 154. *Becker*, Glacier-lake in Norway.

Room III. Old German School. The pictures in this room form one of the best collections of the works of this school. In the doorway: 224. *Holbein the Elder*, Body of Christ at the foot of the cross. Partition: *Lucas Cranach*, 244. Portrait of Cardinal Albert of Brandenburg in the character of St. Jerome, 249. Virgin and Child. 226. *Holbein the Younger* (?), Bust of a youth, 1515; 188. *Claeissens*, Mary and Child; 231. *Wohlgemuth* (?), Christ in Gethsemane. Principal wall: (W.) 189. *School of Memling*, perhaps *Gerard Horebout* (1538), Enthroned Mary and Child; 185. *Unknown Master*, Dying Mary; 168. *Stephan Lochner*, the master of the Dombild at Cologne, Presentation in the Temple; (N.) 216. Reliquary from the church of Wolfskehlen, date 1500; (E.) 217. *M. Schongauer* (?), Scourging of Christ.

Room IV. Netherlands Masters. Partition: *321. *Van Dyck* (d. 1641), Portrait of the painter Erasmus Quellyn; 339. *Sal. Ruysdael*, Dutch street; *361. *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasants dancing, an early work, dated 1635; *356-358. *Thos. de Keyser*, Portraits; 335. *Wynants*, Landscape, 1676; *271. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Landscape with peasants dancing, 1668; 345. *Adr. Brouwer*, Two peasants singing; 350a. *Sandvoort*, Portrait of a girl; 395. *P. Potter* (?), Stable; 354. *Ferd. Bol*, Holy Family; *296. *Rubens*, Satyrs and Nymphs with game and fruit; the nymph with the red robe is the master's first wife, the one with the hare his second (copy in Dresden). *386, *387. *Gerbr. van den Beekhout*, Portraits.

Room V. 433. *Fred. Vroom*, Portrait of himself; 425. *Egb. van Heemskerck*, Saying grace; 363. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Old man; *348. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of his wife Saskia; 376, 377. *Gonzales Coques*, Portraits.

Room VI. Front of partition: 370. *Van der Helst*, Bust of an old man; 315. *Honthorst*, Portrait of a lady. Back of partition: 578. *Govaert Flinck*, Woman cleansing her boy's head; 405. *P. de Hooch*, Interior. Principal wall: (N.) *347. *Rembrandt*, Christ about to be scourged (1668); *369. *Van der Helst*, Portrait of a lady; 350. *A. van Gelder* (pupil of Rembrandt), Presentation in the Temple; (S.) 424. *Schalcken*, William III. of England by torch-light; 349. *Eeckhout*, The disciples at Emmaus; 389. *A. van Everdingen*, Landscape.

Room VII. French works of inferior value: 482. *J. Jouvenet*, Madonna and Child; 475. *Le Sueur*, Christ restoring the Young Man of Nain; 489, 490. *Van Loo*, Portrait of Louis XV. and his Queen Maria Leszczynska; 511. *Sonniat*, View of Darmstadt in 1746 (taken from the window opposite); 488. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Cardinal Fleury; 492. *F. Boucher*, Sleeping nymphs and satyrs.

Room VIII. Spanish and Italian Masters: 269. *Netherlandish School*, Madonna with the Holy Child and John the Baptist; 547. *Carlo Callari*, Venus and Adonis; 527. Ascribed to *Correggio*, Young shepherd (really a later work of no great value); 67. *Raphael Mengs*, St. Sebastian; *638. *Velasquez*, Portrait of a girl; 568. *Cignani*, Madonna; 520. *Titian*, Sleeping Venus (according to Mr. Crowe an original, ruined by restoration).

Room IX. 554. *Schidone*, John the Baptist in the desert; 641. *Murillo*, Carthusian monk; 623. *Pompeo Battoni*, Portrait; 268. *Netherlandish School*,

Madonna and Child; 535. Copy of *Paolo Veronese*, Wedding at Cana (original in the Louvre); 542. *Spanish School*, Angel and Maiden; 523. The Baptist in the wilderness, a weak copy of Raphael; 533. *Tintoretto*, Portrait. By the windows; *639. *Velasquez*, Mother of a dead child kneeling before a bishop; 570. *Velasquez*, Portrait; *529. *Paris Bordone*, Portrait of a general, in admirable preservation; 571. *Pietro da Cortona*, Angel appearing to Hagar and Ishmael; *519. *Tintoretto* (wrongly attributed to Titian), Portrait of a nobleman, dated 1562.

The two adjoining rooms contain the valuable collection of objects of NATURAL HISTORY. Halfway up the staircase to the next floor are two rooms containing *Plaster Casts*.

The other Collections are on the second floor.

Room I. *Roman Antiquities*: a *Mosaic Pavement, 30 ft. in length, 20 ft. in breadth, excavated near Vilbel in 1849; model of an apparatus for evaporating salt, excavated at Nauheim in 1854, with a clay vessel which formed part of it; bronze tools and a helmet from a tomb near Nauheim; smaller Germanic and Roman antiquities. — Room II. *Cork Models* of Roman edifices, ancient ornaments in gold and silver, goblets, enamels of the early Lower Rhine School and of Limoges, beautiful ivory carving, stained glass, coins. — Room III, IV. Collection of the weapons, flags, and equipments of the Hessian regiments from the earliest times to the present day. — Room V. **Armour* and weapons, curious helmets, shields, and targes. — Room VI. Model of the palace, costumes and utensils of foreign nations, &c. — Room VII. *Drawings and Engravings*, ancient and modern; among the former are the sketches of Rottmann for the Italian landscapes in the arcades at Munich, an early sketch in sepia (afterwards considerably altered) by Ph. Veit, for his fresco in the Stadel Institute at Frankfurt (p. 214), and a cartoon of 'The Last Judgment', also by Veit.

Other rooms contain the valuable *Collection of Minerals, Conchylia*, and **Fossils*, skeletons of antediluvian animals found near Eppelsheim in Rheinhessen, the skeletons of a mastodon, 13 ft. in height, purchased at London in 1857, and of a gigantic stag (*Cervus Irlandicus*).

To the N. of the Palace, at the entrance to the *Herrengarten*, or public grounds, is the THEATRE (Pl. 31; D, 2), rebuilt since its destruction by fire in 1871, with a portico belonging to the older building. To the left is the *Exerzierhaus* (Pl. 32), now an artillery-arsenal. In front of it stands the WAR MONUMENT, commemorative of the campaign of 1870-71, cast in 1879 from the model of *Hersig*. Between the Exerzierhaus and the Theatre are *Statues* (Pl. 18, 19), by Scholl, of the Landgrave Philip the Generous (d. 1567), and his son George I. (d. 1596), founder of the grand-ducal family.

In the HERRENGARTEN (Pl. C, 1, 2), which is well laid out, with pleasant walks, to the right, is the tomb of the Landgravine Henrietta Carolina (d. 1774; Pl. 8), mother of the queen of Frederick William II. of Prussia; the unpretending urn erected by Frederick the Great bears the inscription: '*Femina sexu, ingenio vir*'.

The Renaissance *Rathhaus* (Pl. 28), in the MARKT (Pl. C, 3), was built by George I. The *Stadtkirche* (Pl. 15; C, D, 3), in the Kirch-Strasse, possesses a Gothic choir and some Renaissance monuments.

The modern ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (Pl. 12; usual entrance at the S.E. angle), in the *Wilhelminen-Platz*, contains the well-executed marble sarcophagus of the Grand Duchess Mathilde of Hessen (d. 1862), with a recumbent figure of the princess by *Widmann*. On the W. side of the Platz is the new *Palace of the Grand Duke*

(Pl. 24), in the Italian Renaissance style. The *Palace of Prince Alexander* (Pl. 21; B, 3) contains a fine collection of coins.

The **PALACE OF THE WIDOW OF PRINCE CHARLES** (Pl. 22; C, 5); in the Wilhelminen-Strasse, contains the celebrated *Madonna with the family of Burgomaster Meyer of Bâle*, by *Holbein the Younger*, executed in 1526, and ascertained since the Holbein Exhibition at Dresden in 1871 to be an original work of the master. (Visitors apply for admission in the passage, to which a short flight of steps ascends; fee 1 m.)

There is an excellent collection of early German, Dutch, and other paintings at No. 8 Zimmer-Str., the property of *Dr. Schäfer*.

The *Technical School* (Pl. 26; D, 3, 4), in the Capell-Str., is admirably equipped with teaching apparatus, but is architecturally uninteresting. Opposite to it rises the *Neue Realschule*, a more imposing edifice, beyond which stands the '*Pädagog*', built in 1627 for the gymnasium founded in that year. The modern-Gothic *Stadt-Capelle* (Pl. 14) in the adjoining grounds is an elegant structure. — Opposite the station (Hess. Ludwigs-Bahnhof) are the *Bank für Handel und Industrie* and the *Bank für Süd-Deutschland*, both built in 1875 (Pl. 2, 3; A, 2). In front of the stations is a monument to *Liebig*, the chemist (b. at Darmstadt in 1803, d. 1873). In the Rhein-Strasse is the large new *Post Office*.

At *Rosenhöhe* (p. 230), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of Darmstadt, is the Grand-ducal Mausoleum, containing the remains of the Grand Duke Lewis III (d. 1877) and the Princess Alice of England (d. 1878), wife of the Grand Duke Lewis IV. The *Tomb of the Princess Elizabeth*, who died at the age of $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, with a recumbent figure in marble, is by *Rauch* (1831).

The extensive woods near Darmstadt afford numerous picturesque walks, the favourite of which are to the *Karlshof* ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.; comp. Pl. D, 2), to the *Fasanerie* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.; comp. Pl. D, 2), to the shooting-lodge of *Kranichstein*, to *Einsiedel* (6 M.), and to the *Ludwigshöhe* (2 M.).

FROM DARMSTADT TO WORMS, $27\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 3 m. 80, 2 m. 55, or 1 m. 65 pf.). 6 M. *Griesheim*, with an extensive artillery-range and camp. 9 M. *Wolfskehlen*; 10 M. *Goddelsau-Erfelden*, the junction of the Frankfurt and Mannheim line (p. 212), which coincides with the Worms line as far as (21 M.) *Biblis*. $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hofheim*, the junction of the Bensheim and Worms line (p. 225). 26 M. *Rosengarten*, where passengers cross the river by a steam-ferry. $26\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Worms-Hafen*. The train now makes a circuit round the N. side of the town. $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Worms*, p. 245.

FROM DARMSTADT TO MAYENCE, 20 M., railway in 35-55 min. (fares 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90, 1 m. 20 pf.; express 3 m. 40, 2 m. 25 pf.). — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wetterstadt*. 9 M. *Grossgerau*, whence a branch-line diverges to *Dornheim* on the '*Riedbahn*' (p. 212). $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nauheim*. $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bischofsheim*, the junction for the Frankfurt line (p. 212). The train now crosses the Rhine and the Ludwigshafen railway (p. 243) and reaches (20 M.) *Mayence* (p. 136).

FROM DARMSTADT TO MANNHEIM by the '*Riedbahn*', $38\frac{1}{2}$ M.; fares 4 m. 35, 2 m. 90, 1 m. 90 pf. To *Goddelsau-Erfelden*, see above; thence to *Mannheim*, see p. 213.

From Darmstadt to Eberbach, see R. 31b.

17½ M. *Bessungen* (p. 220). — 20½ M. *Eberstadt-Pfungstadt*; the latter, a busy little manufacturing town, lies 1¼ M. to the W., the former 1 M. to the E. of the station. Near this point begins the *Bergstrasse*, an old road originally constructed by the Romans, skirting the fruit and vine-clad W. slopes of the Odenwald (to which the name 'Bergstrasse' is sometimes applied in a wider sense), and leading to Heidelberg. — On the hills to the left rises the handsome ruined castle of *Frankenstein* (1110 ft.), commanding a splendid *View (Inn).

25 M. *Bickenbach* is the station for (1¾ M. distant; post-omnibus three times daily, 40 pf.; during summer carriages await every train) *Jugenheim* (**Loos zur Post*, **Goldene Krone & Alexander-Bad*, 'pension' at both 4½ m.; *Bellevue*, well spoken of), a favourite summer-resort, with pleasant villas. Tour in the Odenwald, see p. 227. Ascent of the *Melibocus*, see below. — At *Seeheim* (**Hufnagel*, 'pens.' 4 m.; carriages at the station), 1 M. to the N. of *Jugenheim*, there is a grand-ducal château, the garden of which is open to the public. Above *Seeheim* rises the ruined castle of *Tannenberg*, destroyed in 1399; it is scarcely visible from below. — To the left of the railway, farther on, rises the pinnacled tower of the *Alsbacher Schloss*, which may be reached in ½ hr. from *Zwingenberg*.

27 M. *Zwingenberg* (**Löwe*, with garden, R. 1 m. 20, D. 1 m. 70 pf., 'pension' 4 m.), an old town, with 1700 inhabitants.

The ASCENT OF THE MELIBOCUS takes 1 hr. from *Zwingenberg*, and 1½ hr. from *Jugenheim*. Guide (unnecessary) 1 m.; carriage to the top 10-12 m. — FROM JUGENHEIM viâ the *Melibocus* and the *Auerbacher Schloss* to *Auerbach* 3 hours. Besides the old and the new path ascending the mountain, there is a third, slightly longer, viâ the ruined castle of *Jossa*. The three paths unite halfway up the hill (¾ hr. from *Jugenheim*).

FROM ZWINGENBERG, the road leads E. from the '*Löwe*' and ascends the hill; after 8 min. the path follows the water-conduit to the right, leads over the *Dusiberg*, and in 25 min. more regains the carriage-road, which is furnished with direction-posts.

The *Melibocus*, or *Malchen* (1679 ft.), is the highest point of the *Bergstrasse* and consists entirely of granite. On the summit is a tower (80 ft. high), erected in 1777 by Louis IX., Landgrave of Hessen (key and refreshments at the forester's; fee 25 pf., for a party 1 m.). The view embraces the valley of the Rhine from *Speyer* to *Mayence*, the *Vosges*, the *Donnersberg*, and the *Main* as far as the *Taunus* and *Vogelsberg*, and the *Odenwald*. — From the *Melibocus* a road, furnished with way-posts at all doubtful places, leads direct in ¾ hr. to the *Auerbacher Schloss*. Descent from the *Schloss* to the village of *Auerbach* in ½-¾ hour. — From the *Auerbacher Schloss* direct to the *Fürstenlager*, see below.

29½ M. *Auerbach* (*Krone*, established originally in the 17th cent., 'pens' 4-5 m.; also lodgings, R. from 7 m. per week; restaurants, *Mohr* and *Hess*, with gardens; carriage-tariff at the station), a picturesque village of 1700 inhab., mentioned as early as 795, is a favourite summer-resort, and affords good headquarters for excursions in the W. part of the *Odenwald* (p. 227). Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood, the best quality being called *Rottweim*.

The **Auerbacher Schloss* (¾ hr. from the *Melibocus*, carriage

road; same distance N. of Auerbach, path not to be mistaken), situated on an eminence (1053 ft.; Inn, small), is said to have been founded by Charlemagne. After 1257 it appears as a fortress of the Counts of Katzenellenbogen, held at first as a fief of the monastery of Lorsch (see below), and then of the Electorate of Mayence. The present building dates from the 15th cent.; in 1674 it was blown up by Turenne. *View from the towers less extensive but more picturesque than that from the Melibocus.

ENVIRONS. One of the prettiest points near Auerbach is the *Fürstenlager*, a small château built during last century by the Landgraves of Hessen, and enlarged by Lewis I. of Bavaria, with a chalybeate spring and charming grounds. It may be reached by the road in 20 min. from the 'Krone' inn (or, pleasanter, by turning to the right by the Rathaus and ascending past the church). — The walk from the Auerbacher Schloss to the *Fürstenlager* is also pleasant: we follow the broad road to the E. as far as the mineral spring in the *Hochstättler Thal* (refreshments at the forester's), pass the mill, and turn to the W. to the *Neun-Aussichten* ('nine views'), a clearing in the wood, where nine different picturesque views are obtained through the nine forest-paths which converge here. Farther on we reach the *Fürstenlager* (1¼ hr. in all). — About ½ hr. to the E. of the *Fürstenlager* lies *Schönberg* (see below).

30 M. *Bensheim* (*Traube*, **Deutsches Haus*, in the town; **Reuter's Hotel*, at the station, small; carriages according to tariff), a busy town in a picturesque situation, with 6000 inhab., dates as far back as the 8th century, and till 1802 belonged to the Electorate of Mayence. The two churches, Roman Catholic and Protestant, are both modern. The *Rinnenthor*, near the station, is an interesting relic of the old fortifications.

From Bensheim a diligence plies twice daily in 1 hr. to *Schönberg* (*Traube*; *Sonne*; *Villa Schlapp*, with restaurant, 'pens.' 4 m.), which also attracts visitors in summer, with a château of Count Erbach-Schönberg. The Schlossgarten and the village-church command pretty views. — From Schönberg the diligence goes on to (¼ M.) *Reichenbach* and *Lindenfels* (11 M. from Bensheim; p. 227).

FROM BENSHEIM TO ROSENGARTEN (WORMS), railway in 35 min. (comp. p. 223). 3 M. *Lorsch* (*Hôtel Hartmann*), on the *Weschnitz*, with ruins of a monastery (*Lawreshamense Monasterium*), founded in 763 on an island in the *Weschnitz* and afterwards removed to its present site. In 788 Charlemagne assigned it as a place of banishment to Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria, who had been condemned to death as a traitor. On leaving the station we first turn to the left, then to the right, and follow the main street to the (8 min.) market-place. Near the latter, and not far from the E. end of the village is the '*Michaeliskapelle*' (so called only since the end of the 17th cent.), which is now recognized as the chapel erected by Lewis III. between 876 and 882 as a mausoleum for his father, Lewis the German. The chapel, with curiously-formed impostes and inlaid walls, is one of the most elegant and best-preserved specimens of the architecture of the period. Lewis III. himself and Cunigunde, wife of Emp. Conrad I., are also interred here. The stone coffins seem to belong to the Carolingian era. The *Nibelungen-Lied* represents the vaults at Lorsch as the burial-place of Siegfried and Queen Ute (mother of *Chriemhilde*). Beyond the chapel are some portions of the nave of the convent-church, which was consecrated in 1130.

8 M. *Birstadt*. 10½ M. *Hofheim*. 13 M. *Rosengarten*, see p. 223.

Near (33 M.) *Heppenheim* (**Halber Mond*, R. 1 m. 50, B. 70 pf.), to the left of the road, rises the *Landberg*, a hill crowned with three trees, where the provincial tribunals were held in the middle

ages. The church was founded by Charlemagne, according to an old inscription. The present edifice is of Gothic and later times.

The *Starkenburg* (932 ft.) is reached by a good path from Heppenheim in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. It was erected in 1064 by an abbot of Lorsch, captured by the Swedes and Spaniards in the Thirty Years' War, besieged in vain by Turenne in 1674, and was only recently quite abandoned. It gives its name to a province of Hessen. Fine view from the lofty square tower.

The train now enters the dominions of Baden. Beyond (37 M.) *Hemsbach* it crosses the small river *Weschnitz*, and reaches —

39 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Weinheim* (**Pfälzer Hof*, with garden, R. 2 m., B. 70 pf., 'pension' 5 m.; *Karlsberg*), a small town of 7200 inhab., lying at the union of the pleasant valleys of *Gorzheim* and *Birkenau*, and the most important and most beautifully situated town on the *Bergstrasse*. It formerly belonged to the Abbey of Lorsch, and is of ancient origin, though owing to its destruction during the Thirty Years' War, and again in the devastation of the Palatinate in 1689, there are few old buildings of any importance. A few towers belonging to the former fortifications, the *House of the Teutonic Order* (now a government-office), and the Gothic *Rathhaus* are the only relics of its former prosperity. The Gothic towers of the Roman Catholic church and the *Berkheim'sche Schloss* are modern. *Bender's School for Boys* attracts numerous pupils from different parts of Germany. — *Hubberger*, the best wine of the *Bergstrasse*, is produced near Weinheim.

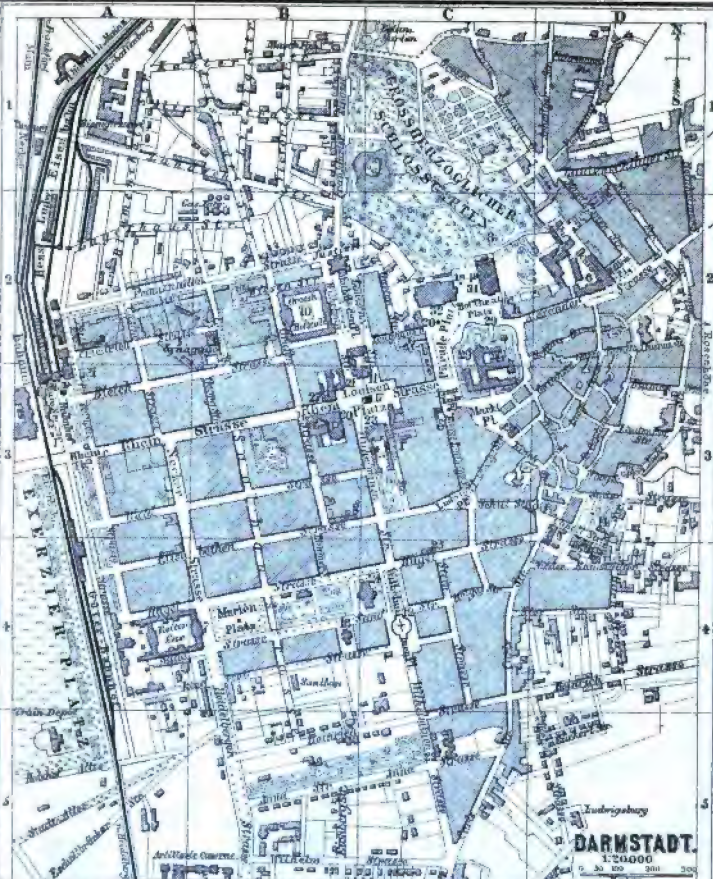
To the E. rises the old castle of *Windeck* (685 ft.), with its high conical 'Bergfried' tower, the property of the monastery of Lorsch in the 12th cent., afterwards that of the Palatinate, commanding a beautiful view. — From Weinheim to Fürth, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., diligence twice a day, see p. 228.

At (43 M.) *Gross-Sachsen*, a village said to have been founded by Charlemagne, the line leaves the *Bergstrasse*. — 46 M. *Ladenburg* (*Rose*), the Roman *Lupodunum*, the walls, towers, and fine old Gothic church (14th cent.) of which give it an air of importance. The Neckar is crossed here by a bridge of red sandstone.

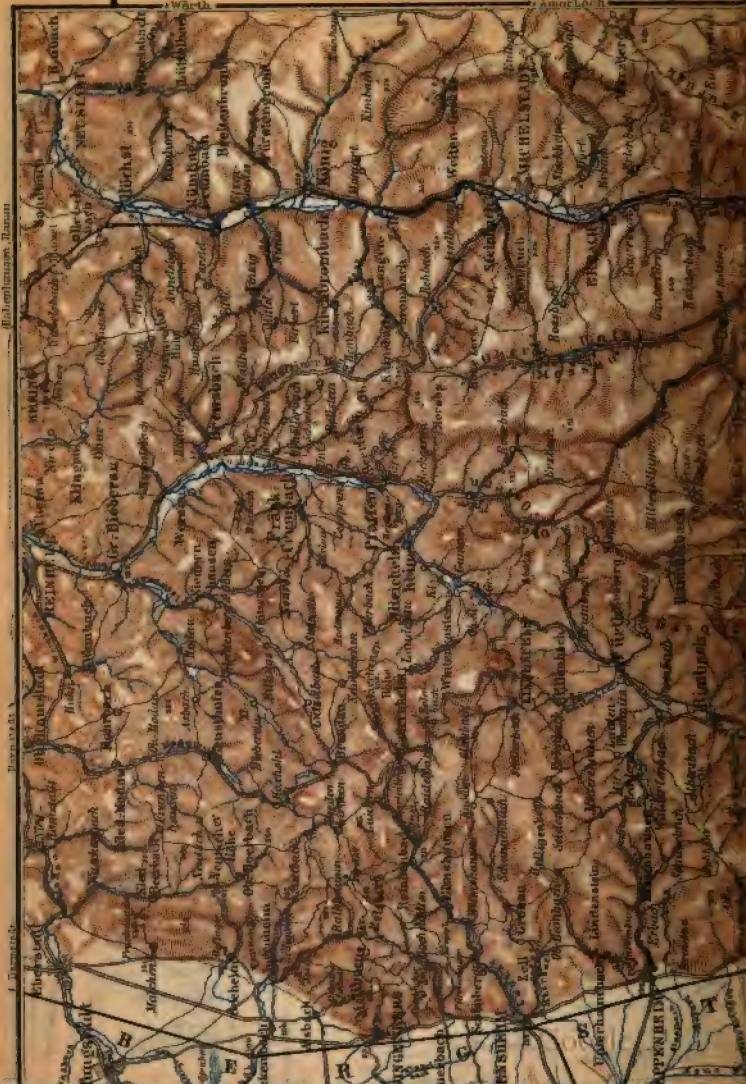
48 M. *Friedrichsfeld*, where the lines to Heidelberg and Mannheim (each about 15 min. distant by train) separate. — A branch-line leads hence to (31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schwetzingen* (p. 240).

54 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Heidelberg*, see p. 232. — 54 M. *Mannheim*, see p. 241.

The *Bergstrasse* is most attractive between Weinheim and Heidelberg (12 M.), and is recommended to the notice of pedestrians. The **Hien Road* leads through (3 M.) *Gross-Sachsen* (good red wine) and (3 M.) *Schriesheim*, where the *Strahlenburg* (698 ft.) is seen in the background. Then (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Handschuchsheim* (Zum rothen Ochsen, much frequented by Heidelberg students), and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neuenheim* (*Rose*), where the *Neckar* is reached, and Heidelberg (R. 32), with its castle and the *Königsstuhl* in the rear, first becomes visible. Best view from the new bridge (p. 239).

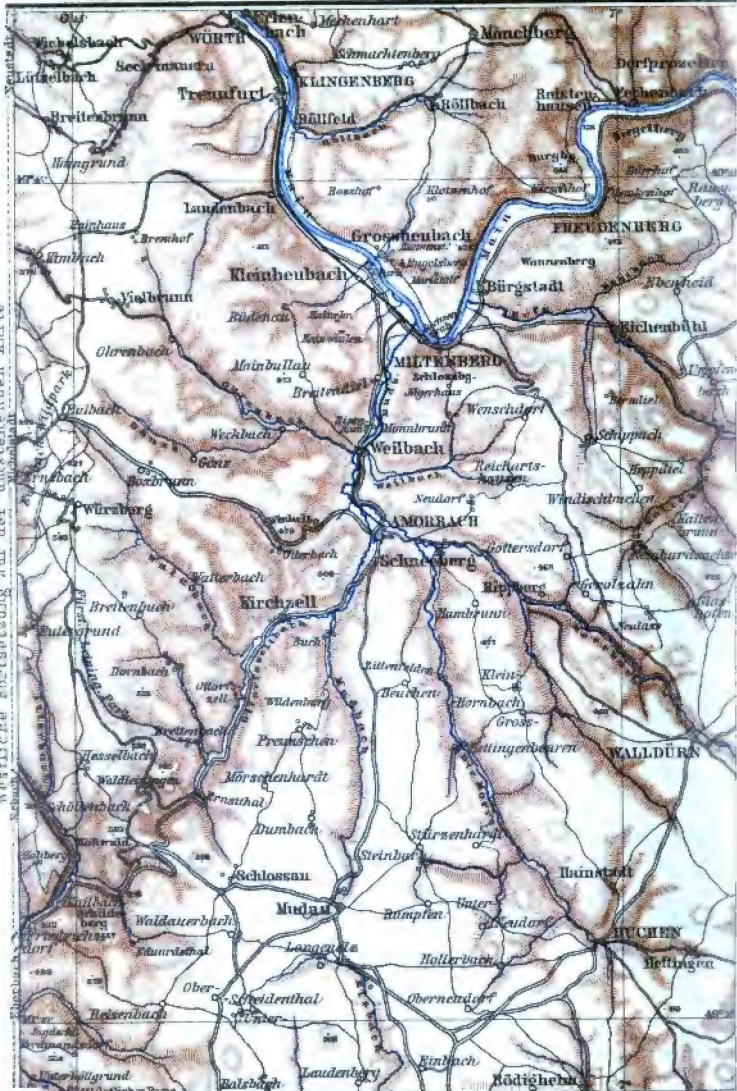


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|--|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------|-------|
| 1. Klein, Necker | Bahnhof | A. 2. 3. | 13. Schlosskirche | C. 2. | 27. Post | H. 3. |
| 2. Bank für Handel u. Industrie | A. 2. | 14. Stadtpark | D. 3. | 28. Kaserne | C. 3. | |
| 3. Bank für Kreditverkehr | A. 2. | 15. Stadtkirche | C. 2. 3. | 29. Schloss | C. 2. 3. | |
| 4. Cäsaren: Bibliothek des Großherzogs | C. 3. | 16. Freiheitsdenkmal | B. 4. | 30. Kaserne | H. 3. | |
| 5. Cäsaren: | | 17. Ludwigskirche | C. 3. | 31. Theater | D. 2. | |
| 6. Artillerie | B. 5. | 18. Philipp d. Großm. | C. 2. | 32. Leughaus | C. 2. | |
| 7. Infanterie | D. 2. | 19. Georg d. Frommen | C. 2. | Hotels: | | |
| 8. Infanterie | B. 4. | 20. Kriegerdenkmal | C. 2. | a. Traube | C. 3. | |
| 9. Garde d. Landgrafen | C. 2. | 21. d. Prinzen Alexander | B. 3. | b. Darmstädter Hof | B. 3. | |
| 10. Caroline | | 22. Carl | C. 3. | c. Köhler | A. 3. | |
| 11. Gymnasium | D. 3. | 23. des Großherzogs | C. 2. | d. Prinz Carl | D. 3. | |
| 12. Karstadt | B. 2. | 24. Residenz | C. 2. | e. Hotel de la Poste | C. 3. | |
| 13. Karstadt, Debitur | B. C. 2. 3. | 25. Polizeiverwaltung | C. 4. | f. Bahnhof Hotel | A. 3. | |
| Kirchen: | | | | | | |





Westliche Fortsetzung auf der umstehenden Karte



31. The Odenwald.

The Odenwald, the wooded mountain-district between Darmstadt and Heidelberg, is about 40 M. in length and 24-30 M. in breadth. The highest points are the *Kaltenbuckel* (1959 ft., see p. 240), the *Neunkircher Höhe* (1869 ft., see below), the *Dromm* (1834 ft., see p. 229), the *Melibocus* (1679 ft., see p. 224), and the *Felsberg* (1624 ft., see below). This district is picturesque and interesting at places, although, like its inns, inferior to the Black Forest.

a. Western Portion.

ONE DAY: From *Bickenbach* to the *Felsberg* 2 hrs., thence to *Lindenfels* 3¼ hrs. (diligence from Bensheim, see p. 226), and drive in 2½ hrs. through the valley of the *Weschnitz* to *Birkenau* and *Weinheim*; or, if possible, walk from *Birkenau* to *Weinheim* over the *Wagenberg*, 1½ hour.

TWO DAYS: 1st. As above to *Lindenfels*; 2nd. Cross the *Dromm* to *Waldmichelbach* in 3½ hrs., thence by *Ober-* and *Unter-Schönmattenweg* to *Hirschhorn* 8½ hrs. (or by *Schönaue* to *Neckarsteinach* 5 hrs.), and by the new Neckar railway to *Heidelberg*.

Bickenbach (p. 224) is the best starting-point for a ramble in this district. Thence to the E. to (13¼ M.) *Jugenheim* (p. 224), in the middle of which a road to the right ascends through well-kept grounds, passing (¼ hr.) a ruined *Monastery* (a few paces to the right), with some tombstones of 1480 in the wall. (Near the monastery is the 'Centlinde', an old lime-tree marking the place of meeting of a 'Centgericht', or Court of a Hundred; in front of it is a conspicuous gilded Russian cross.) Beyond the monastery the route soon reaches the (7 min.) château of *Heiligenberg*, the residence of Prince Alexander of Hessen (fine view from the terrace). We next ascend to the right through the grounds, and, at the finger-post indicating the way ('*Wilhelminenweg*') to the *Felsberg*, turn to the left round the hill, whence a pleasing glimpse of the château and the plain of the Rhine is obtained. Following the direction indicated by various way-posts, we reach, in 1½ hr. from *Jugenheim*, the **Felsberg* (1624 ft., where refreshments and night-quarters may be obtained in the *Forester's House* or in *Haberkorn's Inn* ('pens' at the latter, 4 m.). The view to the E. embraces a great part of the Odenwald, and extends to the Spessart and Aschaffenburg (much more extensive than from the *Melibocus*).

FROM THE MELIBOCUS TO THE FELSBERG (1½ hr.). The path (sign-posts) ascends from the *Balkhauser Thal*, which separates the two hills, on the N.W. side of the *Felsberg*.

FROM AUERBACH (p. 224) TO THE FELSBERG (2-2½ hrs.). We may either ascend through the *Hochstätter Thal* (to the left on entering the village) past *Hochstätten*, or by the path over the *Fürstenlager*. The last route is somewhat more difficult to find, but both are furnished with guide-posts. In returning we take the beautiful road called the '*Neun Krümme*', leading first through wood, then across fields to *Balkhausen*, and to the left through a wood which it afterwards skirts, and finally reaching (1½ hr.) the *Auerbacher Schloss*.

FROM THE FELSBERG TO GROSS-BIEBERAU (p. 230), in 4½ hours. The road passes *Brandau*, the *Neunkircher Höhe* (1869 ft.; *View; Inns, poor), *Steinau*, *Billings*, *Oberhausen*, *Niederhausen*, and the foot of the *Lichtenberg* (p. 230).

About ¼ M. from the Forester's house lies the *Altarstein*, a

block of syenite, nearly cubic in form, bearing traces of an attempt to hew it into lengths for a huge architrave; lower down, in a small gully, is the '*Riesensäule*', a column of the same material, 30 ft. in length, and 3-4½ ft. thick, with a notch 1½ inch deep in the middle. There is no doubt that an old Roman quarry once existed here, which perhaps also furnished the columns on the *Schlossbrunnen* at Heidelberg. The *Felsenmeer* ('sea of rocks'), on the side of a hill on the road to Reichenbach, near the *Riesensäule*, consists of rounded blocks of syenite scattered in huge and confused masses, covering an area of 500 paces by 200.

The path now descends rapidly to *Reichenbach* (*Traube, Zur Riesensäule*), a village on the *Lauterbach*, 2½ M. from the *Felsenberg*, and 4½ M. to the N.E. of *Bensheim* (p. 225).

We cross the brook here, and follow the high-road which leads up the valley to *Lindenfels*, but quit it after ¾ M., and ascend a path to the right, past some old copper-mines, to the (10 min.) *Hohenstein*, a group of quartzose rocks commanding a very pleasing prospect. After 5 min. more, we ascend to the left, then (25 min.) pass some houses of *Unter-Reidelbach*, and, near *Gadernheim*, return to the above-mentioned main road (¼ hr.), which is not again to be quitted.

About ½ M. from the point where we regain the high-road, we pass through the hamlet of *Kolmbach* (good wine at *Schmidt's Inn*), and about ¾ M. farther reach a group of trees with a bench, whence a remarkably fine view is enjoyed.

The road now leads through beautiful beech-wood, interspersed with boulders of granite, to (2½ M.) *Lindenfels* (*Hessisches Haus; Harfe; Odenwald*), a favourite summer-resort (1000 inhab.), the finest point in the Odenwald, picturesquely situated on an eminence. It is commanded by a large ruined *Château, formerly the property of the Palatinate. The old town-gates are still extant.

On the beautiful wooded mountain to the E. is the **Ludwigs-höhe*, a small temple, 1 M. from *Lindenfels*, commanding a fine view. The prospect is more extensive from a point ¼ hr. higher up.

From *Lindenfels* to *Bensheim* (p. 225), 11 M., diligence twice daily in 2 hours.

FROM *LINDENFELS* TO *WEINHEIM*, a drive of 2½ hrs. (carr. 10-12 m.) by the high-road through the valley of the *Weschnitz*. Pedestrians should descend to the S. of *Lindenfels*; after 10 min. the path leads to the left through wood, and, in 25 min. more, over a slight, fir-clad eminence; 10 min., *Fürth* (*Löwe*), a small town on the *Weschnitz*, through the valley of which the road winds.

Diligence from *Fürth* to *Weinheim*, once daily, passing (3 M.) *Rimbach* (Nic. Geist), (3 M.) *Mörlenbach* (Krone), (2¼ M.) *Reissen*, and (2¼ M.) *Birkenau* (*Reinig zum Birkenauer Thal*), one of the prettiest spots in the valley, with the château and park of *Baron von Wambolt*. — 2¼ M. *Weinheim*, see p. 228.

Travellers desirous of spending several days in the Odenwald should proceed from Fürth (see above) in a S.E. direction to the (1½ hr.) *Dromm*, by a footpath which can hardly be mistaken (safer to take a guide). The *Dromm* (1834 ft.), one of the highest points of the Odenwald, commands a good survey of the valley of the Weschnitz; the best point of view is the 'Stein', a riven mass of rock to the right of the path. We then proceed to the S., passing several hovels, and at the point where the path enters an oak-plantation descend to the right to *Gadern*. Hence the route leads through a pleasant valley to *Waldmichelbach* (*Lipp*; *Schöne Aussicht*), a small town with 2100 inhab., 4½ M. from the *Dromm*, 9 M. from *Lindenfels*, and 14 M. from *Weinheim* (by *Oberabsteinach* and *Birkenau*).

[About 6 M. to the N. lies *Grasellenbach* (Bauer), in the wood on the hill above which (½ hr.) is a spring, popularly supposed to be the spot where Siegfried was slain by Hagen, as narrated in the 'Nibelungen-Lied'. A small monument was erected here in 1851.]

From *Waldmichelbach* we follow the high-road to *Ober-Schönmattenweg*, and then descend the grassy valley of the *Laz* by *Unter-Schönmattenweg*, *Corsika*, *Heddesbach*, and *Langenthal* to (10½ M.) *Hirschhorn* (p. 240).

Another road leads from *Waldmichelbach* by *Siedelsbrunn* and *Heilgkreussteinach* to (12 M.) *Schönaue* (*Löwe*), an old town standing on the ruins of a once rich and celebrated Cistercian monastery, founded in 1136, and presented in 1560 by Elector Palatine Frederick III. to some French refugees, who built the village. The church of the monastery was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War; the present Protestant Church was formerly the refectory. From *Heilgkreussteinach* a pretty forest-path leads by the *Schriesheimerhof* and the 'Hochstrasse' to (4 hrs.) *Heidelberg* (p. 232). — From *Schönaue* we may proceed through the romantic valley of the *Steinach* to (3 M.) *Neckarsteinach* (p. 239), or to the W., across the wooded hill, to (3½ M.) *Ziegelhausen* (p. 239) and thence to (3 M.) *Heidelberg* (p. 232).

b. Eastern Portion.

Odenwald Railway (*Hess. Ludwigsbahn*). FROM FRANKFORT TO EBERBACH, 66 M., in 2¾-3½ hrs. (fares 8 m. 50, 5 m. 70, 3 m. 70 pf.). — FROM DARMSTADT TO WIEBELSBACH, 17 M., in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 25, 1 m. 50 pf., 1 m.); at *Wiebelsbach* the two lines unite.

Frankfort, see p. 199; departure from the E. station. — 3 M. *Mainkur*; to the right, on the other side of the Main, are the village and château of *Rumpenheim*. — 6 M. *Hochstadt-Dörnigheim*; 9 M. *Wilhelmsbad*, a favourite resort of the Frankforters.

10 M. *Hanau*, W. station; 11 M. *Hanau*, E. station, the junction for the express-trains from *Frankfort* and *Stuttgart* to *Berlin*. *Hanau* (*Carlsberg*; *Riese*; *Adler*), situated near the confluence of the *Kinsig* and the Main, is a pleasant-looking town with 23,000 inhab. and flourishing silk and woollen manufactures. On the Main lies the château of *Philppruhe*, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse.

The Odenwald railway now turns to the S. and crosses the Main. — 13 M. *Klein-Auheim*; 14 M. *Hainstadt*. — 17 M. *Seligenstadt*, a small town with 3700 inhab., receiving its name from a celebrated abbey founded about 815-820 by Einhard, the biographer of Charlemagne. The church has been entirely modernised in appearance, but the greater part of the nave still dates from the Carolingian epoch.

23½ M. *Babenhausen*, the junction of the *Darmstadt* and *Aschaffenburg* railway. The Lutheran church, an edifice in the Transition style with a late-Gothic choir and aisle, contains some

interesting monuments of the counts of Hanau and a late-Gothic carved altar of 1518.

26 M. *Langstadt*; 28 M. *Klein-Umstadt*; 30 M. *Gross-Umstadt*; 33 M. *Wiebelsbach-Heubach*.

Darmstadt, see p. 220. Beyond (5 M.) *Rosenhöhe*, to the E. of *Darmstadt*, the line traverses extensive woods. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nieder-Ramstadt-Traisa*, places much visited from *Darmstadt*; fine view from the station. The train now turns to the E., skirting the *Modau* — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ober-Ramstadt*; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Reinheim*, an old town with 1500 inhab., at the confluence of the *Gersprenz* with the *Wembach*.

FROM REINHEIM TO LINDENFELS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a pleasant excursion up the busy *Gersprenzthal* (diligence to *Brensbach*, 6 M., twice daily; to *Reichelsheim*, 11 M., once daily). At ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Gross-Bieberau* ('Ruths'), a favourite summer-resort, walkers quit the road, which goes on to *Brensbach* (Post), *Gersprenz*, and *Reichelsheim* in the valley of the *Gersprenz*, and ascend the valley of the small *Fischbach* to the S. The shady path passes through the *Leidert* and leads viâ *Rodau* to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the château of *Lichtenberg*, the greater part of which was built in the Renaissance style about 1570-80 (fine view). We then descend by *Obernhausen* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Nonrod*, whence we proceed, with the aid of a guide, through the lower woods on the left to *Erlau*, the ruined castle of *Rodenstein* (p. 231), situated at the bottom of the valley, and (1 hr.) *Fränkisch-Grumbach* (Hörr), the property of Baron Gemmingen, and once the seat of the barons of *Rodenstein*, several of whose tombstones are preserved in the church. Thence in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more to *Reichelsheim* (p. 231), where we rejoin the road, which leads us to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Lindenfels* (p. 228). — [A route $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. shorter, and better shaded, but not easily found, leaves *Gross-Bieberau* opposite *Ruths'* Inn, crosses the *Fischbach*, and ascends direct to the S., through the wood, without touching *Lichtenberg*, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Nonrod*. Thence in 1 hr. to the *Rodenstein* and in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by the *Freiheit* and the *Winterkastener Höhe* to *Lindenfels*.]

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lengfeld*, whence the *Otzberg* (1200 ft.), to the S., may be ascended in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; at the top, near which lies the little town of *Hering* ('Höh'ring'), is the well-preserved castle of that name, with a massive tower (extensive view). Descent viâ *Zipfen* ('Inn'), or to —

17 M. *Wiebelsbach-Heubach*, where the line unites with that from *Frankfort* (see above).

$36\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from *Frankfort*) *Höchst* (520 ft.; *Zur Post*; *Burg Breuberg*; *Zur Eisenbahn*), a town with 1900 inhab., lies in the valley of the *Mümling*, which the train now ascends to *Erbach*.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. lower down the pleasant *Mümlingthal* (diligence twice a day) lies *Neustadt-an-der-Mümling* (Zum Ochsen), above which rises the ruined castle of *Breuberg* (1000 ft.; restaurant), with extensive fortifications of the first half of the 16th century.

38 M. *Mümling-Grumbach*; 40 M. *König* (Büchner), with a loftily-situated church; 42 M. *Zell-Kirchbrombach*. The valley contracts. We next pass the village of *Steinbach*, with a ruined monastery, the church of which, founded in 821 by Einhard (p. 229), is still tolerably preserved; then *Schloss Fürstenau*, partly built before 1270, with four towers and a shady park, which has been the seat of the Counts of *Erbach-Fürstenau* since the 14th century.

45 M. *Michelstadt* (862 ft.; **Löwe*, in the market; *Schwan*; Dr. *Scharfenberg's Hydropathic Establishment*), a town with 3300 inhab.,

the capital of the Odenwald, mentioned in history as early as 741, lies in one of the prettiest parts of the Mümlingthal. The *Parish Church*, a late-Gothic building of the 15th and 16th cent., contains numerous tombstones of Counts of Erbach of the 14-17th centuries. The *Rathhaus* and some other buildings are interesting examples of timber-architecture. The *Market Fountain* dates from 1541. A few relics of the old fortifications still exist.

A road and a footpath lead from Michelstadt to the W. to (10 M.) *Reichelsheim* (**Volk*), a prettily-situated village, commanded by the conspicuous ruin of *Reichenberg*. In a sequestered hilly and wooded region, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. of this point, rises the ruined castle of **Rodenstein*, from which, according to the popular legend, when a war is about to break out, the wild huntsman and his train gallop with fearful din to the castle of *Schnelleritz*, 4 M. to the E. — From Reichelsheim to *Lindenfels* (p. 228), $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

From Michelstadt a road ascends to the E., passing *Dorf Erbach* and (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Count Erbach's shooting-box *Eulbach*, with its fine deer-park, to *Amorbach* (*Badischer Hof*; *Hecht*), a town with 2500 inhabitants. It is the residence of Prince Leiningen, and contains a suppressed Benedictine abbey, with a library, the buildings of which chiefly date from last century. [Excursion, viâ *Ernstthal* (Inn), with its large brewery, to *Wald-Leiningen*, a modern château in the English-Gothic style, with a fine deer-park. A pleasant walk may also be taken viâ *Katsenbach* and the *Katsenbuckel* (p. 240) to *Eberbach* (p. 240).]

FROM AMORBACH TO MILTENBERG, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 70, 50, 30 pf.). — $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Weilbach*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Miltenberg* (*Engel*; *Riese*), a busy little town with 3700 inhab., charmingly situated on the *Main*, with extensive quarries of red sandstone, which were known to the Romans. The old *Château* of the Electors of Mayence, built in the 15th cent. and destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg in 1552, has been recently restored, and contains a fine collection of antiquities and objects of art (visitors admitted); it commands an admirable view. The town contains several curious timber-dwellings (e.g. the 'Riese' Inn) and gate-towers. — Opposite Miltenberg lies the Franciscan monastery of *Engelsberg*, another good point of view.

FROM MILTENBERG TO ASCHAFFENBURG, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 hr. 10 min. (fares 3 m., 2 m., 1 m. 30 pf.). — $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Klein-Heubach* (Adler), with the château and beautiful park of Prince Löwenstein. The chapel of the château is decorated with admirable frescoes by E. Steinle. In the woods, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Kleinbach and about the same distance from Miltenberg, are the so-called *Hain- or Hunnen-Säulen* ('columns of the Huns'), twelve gigantic columns of syenite, the remains of a quarry of the Roman period, which appears to have been suddenly abandoned.

4 M. *Laudenbach*. 6 M. *Klingenberg*; the small town, known for its red wine and fire-proof clay, lies on the opposite bank. $\frac{7}{12}$ M. *Wörth*, a small town with an old château. The train now crosses to the right bank of the *Main*. Stations *Obernburg*, *Kleinwallstadt*, *Sulzbach*, *Obernau*.

22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Aschaffenburg* (*Freihof*; *Adler*; *Goldnes Pass*; *Georgi*; *Railway Hotel*), with 6000 inhab., was for centuries the summer-residence of the Electors of Mayence, but since 1814 has belonged to Bavaria. It possesses a handsome *Schloss*, built in 1606-14, with valuable collections; a Romanesque **Stiftskirche*, founded in 980, containing a few monuments; and the *Pompeianum*, erected by Lewis I. in 1824-49 in imitation of a house at Pompeii. — Railway from Aschaffenburg to *Frankfurt* viâ *Hanau* and *Offenbach*, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; to *Darmstadt*, 27 M., in $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

47 M. *Erbach* (815 ft.; **Zum Odenwald*; *Burg Wildenstein*; *Adler*), a town with 2900 inhab., situated in the Mümlingthal, is the principal place in the dominions of Count Erbach. The **Schloss*, rebuilt in the Renaissance style in the 16th cent. on the site of a very ancient castle, and partly restored in the 18th cent., contains

an interesting *Collection of armour (that of Wallenstein, Gustavus Adolphus, Franz von Sickingen, Götz von Berlichingen, etc.), old fire-arms, valuable stained glass of the 13th-17th cent., Etruscan vases, and a number of other antiquities (catalogue 50 pf.). In the court is a statue of *Count Frans von Erbach* (d. 1823), the founder of the collections. In the chapel is shown the stone *Sarcophagus* which once contained the remains of Einhard (see above) and his wife Emma, brought from the church of Seligenstadt in 1810 (fee 75 pf.).

The train now crosses the Mümling and gradually ascends the E. side of the valley, high above the river. Near (51½ M.) *Hetzbach-Beersfelden* it traverses the *Himbächel Viaduct*, 825 ft. long and 145 ft. high. The busy little town of *Beersfelden* (Fürstenauer Hof; Traube) lies 2 M. to the S., at the head of the picturesque *Gammelsbacher Thal*. The line now turns to the S.E., penetrates the *Krähberg* (on the summit of which is a shooting-lodge of Count Erbach-Fürstenau) by a tunnel 3400 yds. in length, and follows the winding course of the *Itterbach*. 54½ M. *Schöllnbach*; 58 M. *Kailbach*, whence a pleasant walk or drive may be taken to (6 M.) *Ernstthal* (p. 231) and (1½ M.) *Wald-Leiningen* (p. 231); 61½ M. *Gaimühle*. 66 M. *Eberbach*, see p. 240.

32. Heidelberg.

The Railway Station (Pl. B, C, 6) is on the W. side of the town. The express-trains alone have through-carriages. The railway which ascends the Neckarthal to Würzburg has a second station outside the Carlsthor; see p. 239.

Hotels. Near the Station: *EUROPÄISCHER HOF (Pl. a; B, 5), in the Anlage, R., L., & A. 4 m., B. 1¼, table-d'hôte at 1 p.m. 3½, at 5 p.m. 4 m., 'pens.' for a prolonged stay; *GRAND HOTEL, HÔTEL SCHREIDER (Pl. b; C, 6), R., L., & A. 3 m., B. 1 m. 20 pf., D. 3 m.; *VICTORIA (Pl. g; C, 5), in the Anlage, also a 'pension', R. 2-8 m., L. 50, A. 60, B. 1 m. 20 pf.; DARMSTÄDTER HOF (Pl. k; B, 6), at the entrance to the town, R., L., & A. 1¼-2½ m., B. 80, D. 2 m. 25 pf.; BAIRISCHER HOF (Pl. i; B, 6), at the station; WIENER HOF, Hauptstrasse 11, R., L., & A. 1½ m., B. 80 pf., well spoken of. — *In the Town* (1 M. from the station): *PRINZ CARL (Pl. c; B, 2), in the Kornmarkt, near the lane ascending to the castle, D. 3 m.; *ADLER (Pl. d; B, 2), also in the Kornmarkt; *HOLLÄNDISCHER HOF (Pl. h; A, 2), near the old bridge, R. & L. 2, A. ½, B. 1 m. — Second-class: *RITTER (Pl. m, B, 2; p. 236); *BADISCHER HOF (Pl. f; B, 3, 4), W. Hauptstrasse, with restaurant; BREI-NISCHER HOF, at the corner of the Haupt-Str. and the Bienen-Str. (Pl. B, 4), R. from 1½ m.; SILBERNER HIRSCH, in the market, good wine; DEUTSCHER HOF, unpretending, well spoken of; PFÄLZER HOF, PRINZ MAX, Marstall-Str. — *On the N. bank of the Neckar*, near the old bridge, commanding a fine view of the castle and the town: *NECKAR HOTEL, well fitted up, R. 2½, D. 3 m., also 'pension'. — *On the Hill, near the Castle:* *SCHLOSS HOTEL AND PENSION, with fine view, R. 3½ m., L. 50, A. 60 pf., B. 1 m. 40 pf., D. 3½ m., omn. to meet the trains, with luggage, 1½ m., carr. from station 3 m. 80 pf.

Pensions. *Lang's Private Hotel; Pension Anglaises; Pens. Schildecker; Pens. Ellerman, Anlage 18, 'pens.' 21-28 m. per week; Frau v. Müller, Haupt-Str. 248; Pens. Allemande.

Restaurants and Cafés. *Häberlein, in the Anlage (p. 233), with a ladies' room; *Café Leers, Café Vogelsberger, W. Hauptstrasse; Wachter,

in the Market; Restaurants at the Schloss, the Molkencur, and the Philosophenhöhe (pp. 235, 238, 239). Beer at the *Rother Ochse*, E. Hauptstrasse; *Kleinlein*, W. Hauptstrasse; *Krone, Schiff*, in Neuenheim.

Cabs. (All with two horses). To or from the *Railway Stations*, or for a drive within the town, or beyond the bridges to Neuenheim and the Hirschgasse: 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 90, 3 pers. 1 m. 5, 4 pers. 1 m. 20 pf.; if hired in Neuenheim, 30 pf. extra; between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. double fares; each heavy box 20 pf. — *By time*: per hour 2 m., 2 m. 20, or 2 m. 60 pf. — To the *Castle* (direct) 3 m.; *Castle* and *Molkencur* 5 m.; *Castle, Molkencur*, and *Wolfsbrunnen*, 6 m. 50 pf.; *Castle, Molkencur, Königsstuhl*, and *Wolfsbrunnen*, 13 m., return-fare $\frac{1}{4}$ th or $\frac{1}{5}$ th more; *Neckarsteinach*, whole day, there and back, 14, half day, 6, there and back 9 m.

Donkey to the *Castle* 70 pf.; to the *Castle* and *Molkencur* 1 m. 40 pf. *Guide* (unnecessary) to the *Castle* $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to the *Königsstuhl* 3 m.

Baths. Warm baths at **Haller's Badeanstalt*, in the Plöck-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 4, 5); river-baths in the Neckar, by the Zimmer-Platz (Pl. A, 4). **Post Office**, Sophien-Strasse, at the station; Town Post Office (Pl. n.; B, 3), Marstall-Strasse, with telegraph-office. — **Telegraph Office**, Leopold-Strasse 12, near the Anlage.

English Church (Pl. 9; B, 4), in the Plöck-Strasse; services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (communion at 8 a.m.). Chaplain, *Rev. C. G. Calvert*, Anlage 20.

Principal Attractions. If time be limited, proceed at once from the station to the Molkencur and Castle ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) as follows: by the 'Anlagen' as far as the Victoria Hôtel (Pl. C, 5), then by a footpath to the right winding through the 'Wolfshöhle' in 20 min. to the *Rondel* ('crescent'), whence a broad road to the left leads to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Kanzel* ('pulpit'; p. 238). All descents to the left are to be avoided. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. the *Molkencur*; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. the *Castle*; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. the *Great Terrace*. In returning, descend by the Burgweg (p. 235) or the new Schloss-Strasse (p. 234), and walk along the Haupt-Strasse to the (20 min.) station. Or we may make a pleasant detour in returning by descending from the Heilig-Geistkirche to the *Old Neckar Bridge*, and then following the right bank to the *New Bridge*, which crosses to the station.

Few towns can vie with Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs and its historical interest. Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach (1228-53) transferred the seat of his government from Stahleck (p. 110), near Bacharach, to Heidelberg, which thus became the capital of the Palatinate, and continued so for nearly five centuries, until the Elector Charles Philip in 1721, owing to ecclesiastical differences with the Protestant citizens, transferred his seat to Mannheim. Since 1802 Heidelberg has belonged to the grand-duchy of Baden. It now contains 24,500 inhab. (9400 Roman Catholics), and carries on a considerable trade.

Heidelberg forms the key of the mountainous valley of the Neckar, which below the town opens into the plain of the Rhine. The castle-hill leaves but little space between its base and the river for the farther extension of the town, which, apart from the new quarters near the station and at Neuenheim (p. 239), consists of the so-called *Haupt-Strasse*, a street about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, with a few unimportant cross and parallel streets. On the N. side flows the *Neckar*.

On the S. side of the town, extending from the *Station* (Pl. B, C, 6) along the Leopold-Strasse, runs the *ANLAGE*, or public promenade, planted with trees, and flanked with modern hotels and handsome dwelling-houses. Near the centre of the Anlage, and

near the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. 5; B, 5) built in 1852, is a *Statue of the Bavarian Field Marshal Prince Carl v. Wrede* (Pl. 21: 1767-1838) by Brugger, erected in 1860 by Lewis I., King of Bavaria.

Near the E. end of the *Anlage*, on the left, is the *Protestant Church of St. Peter* (Pl. 12; B, 3), built at the end of the 15th cent. and lately restored, with a fine open-work Gothic tower. Opposite, on the other side of the railway, is the *Klingenthor* (see p. 238), near which a bust was erected in 1880 in memory of *Karl Metz* (d. 1877), founder of the German volunteer fire-brigade system. From this point the new and winding *Schloss-Strasse*, commanding a fine view, and the shorter but less agreeable old road (the 'Schlossberg') ascend to the entrance of the *Schlossgarten* at the *Elisabethen-Pforte* (see p. 237). — Turning to the left at the choir of St. Peter's Church, we reach the *LUDWIGS-PLATZ*, with the *University Buildings* (Pl. 19, B, 3), erected in 1711-15.

The *University* (1000 stud.), the famous *Ruperto-Carola*, the cradle of science in S. Germany, and after the universities of Prague and Vienna the oldest in Germany, was founded in 1386 by Elector Rupert I. Its period of greatest prosperity was in the latter half of the 16th, and the beginning of the 17th cent., when, under Electors Otho Henry, Frederick III., and Frederick IV., it was the centre of 'Humanism', and the chief Reformed seat of learning in Germany. During the stormy times of the Thirty Years' War and the devastation of the Rhenish Palatinate by the French it survived with difficulty. It is indebted for its modern development to Charles Frederick of Baden, who in 1804 provided it with eminent professors and scientific collections.

The *Library*, in a separate building, contains 800,000 vols., 8000 MSS., and 1000 diplomas. It is open daily 10-12, and on Wed. and Sat. 9-5 also. Scarcely one-third of the MSS. in the famous *Bibliotheca Palatina*, which was transferred to Rome as a present from the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria after the capture of Heidelberg by Tilly, have been returned. (Thirty-eight were restored in 1814, and eight hundred and thirty-eight in 1818, including some original MSS. of Luther.) The collection of MSS. (many with miniatures), autographs, diplomas, incunabula, and portraits, on the ground-floor, to the left, is open gratis to visitors on Wed. 2-4 (summer 3-5), and on other week-days for 50 pf. (30 pf. for each member of a party); tickets are obtained in the lending room on the first floor. — The other collections and scientific institutions, which possess little interest for the passing traveller, consist of an *Archaeological Institute*, *Augustinergasse 7*, with a collection of casts; a *Zoological Museum* and an extensive *Collection of Minerals*, both in the *Friedrichsbau* (Pl. 16; B, 5), a *Botanical Garden*, a *Chemical Laboratory*, *Clinical Institutions*, etc.

The *Museum* (Pl. 15; B, 3), the property of a club, is also situated in the *Ludwigs-Platz*. The third floor contains a small collection of pictures belonging to the town, in which Rottmann, Feuerbach, Fries, and other Heidelberg artists are well represented (adm. on Sun. & Wed. 11-1, 50 pf.; at other times by fee to the attendant).

The *Jesuitenkirche* (Pl. 11; B, 3) has lately been decorated with fine polychrome ornamentation by Mayerhauser of Carlsruhe, and contains a new marble pulpit by Steinhäuser.

In the *MARKET PLACE* rises the Gothic *Stiftskirche*, or *Heilig-*

Geistkirche (Pl. 10; B, 2), erected at the beginning of the 15th cent. under Count Palatine Rupert. In 1705 the Roman Catholic Count Palatine Johann Wilhelm caused the nave (lately restored) to be separated from the choir by a wall, in order that the Roman Catholics might worship in the latter (now used by the 'Old Catholics'), while the Protestants retained the nave. The choir contains the tomb of King Rupert (see p. 237) and his wife Elizabeth, sister of the first Elector of Brandenburg. — Opposite the church is the inn **Zum Ritter*, erected in 1592 in the Renaissance style, one of the few houses which escaped destruction during the devastations of 1693.

A few paces hence is the old *Neckar Bridge* (p. 238).

The last of the side-streets to the right of the Market Place is the *Oberbad-Gasse* (adjoining the 'Prinz Carl'), from the end of which we may reach the new ROAD TO THE CASTLE (p. 234). — PEDESTRIANS continue to follow the *Hauptstrasse*, cross the *Kornmarkt* (Pl. B, 2) diagonally to the right, and ascend the *BURGWEG*, which leads in 12 min. (passing under a long vaulted gateway near the top) to the great balcony and the court of the castle (p. 237).

The ****Castle** (670 ft. above the sea-level; 330 ft. above the Neckar), situated on the 'Jettenbühl', a wooded spur of the *Königsstuhl*, was founded by the Count Palatine *Rudolph I.* (1294-1319), who erected his new château below the old castle on the Jettenbühl (p. 238). The building was extended by *Rupert I.* (1353-90) and *Rupert III.* (1399-1410), who was elected Roman king at Rhens in 1400. The castle was then strongly fortified by the electors *Frederick I.* 'the Victorious' (1449-76), and *Lewis V.* (1508-44). The palatial parts of the edifice were afterwards erected by the electors of the 16th and 17th cent., particularly *Otto Heinrich* (1556-59), *Frederick IV.* (1583-1610), and *Frederick V.* (1610-21), King of Bohemia (husband of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England). In 1622, when Heidelberg was taken by Tilly, the castle escaped almost uninjured. It was afterwards restored by *Carl Ludwig* (1631-80), during whose reign the country also recovered from the other disasters of the Thirty Years' War. After the death of *Carl* (in 1685), the last Protestant Elector, *Louis XIV.* preferred a claim to the Palatinate, and began the cruel and destructive war which involved the Castle of Heidelberg and so many others in one common ruin. On 24th Oct. 1688 the town and castle capitulated to *Count Mélac*, the French general, who spent the following winter here. On the approach of the German armies, however, he determined to evacuate the place, and on 2nd March, 1689, he caused the whole of the fortifications to be blown up, the palace to be burned down, and part of the town to be set on fire. Those parts of the castle and town which escaped the French on this occasion were destroyed by them four years afterwards. Thirty or forty years later the greater part of the castle was rebuilt by the Elector *Carl Theodor*

(1716-1742), but in 1764 it was struck by lightning and finally reduced to the ruinous condition in which we know it.

The walls of the castle are of vast extent, and form the most magnificent ruin in Germany. The ivy-clad ruins are moreover linked with innumerable historical associations, and the striking contrast here presented between the eternal rejuvenescence of nature and the instability of the proudest of human monuments has called forth many a poetic effusion. As the external walls (with the exception of that on the N. side, facing the town and the Neckar) served only for purposes of defence, all architectural ornament was reserved for the inner façade towards the **Schlosshof*, or castle-yard.

Tickets admitting to the interior of the Schloss are procured at the corner marked 14 in the plan: charge, including the 'Great Tun', for 1 pers. 1 m., 2 pers. 1½ m., 3 pers. or more 50 pf. each. Visitors are conducted over the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, ascend the octagonal tower, pass from the Ruprechts-Bau by the extensive, partly subterranean passages to the 'Thick Tower', and lastly inspect the castle-chapel, which contains sculptural and architectural fragments of the Roman and later periods, and the cellar. Charge for seeing the 'Great Tun' only, for 1 pers. 20, two or three pers. 30, more than three pers. 10 pf. each.

The ***Otto Heinrichs-Bau* (Pl. 15), erected in 1556, the finest example of Renaissance architecture in Germany, first attracts the eye and merits careful inspection. The façade, partly of the Ionic and partly of the Corinthian order, rises in three stories above a lofty cellar floor, and is richly adorned with beautiful sculpturing. The cornice of the magnificent portal, to which a double flight of steps ascends, is supported by Caryatides. Above it is the bust of the founder, the Elector Otto Heinrich, with armorial bearings and inscription. In the niches of the façade are a number of statues by A. Collins of Malines, all having a symbolical meaning: in the four lower niches are Joshua, Samson, Hercules, and David; in the middle niches, allegorical figures of Strength, Justice, Faith, Charity, Hope; in the upper niches, Saturn, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Diana; on the parapet, Apollo and Jupiter. In the window-arches are medallions of the heads of eminent men of antiquity.

The **Friedrichs-Bau* (Pl. 9), dating from 1601-7, is built in a massive rococo style, and consists of four stories (Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, and Corinthian). In ornamentation it is inferior to the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, which it perhaps surpasses in structural grandeur. In the niches are statues of Charlemagne, Otho of Wittelsbach, and the Counts Palatine down to Frederick IV.

In the corner to the left is the entrance to the cellar (Pl. 10), containing the famous *Heidelberg Tun*, a monster cask capable of holding 49,000 gallons. The tun was originally constructed in 1684 under Elector Lewis, but in its present form dates from 1751, when Elector Charles Philip almost entirely renewed it, in repairing the damage it had received in 1688 and 1693. By the tun stands a grotesque wooden figure of Perkeo, court-jester of Elector Charles Philip. Another large tun bears humorous inscriptions.

The Municipal Collection of Pictures and Antiquities in the Friedrichsbau (entrance Pl. 14; adm. 40 pf., family-tickets for large parties; catalogue 80 pf.) contains an extensive collection of portraits of Palatine

princes, statesmen, generals, and professors; documents, coins, relics, weapons, ornaments; views of the castle at different periods; a cork model of the castle; a relief-plan of the environs of Heidelberg, etc.

A vaulted passage leads under the Friedrichsbau to the **Great Balcony*, constructed in 1610, which commands a beautiful view. The footpath (*Burgweg*; p. 235) to the town begins at the base of this platform.

Adjoining the Friedrichsbau on the left is the so-called *Ruprechts-Halle*, or *Bandhaus* (Pl. 8), probably erected by Rupert I., but afterwards altered. Farther back is the so-called *Alte Bau* (Pl. 7), the remains of a building erected by Rudolph I.

Beyond the Alte Bau is the *Ruprechtsbau* (Pl. 6), a simple Gothic structure erected by Rupert III. The imperial eagle with the arms of the Palatinate recall the election of that prince to the sceptre of the Roman kingdom. Over the entrance is a rosary borne by two angels. The large hall in the interior is used on festive occasions.

Opposite, adjoining the *Ludwigsbau*, which was erected by Ludwig V., is a covered *Fountain* (Pl. 23), with four columns of syenite (perhaps from the Felsberg, p. 227), which once adorned the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim, and were brought here by the Count Palatine Ludwig.

Passing through the gateway under the square *Watch Tower* (Pl. 5), and crossing the bridge over the castle-moat, we reach the **SCHLOSS-GARTEN*, laid out on the ruins of the fortifications, and used as a nursery of forest-trees in connection with the university. These pleasant grounds contain many different species of pines.

To the right, near the W. entrance to the garden, at the end of the new road to the Castle (pp. 234, 235), is the *Elisabethen-Pforte* (Pl. 1), erected by Frederick V. in honour of his consort (p. 235). This gateway forms the entrance to the *Stückgarten*, an old bastion, which together with the corner-tower, the so-called *Dicke Thurm* (Pl. 2), defended the castle on the W. side. Between the Dicke Thurm and the Friedrichsbau is the *Englische Bau*, or *Elisabethenbau* (Pl. 3), which was also erected by Frederick V.

The '*Gesprengte Thurm*' (blown-up tower; Pl. 18) at the E. angle of the castle, in the fosse to the left of the exit from the court, is of so solid masonry, that, when the French blew it up in 1689, one-half became detached and fell in an unbroken mass into the moat, where it still remains. The tower is 93 ft. in diameter, the walls 21 ft. thick; beneath it are long casemated passages.

The curious junction of the red sandstone and granite visible in the side of the moat near the Gesprengte Thurm is a point of geological interest even for the non-scientific visitor.

One of the finest points in the Schloss-Garten is the **Great Terrace* to the N.E., constructed in 1613, commanding a beautiful view of the Castle itself. Between the Castle and the terrace is a *Restaurant*, where a band generally plays on summer afternoons. Behind the terrace is the *Schloss-Hôtel* (p. 232).

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther to the E. is the *Wolfbrunnen*, once a favourite resort of Frederick V. and his wife Elizabeth, and celebrated in a sonnet of Martin Opitz, who was a student at Heidelberg in 1619. According to tradition, the enchantress Jetta was here killed by a wolf, whence the name. The five ponds fed by the spring contain trout, a dish of which may be had at the inn. In the vicinity is the reservoir supplying the water for the new aqueduct. We may then proceed, enjoying a series of pleasant views, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schlierbach*, a station on the Neckar railway (p. 239), and cross the Neckar to *Ziegelhausen* ('Adler'), a favourite resort of the Heidelbergers (p. 239), where boats are always ready to take walkers back to Heidelberg by the river.

The ROUTE TO THE MÖLKENCUR (20 min.) ascends the steps opposite the Gesprengte Thurm, between ivy-clad walls, passes through a small gate, and reaches the road which passes at the back of the castle (finger-post). We may now either ascend by the road or by the zigzag footpath. If we follow the latter we may after a few minutes either diverge by the 'Friesenweg' to the right, where an inscription has been placed to the memory of Ernst Fries (d. 1841), a young painter of Heidelberg, or we may continue to follow the zigzag path. (Several finger-posts.)

The *Mölkencur (960 ft. above the sea-level; 195 ft. above the castle) is a small restaurant which commands an admirable view, and is the only point from which the castle is seen from above. It stands on a spur, near the site of the old castle of the Counts Palatine, which was destroyed by an explosion in 1537, and of which few traces are left. It is said to have been inhabited in the 12th cent. by Conrad of Hohenstaufen, brother of Barbarossa (d. 1195).

A road leads from behind the Mölkencur to the S., and after a few yards reaches a point where four roads meet (finger-post). That on the left descends to the Schloss, the one straight on leads to the Königsstuhl, while that to the right descends to Heidelberg, which it reaches at the *Klingenthor* (p. 234). From the last, after 1 M., a road diverges to the left and ascends in 6 min. to a **Bench*, commanding an excellent view of the upper part of the town and of the Schloss. A few paces farther on is the *Kanzel* ('pulpit'), a small projecting platform, with a parapet, affording a survey of Heidelberg and the plain. The Rondel (reached hence in 5 min.), an open space in front of a covered seat, is also a charming point of view. From the Rondel a broad path (indicated by a guide-post 'nach dem Bahnhof') leads by the Wolfshöhle to Heidelberg, emerging at the Victoria Hôtel (p. 232; Pl. C, 5). — Immediately beyond the Rondel is a footpath ascending to the top of the (20 min.) **Geisberg* (1234 ft.), the tower on which commands one of the finest views near Heidelberg. About 1 M. farther on is the *Speyershof* (Inn, 'pens.' $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.), a favourite point for a walk. Thence to the Heidelberg station about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The Königsstuhl, also called *Kaiserstuhl* in commemoration of the visit of the Emperor Francis in 1815, 905 ft. higher than the Castle, and 1847 ft. above the sea-level, is reached from the Mölkencur by an easy and shaded path (indicated by a guide-post on the road to the Schloss, behind and to the E. of the Mölkencur) in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., or by the carriage-road in 1 hour. The tower on the top, 93 ft. in height, commands a most extensive view of the Rhine, Neckar, Odenwald, Haardt Mts., Taunus, the Black Forest as far as the Mercuriusberg at Baden, and even the cathedral of Strasburg (?). Inn on the summit. The *Kohlhof*, 20 min. farther on, commands a fine view of the Dilsberg and the valley of the Neckar (*Inn, with 'pension').

The handsome **Old Bridge* (Pl. A, 2) over the Neckar, constructed by Elector Charles Theodore in 1786-88, is embellished

with statues of the Elector and of Minerva. About 1300 yds. lower down, at *Neuenheim*, is the equally fine **New Bridge* (Pl. A, 6). Both bridges command beautiful views. The village of Neuenheim now forms part of Heidelberg. The range of villas recently erected here extends almost to Handschuchsheim (p. 226). The garden-restaurants of Neuenheim (Krone, Schiff, see p. 233) are much visited on summer-evenings.

On the right bank of the Neckar is the **Philosophenweg* (Pl. A, 5, 4; *Philosophenhöhe Restaurant*, well spoken of), a beautiful walk extending 2 M. along the slope of the *Heiligenberg*, chiefly through vineyards, and commanding splendid views of the town, castle, valley, plain of the Rhine with the cathedral of Speyer, and the picturesque outlines of the S. Haardt Mts. A very pleasant walk of about 1 hr. may be taken by ascending the first road to the right beyond Neuenheim, near the new bridge, traversing the *Philosophenweg*, and then descending through the small lateral valley of the *Hirschgasse*, past the well-known students' tavern of that name, to the Neckar (Pl. A, 1).

The road ascending the river to Ziegelhausen passes the *Kuchenhäuschen* (Restaurant Schneck), which affords an admirable view of the castle.

EXCURSIONS. The **Valley of the Neckar* above Heidelberg affords many pleasant excursions, which have been much facilitated by the new RAILWAY TO NECKARELZ (30 M. in 2½ hrs.; fares 3 m. 90, 2 m. 60, 1 m. 60 pf.). The station at the Carlsthor (Pl. A, B, 1; comp. p. 232), 1¼ M. from the central station, is connected with it by a tunnel passing under the castle.

As the train quits the Carlsthor station, the abbey of *Neuburg* and the village of *Ziegelhausen* (p. 238) are seen to the left. Then (2 M.) *Schlierbach* (p. 238).

4½ M. *Neckargemünd* (*Hirsch, Anker*, 'pens.' from 4 m.), a pleasant little town with 2100 inhab., at the point where the Neckar is joined by the *Elsenz*, the valley of which is ascended by the railway to Heilbronn. Walks may be taken to the *Bockfelsen*, *Tilly-Stein*, and the castle of *Reichenstein*. — The Neckarthal Railway crosses the Neckar, penetrates a tunnel leading into the valley of Schönaue (p. 229), and reaches —

8 M. *Neckarsteinach* (**Harfe*, with garden on the river; station at the upper end of the town), a small town with 1500 inhab., in a highly picturesque situation, once the seat of the valiant race of the Steinachs, who became extinct in 1653. The four old castles still bear testimony to their power. The church contains numerous monuments of the family, several of whom bore the surname of *Landschaden* ('land-scurge'), perhaps from the perpetual feuds in which they were engaged. One of the castles has been restored in the mediæval style and surrounded with a park by its present proprietor Baron v. Dorth. The highest of them, *Schadeck*, popularly called the 'Swallow's Nest', frowns above a deep quarry. A good view of the pleasing valley of the Neckar is obtained from the tower (from Neckarsteinach and back 1 hr.).

Opposite, on a lofty wooded eminence, rises the castle of *Dilsberg*, unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly during the Thirty Years' War. It was used as a state-prison down to the beginning of the present century, particularly for Heidelberg students, and the following anecdote shows how rigorous was the confinement to which the prisoners were subjected. One day when the castle was visited by strangers who desired to see the cells, they were told by the officer in command that he could not oblige them, as the prisoners were then making a tour in the Odenwald and had taken the keys with them.

10½ M. *Neckarhausen*. 12½ M. *Hirschhorn* (**Zum Naturalisten*), lying picturesquely at the foot of the handsome and loftily-situated old castle of the once powerful, but now extinct barons of Hirschhorn, or Hirschhorn. In 1408 one of the Hirschhorns erected a Carmelite monastery at the foot of the hill, the original chapel of which, built in a tasteful style, with pointed towers, still contains many monuments of the family. The *Erschheimer Capelle*, rising above the river, a late-Gothic building of 1517, also contains monuments of the Hirschhorns. Two tunnels are passed through.

17 M. *Eberbach* (**Leininger Hof*; **Krone*, on the Neckar, R. 1½ m., B. 70 pf.; *Rail. Restaurant*), an old town with 4900 inhab., belonging to the Prince of Leiningen, and carrying on a brisk trade in timber. From this point we may in 2 hrs. (guide not absolutely necessary) ascend the *Katsenbuckel* (1969 ft.), the highest of the Odenwald Mts., composed of red sandstone, through which dolerite protrudes at the top. The tower commands a fine view of the valley of the Neckar, part of the duchy of Baden, and Wurtemberg as far as the Alb and the Black Forest. — Railway to Erbach, Höchst, and Darmstadt (or Frankfurt), see R. 32.

Beyond Eberbach the train passes *Stolzeneck*, on the left bank, the ruins of a castle of the 13th century. 23½ M. *Zwingenberg* (*Schiff*), on the right bank, lying close to the river, is commanded by a picturesquely-situated castle of the Margraves of Baden, which was rebuilt in the 16th cent., and has lately been restored and rendered habitable. Five of the eight towers are still preserved. The *Katsenbuckel* may also be ascended hence. — 25½ M. *Neckargerach*, on the right bank. On the hill above are the ruins of the *Minneburg*, which was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. The valley now expands. On the left bank is the *Reiherhalde*, so called from the flocks of herons (*Reiher*) which have established themselves here. A little above *Obrigheim*, on the left bank, is the ruin of *Dauchstein*. At *Diedesheim* the river is crossed by a bridge-of-boats. — Near (28 M.) *Binau* the train passes through a tunnel ½ M. in length.

80 M. *Neckarelz*, on the right bank, at the influx of the *Els* into the Neckar, contains a late-Gothic lodge of the Templars. Opposite the town rises the *Neuburg*.

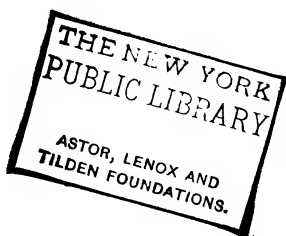
Neckarelz is the junction for the Heilbronn and Meckesheim line, by which we may return to Heidelberg (same distance and fares). The stations are *Asbach*, *Aglasterhausen*, *Helmsstadt*, *Walsstadt*, *Neidenstein*, *Eschelbronn*, *Meckesheim*, junction for the Heilbronn and Heidelberg line, *Mauer*, *Bammenthal*, and *Neckargemünd* (p. 239), where it rejoins the line above described.

The first station beyond Neckarelz in the direction of Würzburg is *Mosbach* (**Prinz Carl*, moderate; *Badischer Hof*), an old and busy little town on the *Els*. Comp. *Baedeker's South Germany*.

FROM HEIDELBERG TO SPEYER, 17 M., railway in 1 hr. (fares 2 m. 50, 1 m. 70, 1 m. 10 pf.). Stations: 4 M. *Eppelheim*; 5 M. *Plankstadt*.

6 M. *Schwetzingen* (**Erbprinz*, **Hirsch*, and *Adler*, by the entrance to the château; *Hôtel Hauser*, at the station), a pleasant little town with about 4700 inhab., attracts numerous visitors from Heidelberg. The *Schloss*, erected by Elector Karl Ludwig in 1656, and destroyed by Mélac in 1688, but afterwards restored, was the residence of the electors at the beginning of the 18th century. The **GARDENS* (comp. Plan of Mannheim) were laid out by Elector Karl Theodor in the middle of the 18th cent. in the style of the grounds at Versailles, and the beautiful old avenues have since been surrounded with grounds in the English style. The gardens cover an area of 117 acres, and are embellished with statues, temples, artificial ruins, a mosque with lofty minarets, and other objects in the taste of the 18th century. The fountains play daily from the middle of April to the middle of October. The visitor is recommended to turn to the right on entering. A walk round the whole of the gardens takes about 2 hours.

Schwetzingen is the junction of the Speyer line with the railway to Mannheim and Carlsruhe (p. 245), and of a branch-line to Friedrichsfeld



A. Burthen in Frons
 B. Spaten u. Spindelmaas
 C. Kircht u. Orangerie
 D. Theater
 E. Baumhauken
 F. Orangerie u. Glashaus
 G. Tempel Apollon
 H. Baubauken
 I. Perspektive
 K. Tempel d. Robert
 L. Römische Bauen
 M. Wassermaaschine
 N. Caserne
 O. Tempel Mars
 P. Maaske
 Q. Tempel d. Minerva
 R. Pan auf einem Felsen
 S. Freie Glashauken
 T. Obstbaumhauken
 V. Das Abrechnen
 W. Antikahauken
 X. Baumhauken
 a. Gr. Fontaine, Arten
 a. d. Delphin, Kinder
 u. Schwänzen
 b. 4 M. Fontaine, Kinder
 u. Schwänzen
 c. 4 F. Fontaine
 d. Fontaine, Kinder u.
 Drachen
 e. Der engl. Garten
 f. Der Rhein und die
 Donau
 g. Duinmal
 h. Marmorbrunnen, Allee
 anders, Marmorbrunnen,
 Antikahauken, Fontaine
 i. Minerva (Marmor)
 k. Agrippina (Marmor)
 l. Merkur
 m. Eillosele, Gruppe
 n. Wer Elemente



Pferdebahnen.

MANNHEIM.

Denkmäler:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Carl Theodor. | G. 3. |
| 2. Palberg. | G. 4. |
| 3. Pfand. | G. 4. |
| 4. Schiller. | G. 4. |
| 5. Jesuitenkirche. | G. 4. |
| 6. Kaufhaus mit Polizeibureau. | H. 4. |
| 7. Post und Telegraph. | H. 5. 4. |
| 8. Schloss mit Alterthumsanlg.,
Bildergallerie,
Naturalien Cab.
u. Kunstverein. | G. H. 5. |
| 9. Synagoge. | G. 3. |
| 10. Theater. | G. 4. |
| 11. Zeughaus. | G. 4. |

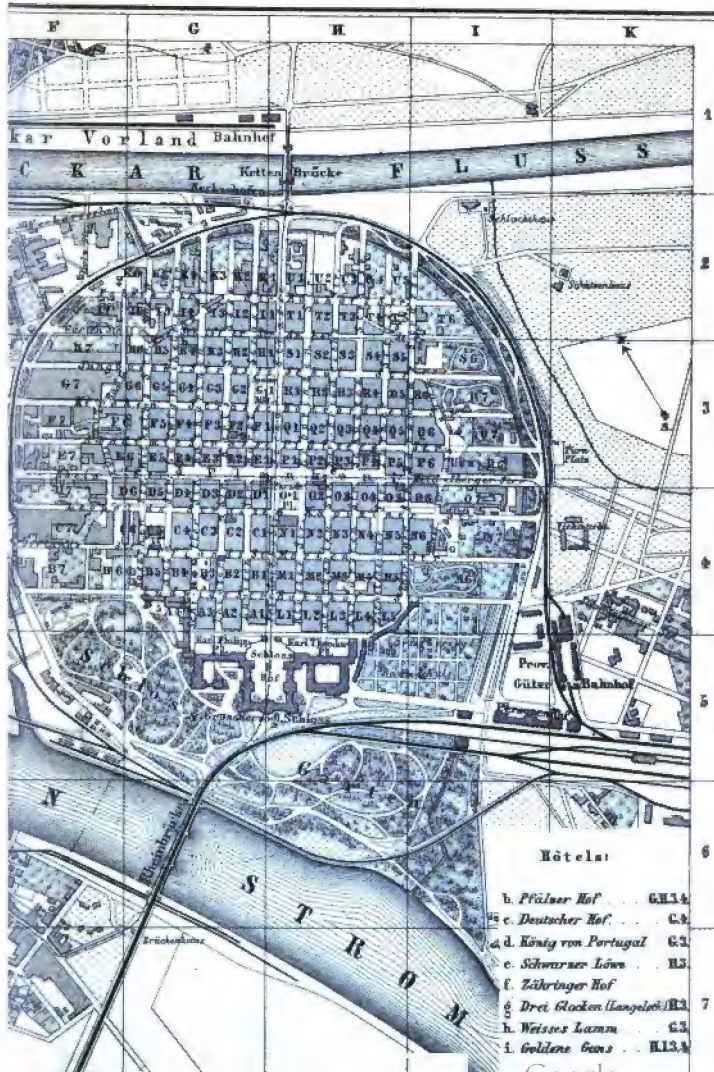
A.

B.

C.

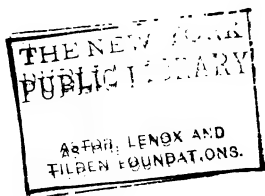
D.

E.



Hôtels:

- b. Pfälzer Hof GH14
- c. Deutscher Hof C3
- d. König von Portugal C2
- e. Schwarzer Löwe H3
- f. Zähringer Hof
- g. Drei Glocken (Langelsch) H1
- h. Weisses Lamm C3
- i. Goldene Gans H13A



(p. 226). The Speyer line runs hence to the W., and then to the S.W., and crosses the Rhine by a bridge of iron pontoons near (13 M.) *Allersheim*. Speyer, see p. 268. The *Rhine Station* (15 M.) is near the cathedral; the *Principal Station* (17 M.) is reached in 10 min. more.

33. Mannheim and Ludwigshafen.

Railway Stations. The *Main Station* (*Restaurant) lies on the S. side of the town (Pl. J, K, 5; p. 243), and is used for the trains to Heidelberg and Frankfurt (R. 30), Ludwigshafen (p. 243), Schwetzingen and Carlruhe (p. 243), and for the 'Riedbahn' to Frankfurt (p. 212). The Riedbahn has another station beyond the Neckar Bridge (Pl. G, H, 1).

Hotels. **PFÄLZER HOF* (Pl. b; G, H, 3, 4), at the corner of the Parade-Platz and of the Planken, R. from 2 m., B. 1 m. 20, A. 50 pf.; **DEUTSCHER HOF* (Pl. c; G, 4), commercial, R., L., & A. from 1 m. 80 pf. — **SCHWARZER LÖWE* (Pl. e; H, 3), second-class, good wines; **HÔTEL LANGLOTH* (Pl. g; H, 3), near the Strohmärkt; *LANDEBERG*, small, near the station; *KÖNIG VON PORTUGAL* (Pl. d; G, 3), An den Planken; *ZUM NECKARTHAL*, near the bridge, R. 1¼-1½ m.

Restaurants. Wine: *Arche Noah* (F, 5, 2); *Rosenstock* (N, 3, 5), near the Kaufhaus. Beer: *Café Bavaria* (P, 5, 1); *Café Victoria* (P, 3, 11); *Stern* (B, 2, 14), near the theatre; *Ballhaus*, in the Schlossgarten, in the W. wing of the Schloss; Restaurant in the *Stadtpark*; **Railway Restaurant*; *Prince Max*; *Alte Sonne* (N, 3, 14), *Roths Schaf* (C, 1, 10), *Maiterhof* (E, 4, 12).

River Baths, above the bridge.

Cabs. From the station or the steamboat-pier into the town, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 90, 4 pers. 1 m. 10 pf.; to Ludwigshafen 1 m. 50, 1 m. 70, 1 m. 80, or 2 m. 10 pf. — Per drive within the town: ¼ hr. for 1-2 pers. 50, for 3-4 pers. 90 pf.; ½ hr. 80 pf. or 1 m. 20 pf.

Tramways. From the Main Railway Station to the Rheinthor and from the Riedbahn Station to the Rhine Bridge, fare 15 pf.; to Ludwigshafen 25 pf. Comp. the Plan.

Steamboat. The landing-place is below the bridge over the Rhine, ¾ M. from the station at Ludwigshafen, and 1 M. from the Mannheim station. Comp. the Plan. Steamboat to Mayence, viâ Worms, in 4½ hrs.

United States Consul: *Edward M. Smith, Esq.*

Post Office, An den Planken (O, 2, 6).

Mannheim (276 ft.), a town with 53,500 inhab. (½ Rom. Cath.), situated near the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine and connected by a bridge with *Ludwigshafen* on the left bank of the latter river (p. 243), was founded in 1606 by Elector Palatine Frederick IV. The castle he then built was destroyed along with the infant town in the Thirty Years' War, and again by the French in 1689. For its subsequent importance Mannheim was indebted to Elector Charles Philip, who owing to ecclesiastical differences transferred his residence from Heidelberg to Mannheim in 1721. It is the most regularly built town in Germany, being divided into 110 square sections like a chess-board. The streets are distinguished, according to the American system, by letters and numerals. Mannheim is the most important commercial town of the Upper Rhine, tobacco, coffee, grain, and petroleum being the staple commodities. The new harbour and docks are very extensive.

The spacious *Schloss* (Pl. G, H, 5), erected in 1720-29 and partly destroyed in 1795, contains several collections. All of these may be visited at any time on payment of 1 m.; the Collection of Antiquities is open free in summer on Sun., from 10.30 a.m. to

12.30 p.m., and the Picture Gallery and the Cabinet of Natural History on Sun. and Wed., 11-1 and 3-5.

The central structure (entr. opposite the Friedrich-Str.) contains the united Antiquarian Collections of the grand-ducal Antiquarium and the Society of Antiquaries. Room I. Plans and views of the Palatinate, portraits of Palatine princes, seals, coins, mediæval sculptures. — Room II. Mediæval furniture, bronzes, reminiscences of Karl Sand, the murderer of Kotzebue (1828). — Room III. Ancient woodcuts. — Room IV. Objects from China, Japan, India, North America, and South America. — Room V. Romano-Germanic antiquities found near Mannheim, near Mayence, in the Roman fort at Osterburken (*Helm of a Roman legionary), and in the burial-trenches of Wallstadt. — Room VI. Etruscan funeral cists in alabaster and clay, objects from Etruscan graves, Greek vases and terracottas (*Girl from Tanagra), marble sculptures, bronzes. — In the front part of the middle building is a *Collection of Casts*, acquired at Paris in 1803. — **HALL OF THE ROMAN MONUMENTS.** No. 6. Relief of Mithras; 19. Votive stone dedicated to Visucius; 11. Mercury with the infant Bacchus, a relief recalling the Hermes of Olympia; 46. (red number) Relief with Mercury; 23. Money-changer; 7, 8. Mile-stones; 77. 'Altar of the Four Gods'; *24. Votive stone to the maternal deities, from Rödigen (Jülich); 40. (red number) Votive stone to Mars and Nemeton, the patron-deity of Spire; 83. (by the middle window), Altar of the Four Gods; 11. (red no.) Altar of the gods of the days of the week, with traces of its use as a font; 39. Tombstone of an Eques; 78. Front of a large sarcophagus; 36. (red no.) Votive stone, with relief of a winged Genius; 52. Tombstone of a trumpeter; 21. (red no.), 59. Horsemen and giants; 14. (red no.) Amor and Pan; 13. (red. no.) Torso of Mercury; 65. Relief of Mercury and Hygieia; 74. Altar of the Four Gods; 68. Statue of a legionary.

The E. wing (entrance opposite the Stephanien-Strasse) contains a **NATURAL HISTORY CABINET**, a **PUBLIC LIBRARY**, and the —

Picture Gallery. Ante-Chamber. Modern Baden artists: *Karl Kuntz*, and *Rud. Kuntz*. Several cattle-pieces; *Kobell* (d. 1798), Two large landscapes; 313. *Krner*, Italian countryman at home. *Marie Ellenrieder*, 300. Head of a child, 307. *Christ. Fohr*, 301. Party on the Chiemeese, 302. The Castle of Eberstein. — Room I.: *L. Oranach*, 34. Dying Mary and the Visitation, 35. The Nativity and the Annunciation. 24. *Holwein* (?), Portrait of an Oriental; 25. *Ross*, Senator of Frankfurt; 19. *Hamilton* (d. 1754), Game. — II.: 60. *Hondekoeter*, Poultry. — III.: *119. *Eubens*, Portrait of his first wife, Isabella Brant; 87, 88. *J. Ruysdael*, Landscapes. — IV.: 121. *Bronner*, A surgical operation. *Rembrandt*, 123. Christ before Pilate, 122. Two clergymen, 124. A philosopher, 126. The Woman taken in adultery (in shades of brown). 127. *Potter*, Cattle; 128. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a woman; 141. *Ruyssch*, Fruit; 163. *Weenix*, Game. *Terburg*, 183. Singing-lesson, 182. Lace-maker. *190. *Wouwerman*, Plundering. — V.: *Teniers the Younger*, 193-196. Scenes of low life; 200. *Van Ostade*, Boors. *Teniers the Younger*, *201. Rustic wedding, 205. Boors grinders, 222. Peasants singing. 228. *Everdingen*, Landscape; 236. *Joseph Vernet*, Calm sea. 253. *Le Brun*, Portrait of a counsellor. — VI.: 259. *Cignani*, Joseph and Potiphar. — VII.: Casts of ancient sculptures.

The Theatre (Pl. 10), built in 1776-79, restored in 1854, and admirably decorated, is one of the best in S. Germany. Schiller's first pieces, the 'Robbers', 'Fiesco', and 'Cabal and Love', were performed here with the co-operation of Iffland and partly under his own direction. — *Schiller's Monument* (Pl. 4), by *Cauer*, which adorns the Schillerplatz, in front of the theatre, was erected in 1862. Adjacent, on the right and left, are the statues of *Iffland* (d. 1814), a distinguished actor who began his career at Mannheim, and *Von Dalberg* (d. 1806), intendant of the theatre down to 1803, both by *Widmann*, and erected by King Lewis I. of Bavaria in 1864-66.

The following buildings may also be mentioned: the *Jesuits' Church* (Pl. 5), richly decorated with marble and gilding, erected in 1733; the *Arsenal*, built in 1777-78 and now a barrack; the new *Synagogue* (Pl. 9), in the Byzantine style, embellished with gilding and arabesques; and the *Main Railway Station* (Pl. J, K, 5), a handsome structure by Helbling. In the Parade-Platz, in front of the *Kaufhaus* (Pl. 6; H, 4), is a curious allegorical *Monument*, representing the vicissitudes of the times (1741).

The *Speisemarkt* is adorned with a *Monument* (Pl. 1; G, H, 3) erected in 1771 in commemoration of the founding of Mannheim. On the N. side of the town is a *Suspension Bridge* over the Neckar, constructed in 1845, and leading to the 'Neckarvorstadt' with the Riedbahn Station (p. 212).

The *Railway Bridge* (Pl. G, 6) across the Rhine, built in 1865-68, connects Mannheim with Ludwigshafen on the opposite bank; it is also used by carriages and foot-passengers. Handsome portals designed by *Durm*, and adorned with groups of figures by *Moest*.

Ludwigshafen (*Deutsches Haus*, in the town; *Straub*, moderate; good beer at *Heim's Brewery*), a town with 15,100 inhab., begun in 1843, and rapidly increasing in commercial importance, was originally only the *tête-de-pont* of Mannheim. During the revolutionary war at the end of last century it was several times the scene of sanguinary contests. The *Wharfs* are among the finest on the Rhine. The two new churches, in the Romanesque and Gothic styles, are well worthy of inspection.

Ludwigshafen is a central junction of the Palatinate railways, which radiate hence in various directions: to Neustadt, see p. 251; to Worms, p. 245; to Speyer, p. 258. Passengers to and from Mannheim change carriages here.

FROM MANNHEIM TO CARLSRUHE (39 M.) by direct railway (*Rhine Valley Railway*) in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 hrs. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 80, 2 m. 15 pf.). Scenery uninteresting. 9 M. Schwetzingen, see p. 240; 14 M. Hockenheim; 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Neuhausen; 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Waghäusel, where the Baden insurgents were signally defeated on 21st June, 1849. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Wiesenthal. 25 M. Graben-Neudorf, where the line is intersected by a branch-line between Rheinsheim and Bruchsal, which passes the ancient imperial fortress of *Philippsburg*, dismantled by the French in 1800. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Linkenheim. 39 M. Karlsruhe (p. 306).

34. From Mayence to Ludwigshafen (*Mannheim*).

Worms.

41 M. RAILWAY in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; fares 5 m. 40, 3 m. 60, 2 m. 80 pf. (express 6 m. 45, 4 m. 40, 3 m. 40 pf.). *Hessische Ludwigsbahn* as far as Worms (in 50-80 min.), and beyond it the *Pfälzische Bahn*.

Mayence, see p. 136. — The train passes under the Darmstadt line (p. 223), intersects the fortifications, and passes the village of *Weisenau*. — 2 M. *Laubenheim*, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bodenheim*, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nackenheim*, wine-producing villages, lie on the vine-clad hills to the right, at some distance from the Rhine.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nierstein* (**Rheinthal*, at the station, with an old-German wine-saloon), a village with 3000 inhab., is noted for its careful vine-culture. 'Niersteiner' is one of the best-known and most wholesome of Rhenish wines; it is marked by a mildly-acid flavour with considerable aroma. Most of the wine of Rhenish Hessen is sold under this name. The private chapel of the v. *Herding* family contains six large frescoes by Götzenberger. On the hill to the right rises an old watch-tower.

12 M. *Oppenheim* (**Hôtel zum Ritter*, near the station), a manufacturing town with 3300 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill rising above the river, is commanded by the red church of St. Catherine and the ruined castle of *Landskron*. The town is mentioned in the Roman itineraries as *Bauconica*; it afterwards became a city of the empire and enjoyed the patronage of the Franconian emperors, particularly Henry IV.; and at a still later period it was an important member of the league of the Rhenish towns. In 1689 the town was destroyed by the French.

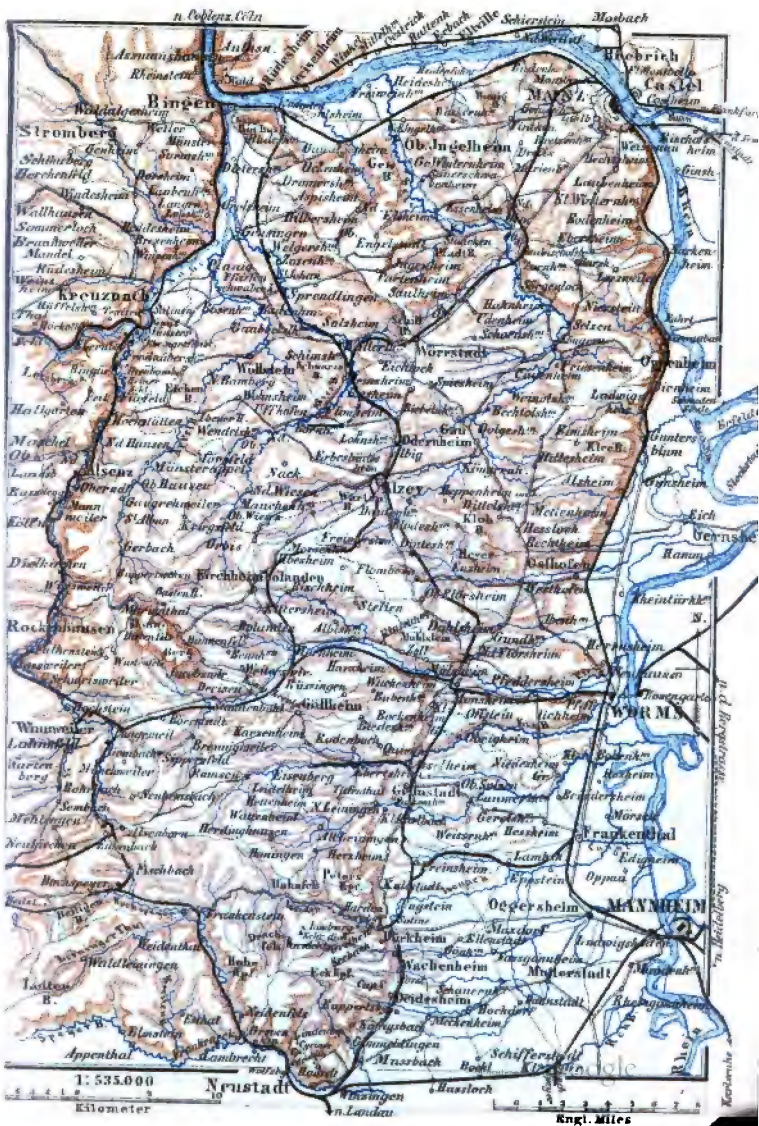
On leaving the station we turn slightly to the left, pass the lofty round clock-tower, and go through an archway below one of the streets. We then ascend, skirting the mediæval wall, to the (10-12 min.) ruins of the once famous imperial fortress of *Landskron*, which was burned down by the French in 1689. It was erected in the reign of the Emp. Lothaire, and restored by Emp. Rupert, who died here in 1410. It commands a magnificent view of Oppenheim and the valley of the Rhine. — We next descend to the —

**Catharinenkirche*, a fine Gothic edifice, now undergoing a thorough restoration. The E. part of the church forms a cruciform edifice with a tower over the centre and two W. towers; the choir was begun in 1262 and the nave was erected in 1317. The windows contain beautiful tracery. The W. choir (abbey-church) was consecrated in 1439. In the interior we observe stained glass and tomb-stones of the 15th cent., bearing the arms of the Dalberg, Sickingen, Greiffenclau, and other distinguished families. The finest of the monuments are those of Johann v. Dalberg (d. 1415) and his wife, and their daughter Anna (d. 1410). The sacristan lives on an upper floor to the left of the steps at the principal S. entrance (40 pf.).

In front of the S. portal of the church is the market-place, which is embellished with a *War Monument for 1870-71*; the monument incorporates a column of syenite with an inscription, excavated on the *Landskron*, and probably one of those quarried on the *Felsberg* (p. 228).

16 M. *Guntersblum* (*Krone*), a small town which formerly belonged to the Count of Leiningen, possesses a Romanesque church with helmet-shaped towers. On the N. side of the town is the château of the count with its gardens. In the plain between Guntersblum and Oppenheim the Salic Conrad II. was elected emperor in 1024.

18 M. *Alsheim*; 20 M. *Mettenheim*; 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Osthofen*.



1:535.000

Kilometer

Engl. Miles

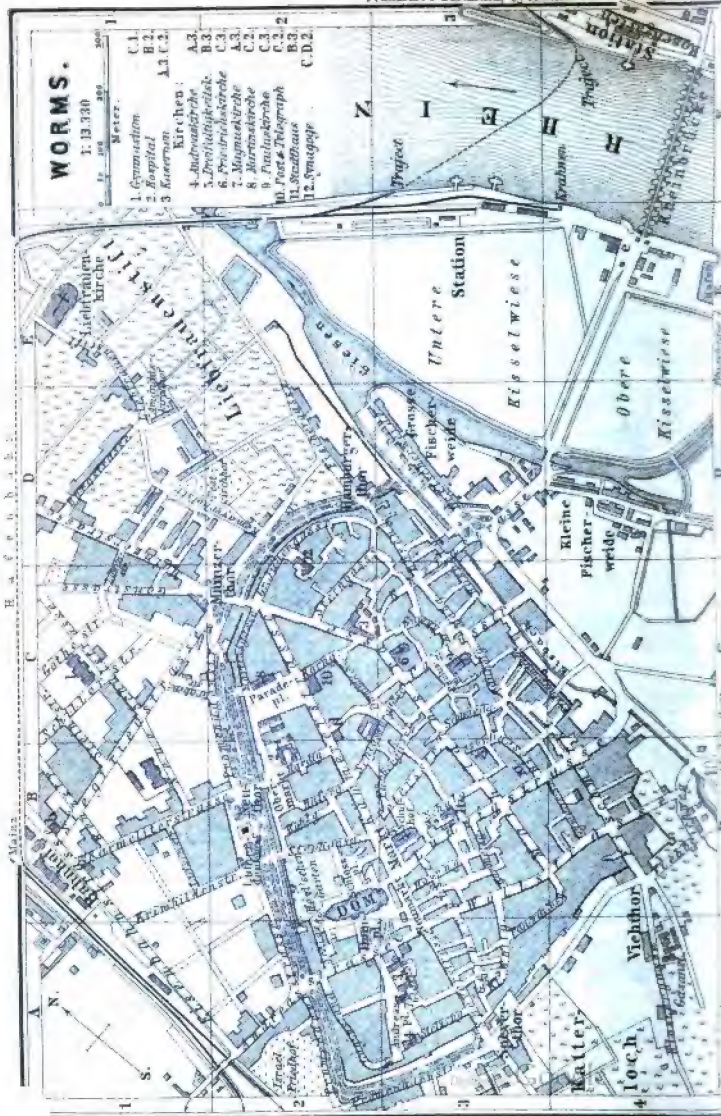
WORMS.

1:13,330

0 100 200 300 400
Meter.

1. Gymnasium C.1.
2. Hospital B.2.
3. Kaserne A.3 C.2.

- Kirchen:
4. Andreaskirche A.3.
 5. Dreifaltigkeitsk. B.3.
 6. Paulinischkirche C.3.
 7. Marienkirche A.3.
 8. Martinikirche C.2.
 9. Pauluskirche C.3.
 10. Post & Telegraph C.2.
 11. Stadthaus B.3.
 12. Synagoge C.D.2.



27 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Worms, see below.

From Worms to Darmstadt and Frankfurt by the junction-line to the Rhine and via Rosengarten, see p. 228.

From Worms to Monsheim (Bingen, Dürkheim, etc.), see p. 249. — Pfeddersheim, the halfway station, possesses ancient fortifications.

34 M. Frankenthal (*Hôtel Kaufmann; Restaurant Witter*), a busy, regularly-built town with 9100 inhab., possessing a number of manufactories and considerable nursery-gardens, was founded by Calvinists who were banished from the Netherlands by the Spaniards in 1554. The portal of the late-Romanesque *Abbey Church*, situated at the back of the Roman Catholic church, founded in 1119 and consecrated in 1224, is worth inspection. Frankenthal is connected with the Rhine (3 M. distant) by a canal constructed in 1777.

FROM FRANKENTHAL TO FREINSHEIM (p. 250), 9 M., railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (75, 50 pf.). Stations *Flomersheim-Eppstein, Lambshheim, Weisenheim am Sand*.

38 M. Oggersheim (Krone). The Loretto church here is a fine building. A memorial tablet on a house in the Schiller-Strasse records that Schiller resided here in 1781. He was at that time engaged in writing his 'Kabale und Liebe'.

41 M. Ludwigshafen, see p. 243. — Passengers for Mannheim, Heidelberg, etc., change carriages here. Route to Neustadt, Neunkirchen, Landau, etc., see pp. 251, 262.

WORMS. — *Hotels.* Near the Station: *EUROPÄISCHER HOF (Pl. a; B, 1), with restaurant, R. 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *PFÄLZER HOF (Pl. b; B, 1), unpretending. — *In the Town:* *ALTER KAISER (Pl. c; A, 3), Andreas-Str., near the cathedral; *HÔTEL HARTMANN (Pl. d; C, 2), Kämmerer-Str.; these of the first class. — *By the Bridge:* RHEINISCHER HOF (Pl. e; E, 4). — *Railway Restaurant; Worrel's Restaurant*, near the station.

Worms, one of the most ancient, and in the middle ages one of the most important towns in Germany, with 19,100 inhab. (11,400 Prot., 6200 Rom. Cath., and 1200 Jews), lies in the rich plain of the *Wonnegau*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Rhine. The culture of the vine forms the great resource of the place, but of late years a number of leather and other manufactories have also been established.

Worms is the Roman *Borbetomagus*, the seat of the *Vangiones*, which, after the period of the migrations of the barbarian hordes, became the capital of the kingdom of the Burgundians, who had descended from the Baltic Sea (431). The Franconian kings, and afterwards Charlemagne and his successors, frequently resided at Worms. The war against the Saxons was planned here in 772, and here the great contest concerning the investiture of the bishops with ring and staff was adjusted by the Concordat between the Emp. Henry V. and Pope Calixtus II. (1122). As a free city of the Empire, Worms, in the disputes between the emperors and the princes, always espoused the cause of the former, and was specially faithful to the unfortunate Henry IV. Its fidelity was rewarded by the grant of various privileges, chiefly of a commercial character. The union between Worms and Mayence laid the foundation for the Confederation of Rhenish Towns (1264). At Worms, in April 1521, was held the Imperial Diet, at which Luther defended his doctrines before the Emperor Charles V., six Electors, and a large and august assemblage, concluding with the words: '*Here I stand, I cannot act otherwise, God help me! Amen.*'

The Thirty Years' War proved very disastrous to Worms, which was repeatedly occupied and laid under contribution by Mansfeld and Tilly, the Spaniards, and the Swedes. In 1689 the town was treated with savage

cruelty by Mélaç and the young Duc de Créqui. After having been pillaged, it was set on fire, and, with the exception of the cathedral and synagogue, soon became one smouldering heap of ruins. The town retained its independence down to the Peace of Lunéville in 1801, and after the short-lived French supremacy was annexed to Hessen-Darmstadt in 1816, when its inhabitants numbered about 5000.

Proceeding straight from the railway-station by the Carmeliter-Strasse, flanked by new houses with gardens, we reach the *Luther-Platz* with its tasteful pleasure-grounds, situated at the entrance to the town, and occupying the place of the former ramparts. It is embellished with **Luther's Monument* (Pl. B, 2), designed by *Rietschel*, partly modelled by him, and completed after his death by *Kietz*, *Dondorf*, and *Schilling* of Dresden (erected in 1868).

This imposing memorial of the great Reformer of Germany, the execution of which occupied nine years and cost about 17,000*l.*, merits examination. A massive platform, 16 yds. square and 9½ ft. high, bears in its centre a large pedestal, surrounded by seven smaller ones. The central base or pedestal is surmounted by another pedestal in bronze, adorned with reliefs from Luther's life, and medallion-portraits of his contemporaries who contributed to the Reformation. On it stands Luther's **Statue* in bronze, 11 ft. in height, a commanding figure. In his left hand he holds a Bible, on which his right hand is placed emphatically; while his face, on which faith is admirably portrayed, is turned upwards. 'He is surrounded by a row of bold spirits, who before, or along with him had fought the last struggle for the freedom of the Reformation, or were privileged to promote it in various positions of life.' At the corners of the chief pedestal, in a sitting posture, are four precursors of the Reformation: in front, *r.* **Huss* (d. 1415), *l.* **Savonarola* (d. 1498); at the back, *r.* *Wycliffe* (d. 1387), *l.* *Petrus Walrus* (d. 1197). On the side-pedestals in front are Philip the Generous of Hessen on the right, and Frederick the Wise of Saxony on the left; at the back Melancthon on the right, and Beuchlin on the left (each 9 ft. in height). Between these, on lower pedestals, are allegorical figures of the towns of (*r.*) **Magdeburg* (mourning), (*l.*) *Augsburg* (making confession), and (at the back) *Speyer* (protesting). Between these figures are the arms of the 24 towns of Germany which first embraced the reformed faith.

A little to the S. of the Luther-Platz is the *SCHLOSS-PLATZ* (Pl. B, 2), on the N. side of the cathedral, the site of the *Bischofs-hof*, or episcopal palace, in which Luther made his defence in 1521. The building was destroyed by the French in 1689, and again in 1794. On its massive substructure the handsome *Heyl'sche Haus* has been erected in the late-Renaissance style. *Heyl's Garden*, a pleasant resort, is open from 11 to 5.

The **Cathedral* (Pl. B, 2), dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is a building of very ancient origin, but nothing now remains of the original structure. The W. towers, the oldest part of the present building, were consecrated in 1110, the remainder of the building in 1181. The S. portal, richly adorned with sculptures of scriptural subjects and allegorical figures of the Church and the Synagogue, dates from the 14th century. With its four elegant towers (the one at the N.E. angle restored in 1472), two domes, and double choir, the Cathedral ranks, like those of Speyer and Mayence, among the finest examples of Romanesque architecture in Germany. The exterior in particular is strikingly effective.

The *Interior (entrances on the S. side; fee to the sacristan, for whom a boy may be sent, 50 pf.), 141 yds. long, 29 yds. wide, across the transept 40 yds. wide, nave 105 ft. high, has been recently restored. The tawdry decoration of the E. choir with marble and gilding dates from the 18th century. The *Sculptures* representing Daniel in the lions' den, in the first S. chapel on the right, and the *Tombstone of the three Franconian Princesses* of the 14th cent., now in the N. aisle, are interesting.

The *Baptistry*, on the left side of the S. Portal, contains some large **High-Reliefs* in stone, dating from 1487 and 1488, admirably executed, and in excellent preservation. They were presented by noble families of Worms and placed in the old cloisters of 1484, but on the demolition of the latter in 1813 were removed to their present position; they represent the Annunciation, Descent from the Cross, Resurrection, Nativity, and Genealogy of Christ. Here, too, is the *Tombstone* of the knight Eberhard von Heppenheim (d. 1559), a well-executed kneeling figure in armour. The font is from the ancient chapel of St. John, which was taken down in 1807. The paintings of the two patron-saints of the church, St. Peter and St. Paul, with other saints on the back, dating from the 13th cent., alone escaped the French conflagration.

It may interest those versed in German lore to know that the space in front of the cathedral is said to have been the scene of the quarrel between Brunhilde and Chriemhilde, recorded in the 14th *Adventure of the Nibelungenlied*. — A little to the S.W., in the Andreas-Platz, is the late-Romanesque *Andreaskirche* (Pl. 4; A, 3), near which is the *Luginsland*, a watch-tower of the 13th century. The vicinity of the Luginsland and the 'Katterloch', outside the Speyerer Thor, yield a highly-esteemed wine.

The streets to the E. lead from the cathedral to the MARKET PLACE, which contains the *Dreifaltigkeitskirche* (Pl. 5; B, 3) or church of the Trinity, built in 1726. The streets leading out of the market-place, the Kämmerer-Strasse on the N., and the Speyerer-Strasse on the S., intersect the whole town.

To the E. of the market-place rises the **Pauluskirche* (Pl. 9; C, 3), a Romanesque building of 1102-1116, inferior in interest to the cathedral alone. The choir, in the form of a half decagon, dates from the beginning of the 13th century. The interior, restored in the taste of the 18th cent., was fitted up in 1881 to receive the **Paulus Museum*, an extensive and well-arranged collection of Germanic antiquities of all epochs. Adm. on Sun., 10.30-12.30, free; on other days after 9 p.m., on application to the custodian, 50 pf.

The doors of the handsome Romanesque W. Portal are a copy of those of Hildesheim Cathedral.

Interior. We first reach the collection of prehistoric antiquities and clay vessels. Then objects from Roman and Frankish tombs, found chiefly in or near the Schiller-Strasse (Pl. C, 1), Mariamünster, the Katterloch, and the Liebfrauentift; stone sarcophagi, some containing skeletons; ornaments; a few small bronzes, including a goblet with early-Christian representations; fine Roman glass, 'sigillata', and other vessels of clay. — The two wings of an altar, painted with figures of St. Paul, St. Peter, and other saints, are from the chapel of St. John in the cathedral. — Documents of the 11-12th cent. from the municipal archives; old silver goblets of the Israelitish Benevolent Society; beaker, hat, gloves, and heraldic wands of the 'Pfeifergericht', or fiddlers' court, mentioned by Goethe in his 'Dichtung und Wahrheit'. Architectural fragments and

sculptures. — The *Secoristy* contains a collection of coins. — In the gallery are antiquities of the civic guilds, the document declaring Frans von Sickingen under the ban of the empire, printed books and leaflets of Luther's period, etc.

On the S. side of the church are the cloisters and abbey-buildings, dating from various centuries.

Near the Mainzer Thor, in the Grosse Judengasse, which diverges to the right of the Kämmerer-Strasse, is the *Synagogue* (Pl. 12; C, D, 2), an insignificant building dating from the 11th cent., but completely remodelled in the 13th cent. and now quite modernised. The Jewish community of Worms is one of the oldest in Germany.

In the Mainzer suburb, which was destroyed by the Swedes and French, the late-Gothic **Liebfrauenkirche* (*Church of our Lady*; Pl. E, 1), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Mainzer Thor, alone escaped. The church, which has been lately restored, is in the shape of a cruciform basilica, with a triforium and two W. towers. It replaces an older edifice, and was consecrated in 1467; the keystone of the vaulted roof bears the arms of the different corporations of Worms who caused it to be built. The only object of interest in the interior is a curious old painted sculpture of the Entombment, with life-size figures, to the right of the principal entrance. The stained glass is modern. The W. Portal is enriched with sculpture. The wine called *Liebfrauenmilch* (see Introd.) is yielded by vineyards near the church.

The Rhine anciently flowed round a meadow known as the *Rosengarten* (Pl. F, 4), on the right bank, opposite Worms (now the terminus of the Darmstadt and Frankfort railway, p. 223). To this spot attach many ancient traditions, preserved in the Nibelungen and other heroic poems. Worms is, indeed, the centre of these romantic legends.

Hernsheim, 3 M. to the N.W., contains the château of the Dalbergs, one of the most ancient and illustrious families in Germany.

35. From Bingen or Mayence to Alzey and Neustadt.

RAILWAY FROM BINGEN TO ALZEY, $20\frac{1}{2}$ M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 m. 75, 1 m. 85, 1 m. 20 pf.). FROM MAYENCE TO ALZEY, 27 M., in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 3 m. 45, 2 m. 30, 1 m. 50 pf.). FROM ALZEY TO NEUSTADT ('Hessische Ludwigsbahn' to Monsheim, and beyond it 'Pfälzische Bahn'), 37 M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (2nd cl. 3 m. 30 pf.). The route from Mayence to Neustadt via Ludwigshafen is preferable (express in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.).

FROM BINGEN (p. 114) TO ALZEY. The train leaves the Rhine at (2 M.) *Kempton*, and turns southwards. — $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Büdesheim-Dromersheim*, wine-producing places; 7 M. *Gensingen-Horrweiler*; 9 M. *Welgesheim-Zotsenheim*; 10 M. *Sprendlingen*; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gau-bickelheim*; 14 M. *Wallertheim*. At (16 M.) *Armsheim*, with a fine Gothic church of 1430, a branch-line diverges to *Flonheim*, whence a pleasant walk may be taken to *Wonsheim* and (5 M.) the farm of *Iben*, where there is a fine Romanesque chapel, restored in 1876. — $19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albig*; $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Alzey*.

FROM MAYENCE (p. 136) TO ALZEY. — 1 M. *Gartenfeld*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Gonsenheim, favourite resorts of the Mainzers. A tower on the *Leniaberg*, reached from Gonsenheim by a walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. through the shady *Mühlbachthal*, commands a fine view. To the left is the Roman aqueduct of *Zahlbach*; to the right lies *Finthen*. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Marienborn*; 10 M. *Klein-Winterheim*; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nieder-Olm*; $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Nieder-Saulheim*; 19 M. *Wörrstadt*; $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Arnsheim* (see above); $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albig*; 27 M. *Alzey*.

Alzey (*Hôtel Maschmann*), a Hessian town with 5500 inhab., on the *Sels*, possesses a late-Gothic church and the ruins of a castle destroyed by the French in 1687.

On the *Petersberg*, near *Gauodernheim*, 6 M. to the N.E. of *Alzey* (beyond *Köngernheim*), are the remains of a monastery founded about 1200, which was excavated in 1877; the Romanesque crypt contains fragments of pilasters. The hill commands a beautiful view.

FROM ALZEY TO LANGMEIL (for *Kaiserslautern*), 22 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 m. 80, 1 m. 25 pf.). 3 M. *Wahlheim*; 7 M. *Morschheim*; 10 M. *Kirchheimbolanden* (*Hôtel Decker*, or *Traube*; *Bechtelsheimer*), a busy little town, with a château of the former princes of Nassau-Weilburg, restored after a fire in 1861. — 13 M. *Marnheim*, etc., see below.

FROM KIRCHHEIMBOLANDEN TO THE DONNERSBERG. A good road ascends from the town to (4 M.) *Dannenfels* (**Gümbel*, **Lander*, both unpretending; *Pension Donnersberg*, in the *Villa Decker*), situated on the slope to the S. of the road, in the midst of beautiful old chestnut-trees, and visited as a summer-resort. From the *Villa Decker* a pleasant path, provided with finger-posts, ascends by the *Wacht am Rhein*, *Moltkefels* (with tablets in memory of the war of 1870-71), and *Hirtensfels*, three fine points of view, to (1 hr.) the top of the *Donnersberg* (2244 ft.), the *Mons Jovis* of the Romans, and the French *Mont Tonnerre*. The tower on the summit (key obtained at *Dannenfels*), 98 ft. in height, commands an extensive view, embracing the course of the Rhine upwards to a point near *Speyer*, the *Haardt Mts.* towards the S., and the *Odenwald* and *Taunus* to the E. About 1 M. to the W. of the tower is the *Königstuhl*, affording a beautiful view towards the W. — FROM ROCKENHAUSEN (p. 150), a railway-station on the W. side of the mountain, the ascent occupies the same time. A road leads thence to (4 M.) the village of *Marienthal*, where the handsome modern-Gothic church contains good monuments of Counts of *Falkenstein* (one with seven children, who died in 1556-63) from an earlier church. From *Marienthal* to the tower (with guide and the key) 1 hr. — The *Donnersberg* may also be ascended from *Winnweiler* (p. 150; through the *Falkenstein* valley, steep, 3 hrs.), or from *Marnheim* (see below; 2 hrs.). — *Dannenfels* is about 3 M. from *Göllheim* (see below).

FROM ALZEY TO NEUSTADT. — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kettenheim*; 5 M. *Eppelsheim*; 7 M. *Gundersheim*; $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Niedersförsheim*; 12 M. *Monsheim*, the junction for *Worms* (p. 245) and for *Marnheim* and *Langmeil*.

FROM MONSHEIM TO LANGMEIL, 22 M. — 2 M. *Wachenheim*; 4 M. *Harzheim-Zell*, on the *Pfriembach*, with extensive vineyards; $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albisheim*; 9 M. *Marnheim*, where the *Alzey* line diverges (see above).

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Göllheim-Dreisen*. — The village of *Göllheim* (*Goldenes Ross*) lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of the station. Near it rises the *Hasenbühl*, where Emperor *Adolph* of *Nassau* was defeated and slain by *Albert* of *Austria* on 2nd July, 1298. At the S.W. end of the town is a modern *Chapel* designed by *Voit*, into the walls of which is built the old 'Königskreuz', a figure of the Saviour in red sandstone, erected on the battle-field in the 14th century. Below the cross is the inscription: 'Anno milleno trecentis bis minus annis Julio mense Rex Adolphus cadit ense', with an addition to the effect that the monument was restored by Count *Lewis* of *Nassau* in 1611.

18 M. *Börrstadt*; 22 M. *Langmeil*. The *Alsenz* line, see p. 150.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hohensülzen*; $14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bockenheim*; $16\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Albsheim*.

17½ M. *Grünstadt (Hôtel Ilgen; Pfälzer Hof)* was the residence of the Counts of Leiningen down to the French Revolution. The ruins of their old châteaux of *Alt- and Neu-Leiningen*, destroyed by the French in 1690, lie on a hill in the distance to the right.

FROM GRÜNSTADT TO EISENBERG, railway in ½ hr. (fares 80, 55, 35 pf.). — The train ascends the valley of the *Eisbach*, passing numerous paper-mills. 1¼ M. *Asselheim*; 2½ M. *Mertesheim*; 4 M. *Ebertsheim*; 5½ M. *Eisenberg* (Reisinger). A picturesque road leads from Eisenberg to (3 M.) *Göllheim* (see above), passing the old Cistercian convent of *Rosenthal*, with an interesting late-Gothic church (15th cent.).

20 M. *Kirchheim-an-der-Eck*. From (23½ M.) *Freinsheim* a branch-line diverges to Frankenthal (see p. 245). 24 M. *Erpolsheim*. Extensive vineyards in every direction.

27 M. *Dürkheim* (380 ft.; **Vier Jahreszeiten*, on the E. side; **Häusling*, near the station, R. 1 m. 70, B. 80 pf.; *Zum Haardtgebirge*, unpretending, well spoken of; *Graf's Hôtel Garni*; wine at *Bach-Meyer's*, with garden), with 6100 inhab., one of the busiest towns in the Palatinate, with its conspicuous new Gothic spire, is beautifully situated among the vineyards of the Haardt Mts. The town was almost entirely rebuilt after the destruction of the castle of the Counts of Leiningen by the Elector Palatine Frederick in 1471, and again after the ravages of the French in 1689. It afterwards enjoyed great prosperity as the residence of the Princes of Leiningen-Hartenburg, whose handsome palace, in which Iffland once acted, and which was burned down by the French in 1794, occupied the site of the present town-hall. The neighbouring salt-baths of *Philippshalle*, which attract visitors in spring, were rented by a French company in 1881, and considerably enlarged. The town, which is surrounded by pleasant promenades, is much visited in autumn for the grape-cure. A large and numerous-attended sausage-fair is held at Dürkheim in September.

On an abrupt eminence at the entrance to the *Isenachthal*, about 1 M. from Dürkheim, lie the picturesque ruins of the Benedictine Abbey of **Limburg*, once a château of the Salic Count Conrad the Elder, who was elected king of Germany in 1024 (Conrad II.). His eldest son Conrad having perished while engaged in hunting, the king determined to convert his ancestral castle into a religious house for the welfare of his son's soul. On 12th July, 1080, at 4 a.m., as the chroniclers inform us, he and his queen Gisela accordingly laid the foundation-stone of the church, and at a later hour on the same day he is said to have also laid the first stone of the Speyer cathedral. The Abbey of Limburg was completed twelve years later and presented to the Benedictines, who soon acquired large possessions. The abbots placed themselves under the protection of the Hartenburg Counts of Leiningen, but having quarrelled with them, their abbey was taken and destroyed by Count Emich VIII. in 1504. The buildings were partly re-erected between 1515 and 1554, but the abbey having been suppressed by Elector Frederick III. in 1574 they gradually fell to decay. The ruins of the imposing *BASILICA*, which now belong to government, afford an admirable example of the style of the 11th cent., and are surrounded with pleasant grounds. The S.W. tower, dating from the beginning of the 16th cent., commands a fine view (157 steps). Part of the original cloisters and the burial-chapel, which is open at the top, are still preserved. Charming view in three different directions. (*Tavern* at the top.)

We may now proceed towards the W., either by a hilly path along the heights, or by *Hausen*, to the 'Hartenburg', the conspicuous red ruins of which are situated in the Isenachthal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Limburg. This extensive castle was erected by the Counts of Leiningen about the year 1200, and was afterwards enlarged; in 1610 it was restored in the Renaissance style, and in 1794 it was blown up by the French. The ruin is surrounded with pleasant promenades. On the E. side, on the path from the Limburg, there is a large grass-plot where tournaments were once held, planted with fine lime-trees, and commanding a pleasing survey of the valley. At the foot of the castle lies the village of *Hartenburg* (Hirsch), 3 M. from Dürkheim by the high-road. — A walk from Hartenburg up the pretty Isenachthal to Frankenstein (p. 256) takes about 3 hours.

To the N.W. of Dürkheim rises the wooded *Kastanienberg*, the summit of which is enclosed by a rude stone rampart, 57-100 ft. broad, 7-13 ft. high, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. in circumference, called the *Heidenmauer*, and probably, like the similar structure on the Altkönig (p. 218), of ancient Germanic origin. On the right the rampart is overtopped by the *Teufelsstein*, a rock 13 ft. in height. The 'heathens' wall' and the abbey of Limburg furnished Cooper with the materials for one of his novels. The paths are provided with finger-posts, which indicate the way to several good points of view. Among the finest of these are the *Flaggenthurm* (see below) and the *Peterskopf* (1630 ft.), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Teufelsstein. At the foot of the latter is the forester's house *Weilach*.

On the hill to the right, beyond Dürkheim, we observe the Limburg, and nearer the railway rises the 'Flaggenthurm' (view). — $29\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wachenheim* (*Dalberger Hof*); on the hill lies the ruined *Wachtenburg*, or *Geiersburg*, once the property of the Salic dukes, and afterwards that of the Counts Palatine, destroyed in 1689. The handsome country-houses and gardens here belong to wealthy wine-merchants. To the left lies *Forst*, a village which yields excellent wine. — $31\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Deidesheim* (*Schuler*) is another wine-producing place and the residence of many extensive vineyard-proprietors. $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Königsbach*. $34\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Mussbach*; on the hill to the right lie the long villages of *Königshofen* and *Gimmeldingen*.

37 M. *Neustadt*, see below.

36. From Ludwigshafen to Weissenburg and Strassburg.

RAILWAY to Weissenburg (48 M.) in $1\frac{3}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 6 m. 20, 4 m. 10, 2 m. 65 pf.; express, 7 m. 10 pf., or 4 m. — Express from Ludwigshafen to Strassburg (89 M.) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares 13 m., 9 m. 20 pf.

Ludwigshafen, see p. 243. The train traverses the fertile plain of the Rhine, with its extensive vineyards and fields of corn and tobacco. — 3 M. *Rheingönheim*; 5 M. *Mutterstadt*. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schifferstadt*, the junction for Speyer ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.; fares 55, 35 pf.) and Gernersheim (see p. 258).

The train approaches the Haardt Mts. — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Böhl-Iggelheim*; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hassloch*; 19 M. *Neustadt*, junction for the lines to Dürkheim, Alzey (R. 33), and Kaiserslautern-Neunkirchen (R. 37). Carriages generally changed here.

Neustadt an der Haardt. — Hotels. **RAILWAY HOTEL*, in the Saalbau (see below), with restaurant and garden; **LÖWE*, R. & B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *WEISSES LAMM*; *PFÄLZER HOF*; *BAYERISCHER HOF*; *HÔTEL BENDER*, at some

distances from the station. — **Railway Restaurant*. Beer at *Frank's, Kallmayer's*, and the **Postmühle*, the last with a garden and baths.

Neustadt, situated at the entrance to the valley of the *Speyerbach*, the largest town in the Haardt district (11,500 inhab.), possesses several manufactories, and carries on a considerable wine-trade. (Palatinate wines, see *Introd.*) Near the station is the *Saalbau*, a Renaissance edifice, built by a company in 1871-72 as a hall for balls, concerts, and meetings. The handsome Gothic *Abbey Church*, founded in 1354 and completed in 1489, contains the tombstones of several of the Counts Palatine, the founders of *Neustadt*. The Rom. Cath. *Ludwigskirche*, a modern-Gothic Church, was consecrated in 1862. The *Stadthaus*, formerly a Jesuit college, was built in 1743. The *Crèche* in the *Hetzel-Platz* and the *Neptune Fountain* in the *Strohmarkt* were erected by Hr. *Hetzel*, a banker.

Neustadt, being the intersecting point of the various railways of the Palatinate, makes an admirable starting-point for excursions in the Haardt district. Tours in this neighbourhood and throughout the whole of the Palatinate have been greatly facilitated by the praiseworthy exertions of the 'Pfälzer Verschönerungsverein' in making paths and erecting finger-posts.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station is the *Schlesshaus* (Inn), and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the W. is the *Schützenhaus* (Restaurant), both affording good views of *Neustadt*. Farther on, at about the same height above the valley, opens the *Schönthal*, with its beautiful fountains (Restaurant); opposite rises the *Wolfsburg* (see below). A walk through the *Schönthal* brings us to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) shady *Kaltenbrunner-Thal*, which begins at the *Königsmühle* (Restaurant; one-horse carr. from *Neustadt* 3 m.). — A pleasant path leads past the (3 M.) *Kalte Brunnen* and through the *Finsterthal* (numerous finger-posts; to *Spangenberg* and *Erfenstein*, p. 256, 2 hrs.) to (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the *Schänzel* (p. 253), in defending which General von *Pfan* fell in 1794. Refreshments may be obtained at the forester's house of *Heldenstein*. Thence through the *Triefenthal* to *Edenkoben* (p. 253), 2 hrs.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of *Neustadt* lies the small village of *Haardt*, near which rises the castle of *Winsingen*, or '*Haardter Schloss*', recently rebuilt in the French Renaissance style. Beyond the village, near the church, are the **Wolfachen Anlagen* (open to the public), which command an admirable survey of the valley of the Rhine (evening-light best). — By the second house in *Haardt* is a finger-post, indicating the way (left) to the '*Haardter Thälchen*'. In the last house to the right is kept the key of the tower on the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Weinbiet* (1820 ft.), which commands an extensive view. Finger-posts indicate the way thence to the (25 min.) **Bergstein* (1640 ft.), affording a beautiful view of *Neustadt*, the *Speyerbachthal*, and the *Schönthal*. From the *Bergstein* we proceed to the (40 min.) ruin of *Wolfsburg* and thence to (40 min.) *Neustadt*.

FROM NEUSTADT TO THE MAXBURG, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — From the road between the station and the town we turn to the S., passing the *Schlesshaus* on the left. [After 5 min. we reach a finger-post on the right, pointing out the way to the (1 hr.) pavilion on the *Nollen* (1640 ft.), whence we may reach the *Maxburg* in an hour more.] At (25 min.) *Oberhambach* we ascend the steep paved path to the right; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., finger-post; 25 min., the top (custodian 40 pf.). The **Maxburg*, or *Hambacher Schloss*, formerly called the *Kestenburg* ('chestnut castle'), is conspicuously situated on a spur of the *Haardt*, 1080 ft. above the sea, and about 650 ft. above the plain. The handsome château was re-erected in the Gothic style by *Voll*, by order of *Max II.* of *Bavaria*, but is in a neglected condition. Large fragments of Roman walls are still exposed to view, this having probably been the site of one of the *castra stativa* which commanded *Germania Superior*.

The mediæval castle, which is said to have been built by Henry II., came into the possession of the Bishops of Speyer in 1100. In the Peasant War of 1525 the castle was pillaged and destroyed, but a few years later was restored at the expense of the peasantry. In 1552 it was burned down by Margrave Albert Alcibiades of Brandenburg, and, like most of the castles in the Palatinate, was finally destroyed by the mercenaries of the 'most Christian' Grand Monarque in 1688. On 27th May, 1832, the 'Hambacher Fest', the first great public meeting in Germany, took place here.

A steep path descends from the Maxburg to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Diedensfeld* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the railway-station of *Maikammer* (see below). — Or from the Maxburg we may proceed to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the village of *Maikammer*, (1 hr.) *Edenkoben*, ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Rhodt*, and the *Villa Ludwigshöhe* (see below).

Neustadt is a terminal station. The train next skirts the extensive vineyards of the Haardt district, commanding beautiful views, especially by morning light. — 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Maikammer*; to the right rises the Maxburg (see above), which may be reached hence in 1 hr.; farther distant is the *Kalmüt* (2230 ft.; with a belvedere at the top), which may be ascended from Neustadt via the Kaltenbrunner-Thal in 2 hours. On a height more to the S., by the village of *St. Martin*, 2 M. from Maikammer, are the ruins of the *Kropfburg*, which belonged to the Dalbergs down to 1790. On the *Steigerkopf* (2008 ft.), 6 M. to the W., is the *Schänzel* (p. 252).

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Edenkoben* (**Schaaf*, with pleasant garden; *Pfälzer Hof*), a cheerful little town, with a sulphur-spring, is much frequented for the grape-cure in autumn. Near the thriving village of *Rhodt*, 3 M. from Edenkoben, is seen the royal *Villa Ludwigshöhe*, above which rises the ruined *Rietburg* or *Rippburg*. The villa, built for Lewis I. by Gärtner, commands a charming view.

26 M. *Edesheim*; 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Knöringen*. The train crosses the *Queich*, which formed the boundary between Alsace and the Palatinate down to 1815, and separates the Vosges and Haardt Mts.

30 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Landau* (**Pfälzer Hof*, in the market, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m.; **Schwan*, or *Post*; *Zur Gewerbehalle*; *Körber*, at the *Französ. Thor*, unpretending; omnibus into the town 25 pf.), a town with 8800 inhab. ($\frac{1}{2}$ Protestants), was a fortified place at an early period. In the 'Thirty Years' War it was besieged and taken seven times; in 1680 it was captured by Louis XIV., and in 1686 it was fortified by Vauban. From the Peace of Rastatt (1714) down to 1815 it remained in the hands of the French, after which it was annexed to Bavaria. In 1867 the fortifications were removed.

From Landau to *Germersheim*, see p. 261.

From Landau to *Annweiler* and *Zweibrücken*, see R. 39.

About 5 M. to the N.W. of Landau (diligence once daily) is the village of *Gleisweiler* (1068 ft.), which lies at the foot of the *Teufelsberg* (1950 ft.; **View of the Vosges*), with a large *Hydropathic Establishment*, with whey, grape, and 'cow-house air' cures (also a *Hotel*; 'pension' and medical attendance, 80-50 m. per week). Pleasant walk of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S.W. to the ruin of *Scharfeneck*, with fine views.

To the right are visible the Madenburg, the Trifels, the Münzberg, and the Rehberg (comp. pp. 263, 264). — 34 M. *Insheim*; 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rohrbach*. 38 M. *Winden*, junction for *Maxau* and *Carlsruhe* (see p. 314), and for *Bergzabern*.

FROM WINDEN TO BERGSABERN, 8 M., railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 55, 85 pf.). — Intermediate stations: *Barbelroth-Oberhausen*, *Kapellen-Drusweiler*. *Bergsabern (Rösele; Pfug)* is an old town, with partly-preserved fortifications. Diligence hence once daily to (16 M.) *Dahn* (p. 264).

42 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schaidt-Steinfeld*; 45 M. *Kapsweyer*, the last Bavarian station. The train enters Alsace and crosses the *Lauter*. To the left are the *Bienwald* and the *Geisberg* (see below).

48 M. *Weissenburg* (**Engel, Schwan*, in the town; *Acker's Gasthof*, at the railway-station), a very ancient town with 6200 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the Merovingian kings, was the seat of an independent abbey, founded by Dagobert II., down to 1634. The **Abbey Church of St. Peter and St. Paul* is a noble example of the early-Gothic style (13th cent.), with a tower above the centre of the transept. In the interior are fine stained-glass windows, of the 13th (Romanesque; on the S. side), 14th, and 15th centuries. It is adjoined on the N. side by handsome Gothic cloisters, which have been recently restored and converted into a Museum for Antiquities found in the vicinity of Weissenburg. The *Johanniskirche*, partly Romanesque in style, and many of the private houses are also interesting edifices.

On 4th Aug., 1870, part of the German army under the Crown Prince of Prussia gained a decisive victory here over the French under Abel Douay. The town, defended by a simple wall, and the *Geisberg*, 2 M. to the S., were occupied by the French, but were attacked by Prussians from the E. and Bavarians from the N., and both taken after a severe struggle. In order to form an idea of the nature of the ground, the traveller should follow the *Lauterburg* road, turn to the right about 1 M. from the station, cross the railway, and proceed by a footpath to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Guileithof* and the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) chateau of *Geisberg*, now a farm-house, round which the struggle was very hotly contested. Fine view from the terrace on the E. side. Douay fell at the top of the hill, on the way to which numerous graves of the fallen are passed. The traveller may now return by the *Hagenau* road on the W. side, a round of 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. in all.

A new path, constructed by the Vosges Club, ascends gradually from the *Hagenauer Thor* to the **Scherhohl* (1664 ft.), a fine point of view, 8 M. to the W. of Weissenburg, to the right of the road to *Bitsch*. There is a tower at the top. — The excursion may be pleasantly extended by the *Bitsch* road to *Lembach* (9 M. from Weissenburg) and (15 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Obersteinbach* (p. 265).

On quitting Weissenburg the train describes a circuit round the *Geisberg*, and passes stations *Biedsels*, *Hundsbach*, and *Hoffen*.

58 M. *Sulz unter dem Walde (Rössele)*, the best starting-point for a visit to the battle-field of 6th Aug. 1870. — At *Loßann* and *Schwabweiler*, near *Sulz*, petroleum and asphalt are obtained.

Leaving the station, the traveller follows the road as far as the middle of the village, and then turns to the left. Beyond the village the road to (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Reichshofen* leads to the left to *Küßenhausen* and *Merckweiler*. On the right, a little farther, lies *Preuschorf*, whence the 5th Prussian corps marched on the morning of 6th August. At the point where the road begins to descend into the valley of the *Sauer*, a few paces beyond a finger-post (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Sulz*), which indicates the road to *Tiefenbach* to the left, and *Goersdorf* to the right, an admirable view of the entire battle-field is disclosed (the Crown-Prince was stationed in the fields to the right); in the valley opposite the spectator lies *Wörth* (**Wetases Pferd*), with its ancient castle-tower, which with *Fräscheuiler* and *Elaasshausen* the left, also situated on the hill, formed the centre of the French

position. By noon the Germans had possessed themselves of Wörth, but the height of Fröschweiler held out against them until the 11th corps advanced from *Gunstett* behind the woods and stormed Elsasshausen, and the Bavarians marched up from *Langensulzbach*, the red roofs of which peep through the woods on the right. From Wörth (following the road to the right in the village) to Fröschweiler is a walk of 20 minutes. The church of Fröschweiler was destroyed; with the exception of the outer walls, but a new one, the tower of which overlooks the whole of the battle-field, has been built. To the S.E. of *Eberbach*, in the direction of *Morsbronn*, is the point where the French cavalry made its gallant onset, which certainly covered the retreat of the infantry, but resulted in the destruction of the whole brigade of horse. The battle-field is now studded with monuments, the principal German one being near Elsasshausen and the largest French one to the N. of the road from Wörth to Fröschweiler. From Fröschweiler to *Reichshafen* (p. 274), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; and on to *Niederbronn* (p. 274), $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. more.

The line now traverses part of the *Forest of Hagenau*, which is 45,000 acres in extent.

$63\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Walburg*, a small village in the forest, with a fine church of the 15th century.

$68\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hagenau* (*Europäischer Hof*; *Post*; *Wilder Mann*, good red wine), with 12,700 inhabitants, was once a free town of the German Empire and a fortress, the works of which are partly preserved. The walls were erected by Emp. Frederick I. in 1164. The palace built by the same emperor, afterwards a favourite residence of the Hohenstaufen, was destroyed in the 17th century. Part of the conspicuous *Church of St. George* dates from the 12th century. The choir contains a huge wooden figure of Christ, executed in 1488. The fine candelabrum of the 13th cent., and the modern stained glass also deserve attention. Herr Nessel possesses a collection of coins and antiquities found in the vicinity. — To the E. of the town and S. of the Hagenauer Wald lie the artillery-ranges. — Railway to Saargemünd, Metz, and Saarbrücken, see p. 274.

71 M. *Marienthal*, with a nunnery, dissolved in 1789; 73 M. *Bischweiler*, with cloth-manufactories. The train now crosses the *Zorn*. — 79 M. *Hördt*.

83 M. *Vendenheim*, junction for the Saarburg-Zabern line (R. 42).

Then several unimportant villages, near which are some of the new outworks of Strassburg. — 89 M. *Strassburg*, p. 265.

37. From Mannheim (*Ludwigshafen*) to Neunkirchen (*Saarbrücken*).

72 M. RAILWAY (*Pfälzische Eisenbahn*) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; fares 9 m. 50, 6 m. 30, 4 m. 10 pf. (express 10 m. 80, 7 m. 60 pf.).

The train crosses the Rhine by the new *Railway Bridge* (p. 243), which affords a pleasing glimpse of the river, to (2 M.) *Ludwigshafen* (p. 243). Thence to (21 M.) *Neustadt*, see p. 251.

Neustadt is the junction of the line to Dürkheim (R. 35) and to Landau (R. 36). The Saarbrücken line now enters the mountain-district of the *Westrich*. For an hour the train winds up the wooded ravine of the *Speyerbach*, and penetrates the variegated sandstone

rocks by means of 12 tunnels. Beyond Neustadt, on a hill to the right, stand the red ruins of the *Wolfsburg*.

25 M. *St. Lambrecht-Grevenhausen* (*Klein), two villages founded by French emigrants, with extensive military and other cloth-factories. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, at *Frankeneck*, a paper-making village, the valley divides. The branch to the left, through which flows the Speyerbach, is named the *Elmsteiner-Thal*; that to the right is named the *Frankensteiner-Thal*, and is watered by the *Hochspeyerbach*. The train ascends the latter.

A pleasant excursion may be made in the well-wooded *ELMSTEINER-THAL*. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. above Frankeneck are the ruins of *Spangenberg* (left) and *Erfsenstein* (right; refreshments at the adjacent forester's). We next pass the ruin of *Breitenstein* and reach ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Appenthal* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Elmstein* (Schröer's Inn), whence the *Eschkopf* (1870 ft.) may be ascended in 2 hrs. (guide desirable).

Farther on, on a height to the right, are the ruins of *Neidenfels*. 30 M. *Weidenthal*, with two new churches. 32 M. *Frankenstein* (*Kölsch*; *Haffen*), with the ruins of a castle of that name. On the other side of the valley, above the tunnel, which is 1487 yds. in length, is another fine old ruined castle; to the right is the rock called the *Teufelsleiter* ('devil's ladder'). In a secluded valley to the right lies the ruin of *Diemerstein*, surrounded with pleasure-grounds.

The *Drachenstein*, commanding a varied and extensive view, may be ascended from *St. Lambrecht* (3 hrs.), *Weidenthal* (2 hrs.), or *Frankenstein* (2 hrs.). About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the summit is a spring named the *Siegfriedsbrunnen*. The descent may be made through *Isenachthal* to *Dürkheim* (4 hrs., see p. 250).

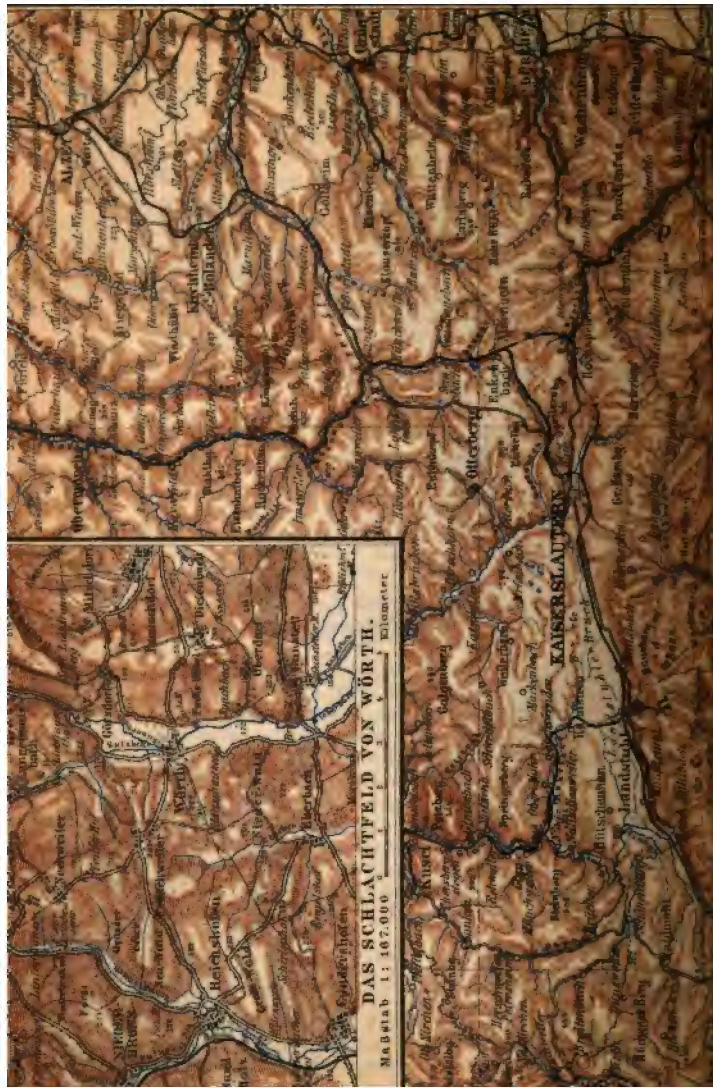
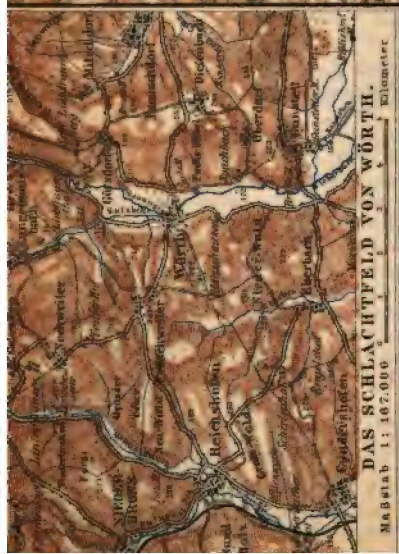
35 M. *Hochspeyer* (876 ft.), the highest station on the line, is the junction for the *Alsensbahn* to *Münster am Stein* and *Kreuznach* (see p. 150).

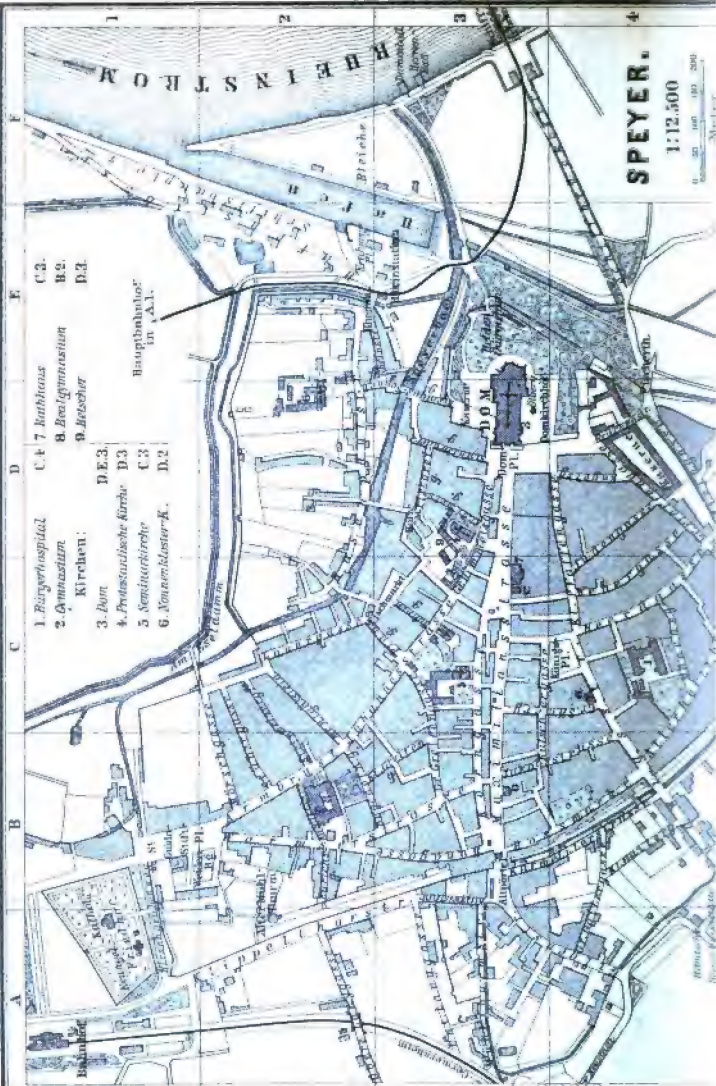
$41\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kaiserslautern* (**Schwan*; *Zum Karlsberg*; *Hôtel Kraft*), one of the chief towns in the Palatinate, situated in the hilly tract of the *Westrich*, with over 26,400 inhab., and considerable spinning factories, iron-works, and breweries, was once a residence of Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, who erected a magnificent palace here in 1153. The building was destroyed during the Spanish War of Succession, and the site is now occupied by a house of correction. The *Protestant Church* with its three towers owes its foundation to the same monarch, but in its present form belongs wholly to the 13th and 14th centuries; it was restored recently. The *Fruchthalle*, or corn-hall, and the *Provincial Museum* are large and handsome buildings. A battle was fought at *Kaiserslautern* in 1793 between the Prussians and the French.

Diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from *Kaiserslautern* to (7 M.) *Otterberg*, with a Cistercian abbey founded in 1134 and now suppressed. The abbey-church, an imposing structure in the Transition style, was probably completed in 1226.

Between *Kaiserslautern* and *Homburg* the line runs near the 'Kaiserstrasse', a road constructed by Napoleon, and skirts the *Landstuhler Bruch*, an extensive moor at the base of wooded hills. — 49 M. *Kindsbach*.







SPEYER.

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51 M. *Landstuhl* (*Engel; Burgard*), a small town with 3700 inhab., was once a seat of the Sickingen family, whose castle, with its huge walls, 25 ft. thick, lies in ruins above the town. Franz von Sickingen was besieged here by the Electors of the Palatinate and Trèves in 1523, and lost his life by the falling of a beam. His remains were interred in a vault under the church, but the monument erected to his memory was destroyed by the French. Another has recently been erected, and the paths about the castle have been repaired. Keys at the forester's. The Roman Catholic *Orphan Asylum* was erected in 1853. Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Fleischhackers Loch*, the *Kohlenberg* (with a belvedere), and the *Bärenloch*.

FROM LANDSTUHL TO KUSEL, 18 M., branch-railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 m. 55 pf., 1 m.). The line intersects the Landstuhler Bruch (see above). 3 M. *Ramstein*; 4½ M. *Steinwenden*; 7 M. *Niedermohr*. At (8¾ M.) *Glan-Münchweiler* the attractive valley of the *Glan* is entered, and followed viâ *Rehweiler*, *Eisenbach*, and *Thelsbergstegen* to (15 M.) *Allenglan*. The line then turns in a sharp angle towards the W., and enters the Kuseler Thal. *Kusel* (*Mainzer Hof*), a busy little town with cloth and other factories, was burned down by the French in 1794, on suspicion of being concerned in a forgery of 'assignats'. In the neighbourhood are large syenite quarries.

54½ M. *Hauptstuhl*; 57 M. *Bruchmühlbach*. 64 M. *Homburg* (**Dümmeler*), a small town, with a handsome Roman Catholic Church, built in 1840. The 'Bergschloss Homburg' has entirely disappeared. The castle of *Carlsberg*, on a hill 1½ hr. to the N.E., was built by Duke Charles II. of Zweibrücken in 1780, and destroyed by the French in 1793.

FROM HOMBURG TO SAARGEMÜND, 80 M., railway in 2¼ hrs. — 4 M. *Schwarzenacker*. From (5 M.) *Einöd* a branch diverges to *Bierbach*, *Lautskirchen*, *Würrbach*, *St. Ingbert*, *Scheidt*, and *Saarbrücken* (19 M.; p. 154).

7 M. *Zweibrücken* (**Zweibrücker Hof; Pfälzer Hof*), formerly the residence of the Dukes of Zweibrücken, and known to the literary world as the place where the *Éditiones Bepontinae* of classical authors were published. It is now a town of 10,000 inhab., and contains the chief court of the Bavarian Palatinate, which occupies the old castle. To the left of the E. entrance to the town is the new prison. When Charles X. Gustavus of the Zweibrücken family ascended the Swedish throne, the duchy became subject to Sweden, which it continued to be till the death of Charles XII. in 1719. The *Alexanderkirche* contains the burial-vaults of the ducal house. The new *Roman Catholic Church* is a handsome building in the Gothic style. The *Government Stud* here was originally founded by the old Dukes of Zweibrücken. — To *Landau*, see p. 262.

The line then leads by *Bierbach*, *Blieskastel*, *Gersheim-Walsheim*, and *Reinheim*, to (30 M.) *Saargemünd* (p. 274).

Beyond (68 M.) *Bezbach* the line enters a productive coal-district in the Prussian dominions. 69½ M. *Wellesweiler*.

From (72 M.) *Neunkirchen* to (85 M.) *Saarbrücken*, see p. 154.

38. From Mannheim to Speyer, and to Strassburg. viâ Gernersheim and Lauterburg.

82 M. RAILWAY in 4-4½ hrs.; fares 10 m. 70, 7 m. 10, 4 m. 60 pf. (to *Speyer*, 14 M., in 1½¼ hr.; 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.). This line, opened in 1876, affords the shortest route between Frankfurt on the Main and Strass-

burg (express-train in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — From *Schwetzingen (Heidelberg)* to Speyer, see p. 240.

From *Ludwigshafen (Mannheim, p. 241)* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schifferstadt*, see p. 251. The line to Speyer diverges here to the left from the Landau line (R. 36).

14 M. Speyer. — Omnibus into the town, 30 pf. — The principal station (Pl. A, 1), is about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the cathedral, to which the road leads in a straight direction; the Rhenish station of the Schwetzingen line (Pl. E, 3) is only $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the cathedral.

Hotels. **RHEINISCHER HOF* (Pl. b; B, 3), Maximilians-Str., R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 80 pf., D. 2 m.; *WITTELSBACHER HOF* (Pl. a; C, 4), Ludwigs-Str., R., L., & A. 2, B. 1, omn. $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **PFÄLZER HOF* (Pl. c; C, 3), Maximilians-Strasse.

Restaurants of Deutsch, opposite the station, and others. Beer-gardens at the station and on the Rhine. *Café Schwesinger*, Maximilians-Strasse.

Speyer, or *Spires* (325 ft.), the capital of the Bavarian Palatinate and the seat of government, with 15,600 inhab. ($\frac{2}{5}$ Prot.), lies near the left bank of the Rhine at the influx of the *Speyerbach*. It was the Roman *Augusta Nemetur*, became an episcopal see in the 4th cent., and was frequently the residence of the German monarchs. The city prospered greatly under the Salic kings, who repeatedly granted privileges to the loyal inhabitants, embellished the old palace, and built the celebrated cathedral, which was regarded as the burial-church of the German emperors for nearly five centuries. As a free city of the empire Speyer enjoyed a high reputation. Of the numerous imperial diets held here the most important was that of 1529, under Charles V., after which the princes and estates who had espoused the cause of the Reformation received the name of *Protestants*, from their protest against the resolution of the hostile majority. The city was destroyed by the French in 1689, and has only recently begun to prosper again.

The ***Cathedral* (Pl. D, 3), the great attraction of the place, is open 9-11 a.m., and 2-6 p.m.; admission to the choir and crypt by tickets only (35 pf.), obtained from the sacristan. The old-German altar-piece and the cartoons in the Chapel of St. Catharine are shown for a fee of 1 m. and 35 pf. respectively.

The cathedral was founded in 1030 by Conrad II. (d. 1039) as a burial-place for himself and his successors, and continued by his son Henry III. (d. 1056) and his grandson Henry IV. (d. 1106), all of whom found a resting-place within its precincts. The remains of Henry IV., who had been excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII., were not deposited here till five years after his death, during which period his body remained unburied in the Chapel of St. Afra, on the N. side of the cathedral, which he himself had erected. His son Henry V. (d. 1125), the last of the Salic imperial family, is also interred here, as well as Philip of Swabia (d. 1208), Rudolph of Hapsburg (d. 1291), Adolph of Nassau (d. 1298), and Albert I. of Austria (d. 1308), by whose hand Adolph fell at Göllheim (p. 249). After the murder of Albert I., the Emp. Henry VII. caused the

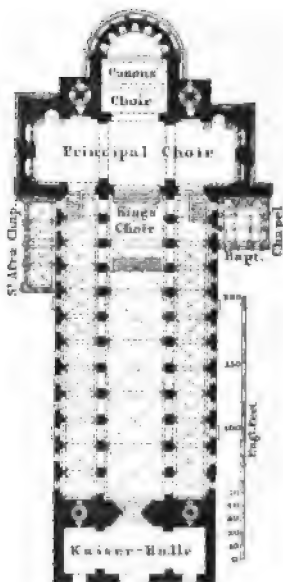
remains of the rival monarchs to be deposited in the same vault. Here, too, repose Gisela, the pious consort of Conrad II., Bertha, queen of Henry IV., and Beatrice, wife of Barbarossa, with her daughter Agnes.

The cathedral was much injured by fire in 1450, but was soon restored. On 31st May, 1689, the town and the cathedral were ravaged with fire and sword by the hirelings of 'his most Christian majesty' Louis XIV., under Louvois, Montclar, and Mélac. The tombs of the emperors were ransacked, the town was committed to the flames and completely destroyed, and other atrocities were committed. The desecration of the imperial monuments was repeated in 1693 by order of the French intendant *Henz*. By a singular coincidence, on the same day, exactly 100 years later, the spoliation of the tombs of the French kings at St. Denis was perpetrated under the direction of one *Henz*, a representative of

the people. The church was subjected to devastation for the third time on 10th-20th Jan., 1794, and was converted into a magazine. It was not till 1822 that it was at length restored to its sacred purposes. The interior was decorated by order of Lewis I., King of Bavaria, in 1845-53; and the re-erection of the W. façade, under the superintendence of *Hübisch*, took place in 1854-58.

The church is a simple, but vast and imposing Romanesque basilica. Length 147 yds., length of transept 60 yds., breadth of nave 15 yds., height of nave 105 ft., height of W. towers 240 ft. The nave seems to have been originally covered with a flat wooden roof, for which the present vaulting was afterwards substituted.

The *Façade* has three portals. Over the central one is the imperial double-eagle, over the side-entrances the lion of the Palatinate. The large rose-window in front has a head of the Saviour crowned with thorns in the centre, on a gold ground, and in the corners the emblems of the Evangelists. The handsome arcade



at the top runs round the whole building. (The visitor should walk round this arcade and ascend the tower; sacristan 75 pf.)

In the *Kaiser-Halle*, or entrance-hall, are niches of gilded mosaic, in which sandstone statues of the emperors interred in the *Kings' Choir*, by *Dietrich* and *Fernkorn*, were placed in 1858.

The four reliefs are by *Pils*: Conrad laying the foundation of the cathedral; Rudolph and the priest with the host; Rudolph receiving the tidings of his election to the throne; the same emperor taking the cross from the altar in default of a sceptre at his coronation at Aix-la-Chapelle. Over the principal inner portal is represented the dedication of the church to the Virgin, on the left St. Bernard and St. Stephen, on the right John the Baptist and the painter Schraudolph.

The *INTERIOR is adorned with *FRESCOS BY SCHRAUDOLPH, 32 in number, which owe their origin to the artistic taste of Lewis I. and Max II., kings of Bavaria, and are among the finest specimens of modern German art. They were executed by *Joh. Schraudolph* (b. 1808), assisted by *C. Schraudolph* and others, in 1845-53; decorations by *Jos. Schwarzmann*.

NAVE. *N. Wall*: 1. Adam and Eve; 2. Abraham's promise; 3. David's vision; 4. Birth of the Virgin; 5. Her betrothal; 6. Salutation; 7. Adoration of the Magi; 8. Circumcision; 9. Mary finds Jesus in the Temple; 10. Joseph's death; 11. Jesus teaching; 12. The risen Saviour. *S. Wall*: 1. Noah's thank-offering; 2. The burning bush; 3. Propheying of Isaiah; 4. Mary's sacrifice; 5. Salutation; 6. Nativity; 7. Simeon's prophecy; 8. Flight to Egypt; 9. Jesus at Nazareth; 10. Marriage at Cana; 11. Crucifixion; 12. Descent of the Holy Ghost.—On the DOME: the Lamb, Abel, Abraham, Melchisedech, the Manna, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, and the Evangelists. — *S. SIDE-CHOIR*: Stoning of Stephen; above it, Stephen before the council; (1.) Consecration of the deacons, and Stoning of the Martyr Stephen; on the wall at the back, Prayer of the same saint. — *N. SIDE-CHOIR*: Vision of St. Bernard; above it, Arrival of St. Bernard at Speyer (1147); on the right, his Prayer at the altar, and under it, Presentation of the banner of the Cross; on the back part of the wall, Miraculous cure of a boy, Departure of the saints. — *COLLEGIATE CHOIR*: Mary and John; Death of Mary; her Interment, Assumption, Coronation.

In the *KINGS' CHOIR*, on broad pedestals, are two large *Statues: right, *Rudolph of Hapsburg*, in Tyrolese marble, by *Schwanthaler*, in a sitting posture; left, the Emp. *Adolph of Nassau* (p. 249), in sandstone, by *Ohnmacht*, in a kneeling position. On the right and left of the passage of the principal choir two *Reliefs*, formerly in the vaults, are built into the walls, each containing likenesses of four emperors and bearing ancient inscriptions.

The CHAPEL OF ST. AFRA was built in 1097-1103, but was afterwards altered. — The BAPTISTERY, in the S. aisle, dates from the 12th century. Above it (entrance from the S. transept) is the CHAPEL OF ST. CATHARINE, originally dating from the 13th cent. but almost entirely rebuilt in 1857; it contains the cartoons for Schraudolph's frescoes and an early-German altar-piece (adm., see p. 258).

The CRYPT beneath the choir and the transept, restored in 1857, is architecturally interesting. It belongs in its entirety to the old building, consecrated in 1039, and contains the ancient tombstone of Rudolph of Hapsburg, restored in 1858.

The ancient Churchyard (Pl. D, 3) is now a promenade. Op-

posite the N.E. corner of the church is the *Domnapf*; or cathedral-bowl, a large vessel of sandstone, once marking the boundary between the episcopal and civic jurisdiction. Every new bishop was obliged, after binding himself to respect the liberties of the town, to fill the Napf with wine, which was then drunk to his health by the townspeople. The fragments of the '*Mount of Olives*', to the S. of the cathedral, constructed in 1511, are the sole remains of the cloisters, which were built in 1437-44 and destroyed at the end of the 18th century. At the back of the cathedral are a *Statue of Fortune* and busts of *Schwerd*, the astronomer, and *Stengel*, the maker of the promenade. — From among the trees to the E. of the choir rises the *Heidenthürmchen* (Heathens' Tower; Pl. E, 3), the substruction of which is supposed to be of Roman origin. It probably belonged to the town-wall built in 1080 by Bishop Budger.

The devastations of the French have left few notable buildings of antiquity at Speyer. A mouldering wall by the Protestant church preserves the name of the ancient *Ketscher* (Pl. q; C, D, 3), an imperial palace where the diets were held. The fine old gate-tower, at the W. end of the Maximilians-Strasse, is named the *Altportal* (Pl. B, 3).

The *Museum* (Pl. 8; B, 2), in the *Realgymnasium*, contains trophies of the war of 1870-71, a cabinet of natural history, a few pictures, and an important *Collection of Antiquities. Admission on Sun., 1-3, gratis; at other times for a fee.

Room I. Prehistoric, Alemannian, and Franconian antiquities; Roman antiquities (two chariot-wheels of bronze, found at Haslich); Etruscan antiquities (golden ornaments from Dürkheim; painted vases, etc., from Rodenbach). — **Room II.** Extensive collection of 'sigillate' and other vessels, chiefly from Rheinzabern (many of them forgeries); fine glass vessels; statue of Apollo; weight in the form of a Faun's head; late-Romanesque medallion with the rape of Ganymede; eagle of the Fourth Legion, of doubtful genuineness; magnificent horse-trappings in bronze, from Geinsheim; bronze statuette of Apollo, found at Speyer. — **R. III.** Mediæval objects. — **R. IV.** Model of the large Protestant church designed to commemorate the Diet of 1529, and sketches of the historically-interesting edifices of the Palatinate. — **R. V.** Pottery and casts. Etruscan bronze tripod from Dürkheim; Roman bronze vessels from Rheinzabern.

GROUND FLOOR. Roman monuments in stone. Sarcophagus with a relief of Marsyas, Apollo, and Minerva; another, with reliefs of Hercules carrying off Cerberus and conquering the Nemean lion. Altars with reliefs, one representing Diana, Mercury, and Maia.

From Speyer the railway proceeds past *Berghausen*, *Heiligenstein*, and *Lingenfeld* to (23 M.) *Germersheim* (*Elephant*; *Salm*), an old town at the confluence of the *Queich* (pp. 253, 262) and the Rhine, fortified since 1835. Rudolph of Hapsburg died here in 1291.

FROM GERMERSHEIM TO LANDAU, 13 M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (1 m, 70, 1 m. 15, 75 pf.). Stations, *Westheim*, *Lustadt*, *Zeiskam*, *Hochstadt*, and *Dreihof*. Landau, see p. 253. — To *Bruchsal*, see p. 307.

Farther on, the line runs at a short distance from the left bank of the Rhine. — 26 M. *Sondernheim*; 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Beilheim*; 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rülshheim*; 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rheinzabern*, on the *Erlenbach*; 38 M. *Jockgrim*.

39 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wörth*, the junction of the Carlsruhe-Landau line (p. 314). 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hagenbach*; 44 M. *Neuburg*; 46 M. *Berg*. The train then crosses the *Lauter*, which forms the boundary between the Bavarian Palatinate and Alsace.

47 M. *Lauterburg* (*Blume*) was once fortified, and is frequently mentioned in the annals of the old wars between the French and Germans. The Rathhaus contains a Roman altar. — 49 M. *Mothern*; 53 M. *Sels*, with a Gothic chapel. 58 M. *Roeschwoog*.

62 M. *Sessenheim* or *Sessenheim* (*Anker*), the scene of Goethe's intimacy with Frederica Brion (1770-71). The church and parsonage have since been rebuilt. The wooded hill with the arbour in which Goethe and Frederica used to converse has been purchased by a number of the poet's admirers, and the arbour has been renewed. — About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. lies *Sufflenheim* (*Krone*), whence an omnibus plies several times daily to (7 M.) *Bischweiler* (p. 255).

65 M. *Drusenheim*; 68 M. *Herlishelm*, on the *Zorn*; 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gamsheim*, with an old chapel; 74 M. *Wansschau*, with Fort Fransecky; 79 M. *Bischheim-Schiltighelm*. 82 M. *Strassburg*, p. 265.

39. From Landau to Zweibrücken. The Vosges of the Palatinate.

The picturesque mountainous district to the S. of the *Queich*, which belongs to the *WASGAU*, is well worthy of a visit, and may be explored in 2-3 days. 1st Day: Railway to *Annweiler*, walk to the *Trifels* and the *Madenburg*, and return to *Annweiler*, 5-6 hrs. (including the *Rehberg* 1 hr. more). 2nd Day: Railway to *Willgartswiesen*, walk to *Schloss Dahn* and the *Wegellburg*, 5-6; thence to *Weissenburg* 4-5 hrs. Or we may pass the night in *Schönau*, and on the 3rd Day continue our walk S. to *Wörth*.

The RAILWAY FROM LANDAU TO ZWEIFRÜCKEN, completed in 1875 (45 M. in 2-2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares, 2nd cl. 3 m. 80, 3rd cl. 2 m. 45 pf., express-fares 1st cl. 6 m. 50, 2nd cl. 4 m. 60 pf.), greatly facilitates a visit to the S. Palatinate. — Leaving the principal station at Landau, the train stops again on the W. side of the town, and then ascends the valley of the *Queich*, which soon contracts. The *Queich* is crossed several times. — 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Godramstein*; 5 M. *Stieboldingen*; 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Albersweiler*. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Annweiler*, see below; the station lies on the left bank of the *Queich*, the town on the right. The narrow green valley of the *Queich*, at this point known as the 'Annweiler Thal', is enclosed by wooded hills, from which the variegated sandstone protrudes in picturesque and fantastic forms. — 12 M. *Rinnthal*; 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Willgartswiesen*, with a handsome church by *Voit* (to *Dahn*, see p. 264); 17 M. *Hauenstein*; 23 M. *Kaltenbach*, whence there is a diligence twice daily to *Dahn* (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., see p. 264). — The line now crosses the watershed between the tributaries of the Rhine and of the Nahe. — 28 M. *Bodalben*; 30 M. *Biebermühle*, where a branch-line diverges to *Pirmasens* (*Greiner*). Several unimportant stations. 45 M. *Zweibrücken*, see p. 257.

Annweiler (590 ft.; *Völcker*, at the station, 'pens.' 5 m.; *Schwan*, unpretending, with beer-garden, both these well spoken of; *Feldweibel Restaurant*, at the station) is a small and ancient town of 3000 inhab., with a Rathhaus by Voit, built in 1844. The *Krappenfels*, *Buchholzfels*, *Wetterberg*, and other fine points in the neighbourhood, have lately been made easily accessible by means of footpaths and finger-posts.

From the E. entrance of Annweiler (in the direction of Landau) a road, diverging to the S. from the high-road, ascends towards the village of *Bindersbach*, and from it a footpath ascends to the left through wood, dividing into two branches, both of which lead to the *Trifels* in 1 hr. (descent $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). The ancient imperial fortress of **Trifels* (1516 ft.; Refreshments) was founded as early as the 10th cent., but the present scanty ruins date from about the middle of the 12th century. *Trifels* was not unfrequently occupied by the German emperors. Its walls protected the unhappy Henry IV., when excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII. in 1076, and deserted by his nobles. It also served as a prison for Adalbert, Archbishop of Mayence, who was confined here by Henry V., but released by the citizens of Mayence. It was here that Richard Cœur de Lion is said to have been confined for more than a year by the Emp. Henry VI., until his liberation was effected by the faithful Blondel. After the Thirty Years' War the castle fell to decay, and nothing is now left but the recently-restored tower (32 ft.) and fragments of the walls. In the removal of part of these in 1880 the old castle well was discovered in the rock, at a depth of 270 ft. The *View resembles that from the *Madenburg* (see below), but is less extensive towards the E.

FROM TRIFELS TO THE LINDELBRUNNER SCHLOSS. We follow the path to the *Madenburg* (see below) as far as ($\frac{1}{3}$ hr.) the saddle uniting the *Scharfenberg* with the *Rehberg* (see below), and then skirt the depression by a shady path leading at a uniform elevation to (25 min.) a stone cross on the saddle to the N. of the *Rehberg*. At the cross we gradually descend to the left till we reach (20 min.) the high-road leading from Annweiler to *Völkersweiler* and *Gossersweiler* (see below). From the latter a bye-road leads to the *Lindelbrunner Forsthaus* and the *Lindelbrunner Schloss* (see below).

The hill occupied by the *Trifels* is the northernmost eminence of a range 1 M. in length, the other two summits of which bear the ruins of *Anchos* and *Scharfenberg*, the latter, with its square tower 66 ft. in height, being usually known as the *Müns*. A pleasant path, provided with several finger-posts, skirts the S.W. slope of this range, passing these ruins. Farther on it descends, but afterwards again ascends, leading through fragrant woods of beech and pine. The traveller should observe that he must go round the *Wetterberg* to the right. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach the **Madenburg* (*Maidenburg*, *Marientraut*, locally *Eschbacher Schloss*; 1522 ft.; Refmts.), situated above the village of *Eschbach* to the S., the grandest ruin in the Rhenish Palatinate, formerly belonging to the

counts of Leiningen, afterwards to the bishopric of Speyer, and burned down by the French general Montclar in 1689.

The *View from the Madenburg is one of the finest and most extensive in the Palatinate, comprising the plain of the Rhine from Strassburg to the Melibocus, and the heights of the Odenwald and Black Forest in the distance. The spire of Strassburg, and the towers of Carlsruhe, Speyer, Mannheim, and Worms, are all visible. A peculiar attraction is the view of the adjacent Vosges, with their numerous volcanic and forest-clad peaks, from many of which protrude bald and grotesquely-formed masses of variegated sandstone.

The tower on the *Rehberg (1790 ft.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S. of Annweiler, is another fine point of view. The path to it diverges from the road to the left opposite the 'Trifels' inn. View of the plain less extensive than from the Madenburg, that of the mountains more imposing. The return-route may be made *viâ* Trifels.

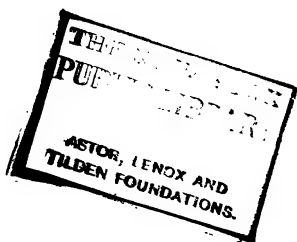
About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of the Rehberg and $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Annweiler, whence it is reached *viâ* *Völkersweiler*, *Gossersweiler*, and the *Lindelbrunner Forsthaus* (Rfmts., also beds), lies the **Lindelbrunner Schloss* (1446 ft.), the ruins of a castle of the Counts of Leiningen. The isolated hill on which it stands affords an admirable survey of the curious rock-formations of the Wasgau. The Schloss is about 6 M. from Erlenbach (see below), the path to which leads by *Vorderweidenthal*.

The following pleasant excursion is most easily accomplished from the station *Willgartswiesen* (p. 262). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village we diverge from the road to the right, and follow the course of the stream. At ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hauenstein* we cross the brook and proceed along a sandy path on the other side. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more a pine-wood is reached, through which we ascend a somewhat steep incline to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a chapel, beyond which we descend; 20 min. *Erfweiler*. On a wooded rock, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.W. of this village, rise the ruins of **Schloss Dahn*, also locally called the 'Erfweiler Schloss'. The steps and passages are partly hewn in the solid rock. The top commands a striking view of the imposing and grotesque sandstone rocks around.

From the small town of *Dahn* (Hartmann's Inn), 1 M. to the W. of the castle, a diligence plies thrice daily to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) station *Kaltenbach-Hinterweidenthal* (p. 262). We do not require to pass through Dahn, but proceed from the Schloss to the S. to *Bruchweiler*, situated in the valley of the Lauter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Dahn.

One mile beyond Bruchweiler the Lauterthal is quitted by a road to the right to (1 M.) *Rumbach*, traversing the picturesque valley of that name, and ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Schönau* (**Löwe*, rustic), a village on the *Sauer*, with iron-works. From Rumbach we follow the new road to Nothweiler (p. 265) and take a path to the right at a finger-post, which leads to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Wegelburg. (Or we may reach the Wegelburg from Schönau in 1 hr.) Finger-posts at all doubtful points.

The **Wegelburg* (1880 ft.), a hill crowned with the ruins of a castle destroyed by the French in 1679, is the finest point in the





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STRASSBURG.

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1000 Meter.

1. Abadieu (jurist., naturw., math. Vorlesg.) G.2.
2. Bahnhof E.2.
3. Botan. Garten F.6.2.

Denkmäler.

4. Gutenberg B.4.
5. Altkönig C.4.
6. Louis Morneau B.2.
7. Gefängnis B.4.
8. Luis Krumm E.3.
9. Hospital E.6.
10. Justizpalast C.2.2.

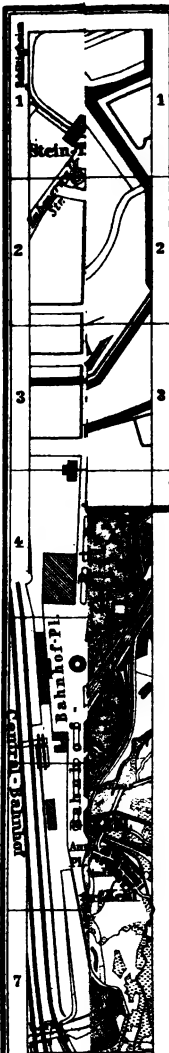
Kirchen.

11. Arelion A.4.
12. Dom (Münster) B.1.
13. Johannes B.4.
14. Ludwig B.5.
15. Magdalenen F.2.
16. Neue Kirche D.1.
17. Nicolaus E.5.
18. Peter's (ältere) B.6.
19. Peter's (jüngere) C.2.
20. Reformierte B.3.
21. Synagoge B.4.
22. Thomas B.5.
23. Unsere L. Frauen - Stift E.4.
24. Wilhelms F.1.

25. Kerkhalle B.4.
26. Markthalle C.2.
27. Musée Omer Bré & Landesmuseum D.5.
28. Post E.4.
29. Residenz des Statthalters D.E.2.
30. Schlachthaus B.4.
31. Seminar (protest.) B.4.
32. Stadthaus D.2.
33. Tabakmanufaktur F.6.2.2.
34. Theater D.2.
35. Unirersität (chem. Bischofs-hof, Schloss) E.3.
(histor. philol. u. philosoph. Vorlesg. & Bibliothek.)
36. Medizin. Facultät E.F.5.
37. Weissenhaus F.3.
38. Zollamt B.2.2.
39. prov. Gymnasium B.5.
40. Schöpfung - Schule C.2.
41. Anatomie E.6.
42. Flussbad (Natation Persohn.) D.5.
43. Rosenbad (auch Dampfbad) F.3.
44. Boden - Credit D.3.
45. „Petit Séminaire“ (Bas. Prds.) F.2.
46. Militär - Casino D.2.

Hôtels.

- a. Stadt Paris C.D.3.
- b. Englischer Hof E.4.
- c. Roches Haus C.4.
- d. Rebstock C.5.
- e. Hôtel de France C.2.
- f. Stadt Wien B.C.3.
- g. Hôtel Türk F.4.
- h. Europ. Hof C.5.



ages of the Palatinate. The view embraces the whole of the Vosges s. and extends to the Black Forest and the Odenwald. At the is a mountain-indicator. The frontier of Alsace runs a few hundred paces to the S. of the Wegelburg. Just beyond it, about 1 M. from the Wegelburg, is the *Hohenburg*, the ancestral castle the mother of Franz von Sickingen, into whose own possession it afterwards passed. It is built of skilfully-hewn square blocks of stone, and commands a view similar to that enjoyed from the Wegelburg. Thence we proceed by the *Fleckensteiner Hof* and the *Fleckenstein*, another rocky fastness affording a fine view of the Sauerthal, to the (1/2 hr.) high-road to *Wörth* (p. 254), which descends through the pretty valley of the *Sauer*, and which we reach a little to the S. of *Hirschthal* (**Fleckenstein Inn*), a village on the Bavarian frontier, 2 M. from *Schönau* and 12 M. from *Wörth*.

About 2 1/2 M. to the N.W. of *Schönau*, in the woods above *Obersteinbach*, is the ancient castle of *Wasgenstein*, or *Wasenstein*, mentioned in the old German *Walthariuslied*, and one of the most interesting ruins in the district; it is now easily accessible, and steps have been taken to prevent its farther decay.

Those who extend their walk to the E. of the Wegelburg descend to (40 min.) *Nothweiler* (Inn) and then proceed by (3 M.) *Niederschlettenbach*, with the ruined Gothic church of St. Anna, to (2 M.) *Erlenbach*, on a height near which rises *Schloss Bärbelstein*. High-road thence by *Birkenhördt* to (6 M.) *Bergzabern* (p. 254). — From *Niederschlettenbach*, a road descends the valley of the *Lauter* to (6 M.) *Weissenburg*.

40. Strassburg.

Arrival. The *Central Railway Station* (Pl. A, 5), a handsome new building, is on the W. side of the town; it is adorned with frescoes representing Strassburg in the old and in the modern empire. Omnibuses belonging to the larger hotels (50 pf., each trunk 20 pf.) and cabs (see below) are in waiting. The line to Kehl has also a station at the *Metzgerthor* (comp. Plan).

Hotels. **VILLE DE PARIS* (Pl. a; C, D, 3), in the Broglie, R. from 2 m. 50, B. 1 m. 50 pf., table-d'hôte (1 and 6 o'clock) 3 or 4 m., cheaper in winter; **HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE* (Pl. b; B, 4), opposite the station, R., L., & A. from 2 1/2 m., B. 1 1/4 m., D. (1 and 6) 2 1/2 or 4 m.; **MAISON ROUGE* (Pl. c; C, 4), Kleber-Platz, R. from 2 m., L. 40, A. 60, B. 1 m., D. (12.50 and 6) 2 m. 80 or 3 m. 20, omn. 80 pf.; **EUROPÄISCHER HOF*, Blau-Wolkengasse 16 (Pl. C, D, 3); *HÔTEL DE FRANCE* (Pl. e; C 3), Junge St. Peters-Platz, R. 2, A. 1/2, B. 1 m.; *WIENER HOF* (Pl. f; B, C, 3), at the station, R. 2 m., A. 50 pf.; *VIGNETTE* (Pl. d; C, 5), Lange-Str. 67; *HÔTEL GEIST*, at the old station; *VILLE DE LYON*, Kinderspielgasse; *HÔTEL TÜRK*, near the Metzgerthor, D. 2 m.; *STADT BASEL*, Metzger-Platz; *KRONE*, BLUME, Kronenburger-Str.; *RINDFUSS*, Metzger-Giessen.

Cafés (also restaurants): *Globe*, *Broglie*, both in the Broglie; *Méange*, Meisengasse; *Café de la Lanterne*, in the Arcades; *Hauswald*, Nussbaumbgasse; *du Commerce*, Schlossergasse.

Restaurants. **Valentin*, Alter Weinmarkt, first-class, D. 2 m.; **Bellmaetsch*, Neukirchgasse; *Tannenzapfen*, Kleber-Platz, D. 2 1/2 m.; *Schrampf*, Fasanengasse; *Kempff*, Kinderspielgasse; *Schmutz*, *Jean dit Carotte*, Züricher-Str.; **Railway Restaurant*. — Beer (Strassburg beer highly esteemed ever since 1446). *Taverne Alsacienne*, in the Gewerbslauben; *Espérance*, Kalbs-

gasse; *Stadt Paris*, Bruderhofsgasse; *Zum Fischer*, Kinderspielgasse; *Pitom*, Gewerbslauben; *Birnbacher*, Laternengasse; *Münchener Kindl*, Brandgasse; *Stadt München*, Küfergasse; *Luxhof*, in the Broglie. — *Tivoli*, outside the Schiltigheim-Thor, on the N.E. side of the town, beyond the 'Contades', concert-garden and summer-theatre.

Cab-Tariff.	During the day.		In the evening (after the street-lamps are lit).		At night (midnight to 6 a.m.).	
	1-2 pers.	3-4 pers.	1-2 pers.	3-4 pers.	1-2 pers.	3-4 pers.
<i>Per Drive:</i>						
Drive within the town, to Tivoli, the Citadel, and the Metzgerthor Station	m. pf. — 75	m. pf. — 90	m. pf. 1. —	m. pf. 1. 20	m. pf. 1. 50	m. pf. 1. 80
To the bridge over the Rhine	1. 20	1. 50	1. 60	2. —	2. 40	3. —
To the Kehl Station	1. 60	2. —	2. 20	2. 50	4. —	4. 80
To Kehl	2. —	2. 40	2. 80	3. 40	4. 80	5. 70
<i>By Time:</i>						
Per $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	1. —	1. 20	1. 20	1. 45	1. 60	1. 90
" $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.	1. 20	1. 45	1. 60	1. 90	2. —	2. 40
" 1 hr.	1. 60	1. 90	2. —	2. 40	2. 40	2. 90
For each $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. additional	— 35	— 40	— 40	— 50	— 50	— 60

In drives by time, half-fare is paid for the return of the empty vehicle, if it is dismissed more than 1 M. from the encinte. Luggage, in the town and to the railway-stations, each article 20 pf.

Tramways. Within the town (every 10-20 min.; fare 10 pf.). From the *Steinthor* to the *Metzgerthor*; from the *Kleber-Platz* to the *Weissthurm-Str.*; from the *Kleber-Platz* to the *König-Strasse*. — Outside the town (steam-tramways). From the *Steinthor* to *Schiltigheim*, *Bischheim* (every 20 min.), and *Hönheim* (ev. 40 min.), 15 pf.; from the *Metzgerthor* to the *Kehl Bridge*, every 20 min., 20 pf.; from the *Weissthurm-Str.* to *Königs-hofen*, ev. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 15 pf.; from the *König-Str.* to *Ruprechtssau*, ev. 20 min., 15 pf.

Baths. *Speierbad*, Alter Weinmarkt; *Rosenbad*, Sandplatz (Pl. E, 3), at these vapour baths; *Kleberbad*, at the Lézay-Marnésia Quay (Pl. E, 2); *Napoleonsbad*, Mühlenplan; *Person*, Finkweiler, these two on the river. *River Baths* at the Kehl bridge, on both banks; tramway, see above; in summer, trains thrice daily.

Theatre (Pl. 84; p. 273), six times a week in winter. French Operettas at *Brückmann's Casino*, Kinderspielgasse, in winter, and in the *Edengarten*, Thiergarten-Str., in summer.

Military Music in the Broglie, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 to 5, 5 to 6, or 6 to 7 p.m., according to the season.

Post Office (Pl. 28), in the Schloss-Platz, opposite the cathedral.

Telegraph Office, Pariser-Staden 4 (nearly opposite the central railway-station).

Pâtés de foie gras. *L. Henry*, Münsterergasse 5; *A. Henry*, Grosse Kirchgasse; *Doyen*, Münsterergasse; *Hummel*, Lange-Str.; *Artzner*, Dornengasse; *Martin*, Blauwolkengasse; *Müller*, Judengasse; *Schneegans-Reeb*, Münsterergasse 27. Price 4 to 50 m. The geese-livers occasionally weigh 2-3 lbs. each.

Principal Attractions: Cathedral (ascend tower); Church of St. Thomas (p. 272); Monuments of Kleber (p. 273) and Gutenberg (p. 272), and the Broglie (p. 273). — The proffered services of *valets de place* are quite unnecessary.

English Church Service at the *English Chapel*, Munz-Str. 1.

Strassburg, the capital of Alsace and German Lorraine, the seat of the governor and administration of that province, the headquarters of the 15th Corps of the German army, and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, with 104,500 inhab. (in 1871, 85,654; $\frac{1}{2}$ Rom. Cath.), is situated on the Ill, 2 M. from the Rhine, with which it is connected by a small and a large canal. As a medium

of communication between Germany, France, and Switzerland, Strassburg has long enjoyed extensive commercial relations. Recently it has also become a manufacturing place of some importance, the chief industries being brewing, engine-building, and tanning.

The town was founded by the Romans and named *Argentoratum*, and in the middle ages became one of the most prosperous and powerful of the free cities of the German Empire. On the occasion of imperial processions the citizens enjoyed the proud distinction of having their banner borne second only to the imperial eagle. Their love of independence and skill in the arts of war enabled them successfully to maintain their position in spite of the frequent attacks of the bishops and the nobility of the country (as at the battle of Oberhausbergen in 1282), and in 1445 they gained a victory over 50,000 Armagnacs who invaded Alsace under the Dauphin of France. On 30th Sept., 1681, in a time of peace, Louis XIV., who had already conquered the rest of Alsace during the Thirty Years' War, seized the city of Strassburg, and France was confirmed in its possession by the Peace of Ryswyck in 1697. By the Peace of Frankfurt, 10th May, 1871, the city was restored to the Empire of Germany.

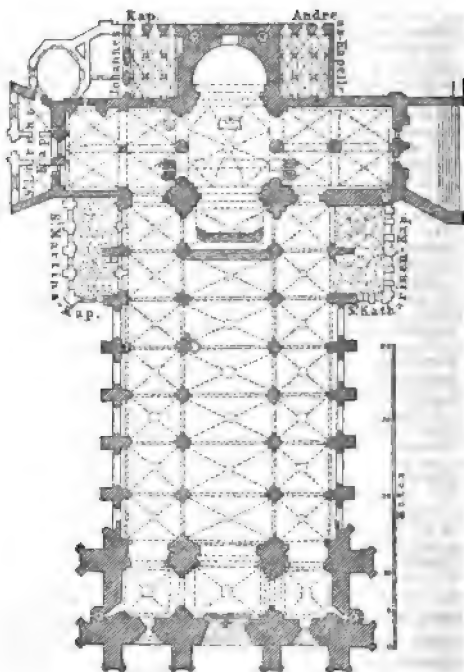
The University, founded in 1621, was closed at the time of the French Revolution, but was re-opened in 1872. Many distinguished men have been educated here, and Goethe, after a prolonged course of study in the society of Herder, Stilling, and other talented fellow-students, graduated here as a doctor of laws in 1771. In 1794 the National Convention suppressed the university as being a stronghold of the German element in Alsace, and in 1803 it was converted into a French academy, which in its turn was closed in 1870.

Strassburg has always been regarded as a place of the utmost strategical importance, and in a letter of Emp. Maximilian I. is termed the bulwark of the Holy Roman Empire, and commended for its old-German honesty and bravery. Strassburg artillery was famous in the middle ages. The fortifications were much strengthened by the French, who constituted Strassburg their third great arsenal. The siege of 1870 began on 13th Aug., the bombardment on 18th Aug.; and after a determined and gallant resistance the town capitulated on 27th September. The pentagonal *Citadel* at the E. end of the town, on the side next the Rhine, erected by Vauban in 1682-84, was converted into a heap of ruins, while the *Steinthor* on the N. and the *Weisseithurmthor* on the W. were almost entirely destroyed. The quarters of the town adjoining these gates suffered terribly, but no trace of the havoc now remains. The German fortifications consist of an extensive girdle of fourteen strong outworks, some of them 4-5 M. from the town (comp. p. 255 and p. 278). The present ramparts are to be carried farther out on the W. and N. sides. The city itself is rapidly extending; the old gates have all been removed, and the new ones opened.

The city, in spite of a foreign domination of nearly 200 years, has maintained in many respects, both in external appearance and in the language and customs of its inhabitants, the character of a German imperial city. As we traverse the generally narrow and crooked streets we observe many mediæval dwellings with Gothic gables or façades, embellished with wood-carving, which justify the epithet of 'most beautiful city' applied to Strassburg in an old 'Volkslied'. In the centre of the city rises the —

***Cathedral** (Pl. 12; E, 3), to which the stranger naturally first directs his steps. The history of the building of the present structure extends from the 12th to the 15th century. The ancient edifice, said to have been originally founded in the time of Clovis (6th cent.), was repeatedly injured by fire during the

12th century. It was accordingly determined to erect a new church, the building of which was begun in 1179 under *Bishop Conrad I.*, but progressed slowly and with prolonged interruptions. To this period, in which the Romanesque style still flourished, belong the choir-niches and the transept. Towards the end of it, however, Gothic architecture had become established in France, and of course exercised an influence on all buildings in course



of construction. The N. façade of the transept (now altered) is tolerably pure Romanesque, while the S. façade presents pointed arches and rose-windows approaching the newer style. The rebuilding of the nave was begun about the middle of the 13th century, after the completion of the E. portions of the church. The architecture here is exclusively Gothic, with the exception of some traces of the older style in the pillars. The architect of the nave, according to the latest researches, seems to have been one *Meister*

Wehelin. At all events this part of the church was completed in 1275 (or on St. Ursula's Day, 1277, if we may believe an inscription in the cathedral of doubtful origin, now removed), after which the façade was taken in hand. It is in connection with the latter that we encounter the name of *Erwin von Steinbach* for the first time. Of the origin and training of this master we know nothing, and even the accuracy of his surname is questioned. We can gather, however, from analogies of style that he had been a diligent student of French architecture (such as that of the churches of St. Denis, and of St. Urbain at Troyes). He was, however, by no means a mere servile copyist, but a thoughtful and original master, who pre-eminently surpassed his contemporaries in his keen sense of symmetry. He flourished about the year 1318. His work includes not only the façade up to the termination of the rose-window, but also the restoration and heightening of the body of the church after the fire of 1298, and in particular the upper windows, the triforium, and the vaulting. The upper parts of the façade and the towers were completed after Erwin's death in accordance with quite different designs. The office of cathedral-architect long remained in Erwin's family. At the beginning of the 15th cent. the work was superintended by *Ulrich von Ensingen* of Ulm, who constructed the platform between the towers. *Johann* and *Wenzel*, the two '*Junker von Prag*', members of a Prague building-society which about this time was dissolved, were the architects of the octagonal story of the tower, with its lofty windows, and of the perforated staircase-turrets. Lastly, the heightening of the octagonal tower by another low story, and the completion of the work in 1439 by a singular spire, also consisting entirely of open-work, are attributed to *Johannes Hültz* of Cologne (1439). — All traces of the injury which the cathedral sustained during the siege of 1870 have now disappeared. The towers over the cross and the apse were completed in 1879.

The **Façade*, by Erwin of Steinbach, is justly the most admired part of the edifice, and presents a singularly-happy union of the style of N. France (interrupting galleries, horizontal members, and fine rose-window, 42 ft. in diameter) with the perpendicular tendency peculiar to German cathedrals. The walls are covered with delicate tracery, and the entire building is embellished with numerous sculptures (many of them restored). Those of the three **Portals*, representing scenes from the history of the Creation and Redemption, are among the finest Gothic works in existence. The niches of the gallery of the first story contain equestrian figures of Clovis, Dagobert, Rudolph of Hapsburg (all dating from 1291), and Louis XIV. (erected in 1823). In 1793 several hundred statuettes were barbarously torn down and destroyed, and the beautiful spire only escaped the same fate from having been provided with a red republican cap made of metal as a protecting badge.

The Romanesque **S. Portal* also merits examination. The sculptures with which it is adorned are assigned by an inscription of doubtful origin to *Sabina*, the supposed daughter of Erwin; but not only her relationship to that master but her very existence as a sculptress are probably entirely mythical. Of the reliefs over the doors the Coronation of the Virgin is almost entirely of modern workmanship, while the Death of Mary has also been freely restored. King Solomon between the doors is also modern. The female figures on the right and left are mediæval symbols of Christianity and Judaism. The *Statues of Erwin and Sabina*, by Kirstein, were erected in 1840.

On the N. side is the *Chapel of St. Lawrence* with recently-restored sculptures from the martyrdom of the saint, built in front of the Romanesque façade of the transept in 1495-1505.

The **INTERIOR* (open 9-12 and 2-6; tickets for crypt and choir, 35 pf.), consisting of a nave, 14 yds. wide and 99 ft. high, and aisles, with transept and a somewhat shallow choir, is 121 yds. in length and 45 yds. in width. It differs from that of other German cathedrals in possessing greater width in proportion to its height, and surpasses them in harmonious effect. The subdued light enters through stained-glass windows of the 15th cent., some of which are admirably executed. The Magi with the Virgin in the N. aisle are modern. The pillars and columns are slender, but of massive construction. The **Pulpit* of 1485, richly sculptured in stone, is by *Hans Hammerer*. The *Font* in the N. transept dates from 1453. The *Chapel of St. John* (13th cent.), to which a few steps descend to the left of the choir, contains the *Monument of Bishop Conrad of Lichtenberg* (d. 1299), executed in Erwin's studio, in a (closed) court beyond which is the *Tombstone of Erwin*, his wife, and one of his grand-children. The *Chapel of St. Andrew*, to the right of the choir, dates from the end of the 12th, with additions of the 13th century. The '*Erwinspfeiler*', a pillar in the S. transept, is adorned with Gothic sculptures.

The large astronomical **Clock* in the S. transept was constructed in 1838-42 by *Schwilgué*, a clockmaker of Strassburg. It replaces a similar clock by *Dasyppodius*, constructed in 1571, which was in use down to 1789, and which in its turn formed a substitute for a still older clock, mentioned as early as the 13th century. Only a few parts of the interior and some of the decorative paintings of the old clock were used in making the present one. The exterior attracts spectators at all times, especially at noon. On the first gallery an angel strikes the quarters on a bell in his hand; while a genius at his side reverses his sand-glass every hour. Higher up, around a skeleton which strikes the hours, are grouped figures representing boyhood, youth, manhood, and old age (the four quarters of the hour). Under the first gallery the symbolic deity of each day steps out of a niche, Apollo on Sunday, Diana on Monday, and so on. In the highest niche, at noon, the Twelve Apostles move round a figure of the Saviour. On the highest pinnacle of the side-tower, which contains the weights, is perched a cock which flaps its wings, stretches its neck, and crows, awakening the echoes of the remotest nooks of the cathedral. The mechanism also sets in motion a complete planetarium, behind which is a perpetual calendar. — The most wonderful feature of

this piece of mechanism is that it is calculated to regulate itself and adapt its motions to the revolution of the seasons for an almost unlimited number of years.

Opposite the clock is a *Statue of Bishop Werner*, with a model of the cathedral (beginning of the 11th cent.), executed by Friedrich in 1840. Two old Latin inscriptions on the S.W. pillar at the angle formed by the transept and the nave commemorate the zeal and piety of *John Geiler of Kaysersberg* (d. 1510; p. 297), one of the most profound scholars and undaunted preachers of his age. The *Chapel of St. Catherine*, at the E. end of the S. aisle, was added in 1349 and revaulted in 1547. Opposite, at the E. end of the N. aisle, is the *Chapel of St. Martin*, of 1515-20.

The choir is adorned with frescoes by *Steinheil* of Paris, an Alsatian by birth, and *Steinle* of Frankfort, executed in 1877-80. The value of those by the former, representing the Last Judgment, has been much canvassed.

The *CATHEDRAL TOWER (p. 269) rises from the W. façade to a vast and dizzy height. Adjoining the right portal, round the corner, is a door leading to the dwelling of the custodian, from whom a ticket is procured (to the platform 15 pf., up to the turrets 40 pf.; tickets for the not altogether safe ascent to the top, 1 m. 20 pf., can be obtained only in the Rathhaus). The visitor ascends a tolerable staircase of 330 steps to the *Platform*, 216 ft. above the street, which affords a fine *VIEW of the town and the plain of the Rhine. To the E. is seen the Black Forest from Baden to the Blauen; W. and N. the Vosges Mountains; S. the isolated Kaiserstuhl (p. 334), rising from the plain; beyond it, in the extreme distance, the Jura range. Innumerable names are engraved on the parapet of the platform and on the tower itself. Among them are those of *Goethe*, *Herder*, and *Lavater*, on a stone to the right of the small E. door of the tower leading to the gallery. *Voltaire's* is also to be found in the neighbourhood among many others.

From the platform to the summit of the tower is a height of 249 ft.; the entire height is therefore 465 ft. (one of the highest buildings in Europe; Cologne Cathedral 512 ft., Rouen Cathedral 485 ft., the new Nicolai-kirche at Hamburg 471 ft., St. Martin's at Landshut in Germany 462 ft., St. Stephen's at Vienna 446 ft., St. Peter's at Rome 435 ft., St. Paul's at London 404 ft.). The spire having been injured by lightning in 1833, it is now surrounded with a network of conductors. The unfinished turrets at the corners, which seem to cling precariously to the principal structure, contain winding staircases, leading to the 'Lantern', an open space immediately below the extreme summit. The massive cross on the top was bent by a projectile during the siege of 1870, but has been restored.

The Münster-Platz, in front of the W. façade of the cathedral, contains several ancient examples of timber architecture, the finest of which is the *Kammerzell'sche Haus*, now being judiciously restored. In the SCHLOSS-PLATZ (Pl. E, 3, 4), which lies on the S. side of the Münster, is situated the *Lyceum* (Pl. 8), or grammar-school, and the *Roman Catholic Seminary*.

The *Episcopal Palace*, opposite the S. portal of the Münster,

built by Cardinal de Rohan in 1731-41, was purchased by the town during the first Revolution, afterwards converted into an imperial palace, and is now employed as a **University Building** (Pl. 35). In the portico is a colossal *Bust of Goethe*. The building contains various lecture-rooms (comp. p. 273), an extensive collection of casts, somewhat cramped from lack of space, a new *Library* recently founded to replace the town-library which was destroyed during the siege, and now containing 500,000 volumes, and a valuable *Cabinet of Coins*. On the ground-floor to the right is the university reading-room. A new university-building (Pl. G, 1), outside the Fischerthor, is to be opened in the autumn of 1884.

The *Maison de Notre Dame*, or *Frauenhaus* (Pl. 23; entrance, Schloss-Platz 3), built in 1581, contains an ancient plan of the cathedral, the model of the spire, several Gothic sculptures transferred from the cathedral, designs for the tower, and remains of the old clock. The elegant winding *Staircase, in the latest Gothic style, merits attention.

From the cathedral the traveller may next proceed to the church of St. Thomas, crossing the GUTENBERGS-PLATZ (Pl. D, 4), so called from the *Statue of Gutenberg* (Pl. 4), the inventor of printing, who made his first experiments at Strassburg about the year 1436. The four bas-reliefs are emblematical of the blessings of the invention in the four quarters of the globe, and comprise likenesses of many celebrated men. The Gutenbergs-Platz is bounded on the S. by the *Hôtel du Commerce* (or Chamber of Commerce), formerly the town-hall, built in the Renaissance style by Daniel Specklin in 1585 on the site of the old palace ('Pfalz'), but remodelled at the end of last century. The first floor contains the rooms of the Alsatian Club. — No. 16 Alter Fischmarkt, where Goethe lived when a student at Strassburg (1770-71), is indicated by a marble slab.

The Protestant *Church of St. Thomas (Pl. 22; D, 5) is a plain Gothic edifice constructed in 1273-90 on the site of an older church; the nave with its double aisles is said to have been erected in 1313-90. Tickets of admission, 40 pf. each, obtained from the sacristan, Thomas-Platz 5 (free on Wed., 10-12).

The choir contains a magnificent *Monument in marble, erected by Louis XV. to *Marshal Saxe* (d. 1750), son of Augustus I. of Poland and the beautiful Countess Aurora v. Königsmark. It was executed by *Pigalle*, who completed it in 1776 after twenty years' labour. The marshal is in the act of descending into the tomb opened for his reception by Death, while a female figure representing France strives to detain him, and Hercules at the side in mournful attitude leans upon his club; on the left are the Austrian eagle, the Dutch lion, and the English leopard, with broken flags beneath, commemorating the marshal's victories over these three powers in the Flemish wars. The whole is an allegory in the questionable taste of the age, but as a work of art masterly and original. The stone sarcophagus of *Bishop Adeloeh* (d. 821), in one of the niches of the choir, deserves notice. The church also contains busts and monuments of celebrated professors of the University, and the sarcophagus of a Count Ahlefeldt, who died in 1669 while attending Strassburg University.

The *Temple Neuf*, or *Neukirche* (Pl. 16; D, 3), of the 13th cent., was entirely burned down during the siege of 1870, and the libraries of the town and the Protestant Seminary, which had been deposited in the choir, were also totally destroyed. The church has been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in an imposing Romanesque style, and contains a fine organ, recitals on which are frequently given. Adjoining the church is the *Protestant Gymnasium* (Pl. 38), an institution of which the Strassburgers have been justly proud for more than two centuries.

The *Broglie* (Pl. D, 2, 3), a Platz to the N.W. of the cathedral, named after a marshal of that name who laid it out in 1742, is bounded on the N.E. by the *Theatre* (Pl. 34), built in 1805-21, also burned down in 1870, but since restored, and re-opened in 1873. A military band often plays here in the afternoon (p. 266).

Opposite the theatre, on the right (E.), is the *Stadthaus* (Pl. 32), containing the extensive municipal archives. Next to the *Stadthaus* is the *Commandant's House*, and at the corner is a bronze statue of the prefect *Marquis de Lésay-Marnésia* (1810-14), by Grass, erected in 1857. Beyond this, lying a little back from the street, is the former *Préfecture* (Pl. 29; D, E, 2), now the residence of the Governor of Alsace. Farther on, in the *St. Stephansstaden* (Pl. F, 2), is the *Government Office*, formerly the episcopal seminary; it contains the collections of the '*Société pour la Conservation des Monuments Historiques d'Alsace*', the stone monuments being preserved in the cloisters of the adjoining *Stephanskirche*, the oldest church in Strassburg. (These collections are being removed to the Academy, see below.)

The *Blauwolkengasse*, issuing from the S. end of the *Broglie*, runs in a W. direction and joins the *Stein-Strasse*, which was totally destroyed during the siege of 1870, but has since been rebuilt in a handsome style.

The *KLEBER-PLATZ* (Pl. C, 3, 4) is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Kleber* (Pl. 36), by Grass (d. 1876), erected in 1840, at the foot of which reclines an Egyptian sphynx. At the sides are two reliefs. The inscriptions give a brief account of the career of the general, who was a native of Strassburg. — The so-called *Aubette*, on the N. side of the Platz, formerly contained the municipal picture-gallery, which was totally destroyed by the bombardment of 1870. The building has been tastefully restored, the former façade having been retained. The upper floor is devoted to the *Conservatoire*, and includes a fine concert-hall. — Adjacent is the *Eisene-Mann-Platz* (Pl. VI; C, 4), deriving its name from the 'iron man' which forms the cognisance of Strassburg.

On the right bank of the Ill, on the way to the citadel, is situated the handsome *Academy Building* (Pl. 1; G, 2), erected in 1825, where the university-lectures on law, natural history, and mathematics are at present delivered. The upper floor contains the

extensive *Museum of Natural History*. In the neighbourhood is the *Government Tobacco Manufactory*.

A pleasant walk of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. may be taken as follows: from the Theatre Bridge (Pl. D, 2, 1) we walk to the *Contades*, or public park, turn to the left through the new *Schüttingheimer Thor*, and outside follow an avenue to the right, which leads back across two bridges and through the fortifications to the *Orangerie*, a pretty public garden within the lines. The return-walk leads us past the imposing new University.

FROM STRASSBURG TO KEHL (p. 327) is also a pleasant walk. The road leads through the Citadel (Pl. F, 5) to the (2 M.) Rhine (tramway, see p. 266), and across the bridge-of-boats, 275 yds. in length, to Kehl. Beyond the bridge over the 'Little' Rhine, on the Sporeninsel, to the right of the road, is a monument erected by Napoleon I. to General Desaix, who fell at Marengo in 1800. *Railway*, see p. 327.

Travellers with half-a-day to spare should visit *Zabern* and *Hoh-Barr* (p. 276). A whole day may be devoted to the *Odillenberg* (p. 291).

41. From Strassburg to Saarbrücken and Metz.

84 M. RAILWAY in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -8 hrs. (fares 11 m., 7 m. 30, 4 m. 80 pf.).

From Strassburg to *Hagenau*, $20\frac{1}{2}$ M., see p. 255. At *Hagenau* the line diverges to the N.W. from that to *Weissenburg*, passes (23 M.) *Schweighausen*, and traverses part of the forest of *Hagenau* (p. 255). $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Merxweiler*, a busy little place with iron-works; 28 M. *Mietesheim*; 30 M. *Gundershofen*. — 32 M. *Reichshofen* (*Bellevue*, at the station; battle-field, see p. 255), situated on the road from *Wörth* to *Bitsch*, by which the remnants of *MacMahon's* army retreated on the evening of 6th Aug., 1870. The line enters the mountains, and passes through several cuttings.

34 M. *Niederbronn* (*Zur Goldenen Kette*), with 3200 inhab., in the pretty valley of the *Falkensteiner Bach*, is a popular summer-resort with two saline springs. Pleasant walks in the public grounds. The *Wasenberg*, which rises abruptly to the W. of the town, commanding a fine view, and easily ascended in 1 hr., is crowned with the ruins of the *Wasenburg*, erected in the 14th century. Other excursions may be taken to the *Jägerthal*, the *Bärenthal*, the ruin of *Falkenstein*, etc. — The *Wasigenstein*, see p. 265.

$38\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Philippsburg-Bärenthal*; 42 M. *Bannstein*.

49 M. *Bitsch* (*Hôtel de Metz*), a small town and fortress with 3000 inhab., is situated on the N. slopes of the *Vosges*, and commanded by *Fort Bitsch*, the fortifications of which, partly hewn in the rock, are deemed almost impregnable. In the Franco-German war of 1870-71 *Bitsch* was enclosed by the Germans from the middle of August, 1870, till 7th March, 1871, and only capitulated after the preliminary articles of the peace had been signed.

54 M. *Lemberg*, with crystal, falence, and tobacco-pipe manufactories; $56\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Eichenberg*; $59\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Klein-Bederchingen*; $61\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rohrbach*; 66 M. *Bliesbrücken*.

73 M. *Saargemünd*, French *Sarrequemines* (*Hôtel de Paris; Goldener Löwe*), a small town with 9600 inhab., at the confluence of the *Blies* and *Saar*, the latter of which here forms the boundary

between German Lorraine and Rhenish Prussia, possesses large manufactories of plush, velvet, faience, and earthenware, and is the principal depôt of the papier-mâché boxes (chiefly snuff-boxes) made in the environs, 100,000 dozen of which are exported annually. — From Saargemünd to *Saarburg*, see p. 278; to *Homburg*, p. 257.

At Saargemünd the line divides: that to the N. runs by *Hanweiler* (station for the small baths of *Bilshingen*) and *Klein-Blittersdorf* to (84 M.) *Saarbrücken* (p. 154); that to the W. by *Hundlingen*, *Farschweiler*, and *Beningen* to (128 M.) *Metz* (p. 155).

42. From Strassburg to Saarburg (*Metz and Nancy*).

The N. Vosges Mts.

43½ M. RAILWAY in 1½-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 m. 70, 3 m. 80, 2 m. 50 pf.; express-fares 80 pf. more). To Metz, 98 M., express in 3¼ hrs., ordinary trains in 4½-5 hrs. (fares 12 m. 80, 8 m. 50, 5 m. 50 pf.; express 1 m. 80 pf. extra). To Nancy, 93 M., express in 3½ hrs., ordinary trains in 5 hrs.

As far as Zabern the scenery is uninteresting. At (51½ M.) *Vendenheim* the line to *Weissenburg* diverges to the right (p. 255). The train crosses the *Zorn*. 10½ *Brumath*; 14 M. *Mommenheim*; 17 M. *Hochfelden*; 22 M. *Dettweiler*; 24½ M. *Steinburg*.

FROM STEINBURG TO HAGENAU, 23 M., railway in 2½ hrs. (fares 3 m., 2 m., 1 m. 30 pf.). — 2½ M. *Hattmatt*.

4¼ M. *Dossenheim* (*Railway Hotel*) lies at the entrance of the *Zinselthal*, through which a pleasant excursion may be made to (3¼ M.) *Oberhof* (*Inn), (1½ M.) *Grafthal*, and (2¼ M.) *Bust*; the valley contains quarries of white sandstone. Another picturesque walk from Dossenheim is the following (numerous way-posts): ascend to the left at the beginning of the woods in the *Zinselthal* to the *Taubenschlagfelsen*, above *Ernolsheim*; then cross the hill, viâ *Heidenstadt* and *Langenthaler Kreuz*, to the *Michaeliskapelle*, above *St. Johann* (p. 277), and to *Zabern* (see below).

5 M. *Neuweiler* (*Anker, Wolff*, good red wine) possesses two interesting churches: the Protestant *St. Adelphikirche*, a late-Romanesque edifice of the 12th cent., and the Roman Catholic Church of *SS. Peter and Paul*, Romanesque with later additions, restored in 1853 (fine crypt).

8 M. *Buchweiler* (*Sonne*), a small town with chemical works and scanty remains of an old château, is the capital of the old 'Hanauer Ländchen', which belonged to Hessen-Darmstadt down to the French revolution. The *Rathhaus* and the *Gymnasium*, the latter established in 1612, possess handsome portals, and many of the houses have Renaissance balconies. An admirable view is obtained from the *Bastberg* (1254 ft.), a hill of curious geological formation, abounding in coal; its fossils attracted the attention of Goethe. The *Bastberg* is the centre of numerous local traditions and was long believed to be a favourite trysting-place of witches and sorcerers. — From *Buchweiler* omnibus twice daily to (9½ M.) *Lützelstein*; also on the arrival of each train to *Ingweiler* (Lamm). The village of *Lichtenberg* (Bloch's Inn), 5½ M. from *Ingweiler*, is commanded by a fort destroyed in 1870.

12 M. *Obermodern*; 15 M. *Pfaffenhofen*; 18 M. *Neuburg*. At (21 M.) *Schweighausen* the line joins the *Saarbrücken* and *Hagenau* railway (p. 274). — 23 M. *Hagenau*, see p. 225.

27 M. *Zabern* (610 ft.; **Hôtel Ambruster*; **Sonne*, D. 2½, S. 2, R. 1½-2 m.; *Schwarzer Ochse*; beer at the station), also called *Elsass-Zabern* to distinguish it from *Rhein-Zabern* and *Berg-Zabern* (p. 254), the French *Saverne*, the *Tres Tabernae* of the Romans,

and formerly the capital of the Wasgau, is now a dull town with 8700 inhab., lying at the entrance of the *Zaberner Senke* (p. 277), a narrow defile of the Vosges, watered by the Zorn, and close to the base of the beautifully-wooded lower hills. The *Rhine-Marne Canal* also traverses the pass and intersects the town.

The conspicuous *Schloss* of the Bishops of Strassburg, erected in its present form in 1779 by Cardinal de Rohan, from the designs of Salins de Montfort, is now used as a barrack. The principal façade is turned towards the garden. An *Obelisk* in the planted square in front of the *Schloss*, erected in 1666, records the distances of 100 different towns from Zabern in German miles.

Ascending the Haupt-Strasse we reach the *Hauptkirche*, chiefly in the late-Gothic style of the latter half of the 15th century. The pulpit dates from 1497; the four Scenes from the Passion, in the Virgin's Chapel at the extremity of the left aisle, are ascribed to Hans Wohlgemuth. The court-gateway, to the N. of the church, leads to a *Museum*, in which are preserved Roman, Gallic, Celtic, and Franconian antiquities found in the neighbourhood, including several roof-shaped tombstones with Roman inscriptions from Kempel, Falberg, and Dagsburg.

EXCURSIONS IN THE N. VOSGES. Zabern is a good starting-point for several of these. To the W. of the town, on the summit of a lofty, wooded hill, to the right of the entrance of the narrower part of the valley of the Zorn, rises the tower of the ancient fortress of Greiffenstein (1257 ft.). From Zabern we follow the high-road for $\frac{3}{4}$ M. as far as the kilometre-stone 1.7 (or along the bank of the canal). We now cross the Zorn and the railway, pass a pleasant-looking country-house, and ascend through the wood to the left. The path (indicated by finger-posts) leads hence to the summit in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. The ruins consist of two separate parts, chiefly dating from the 12th and 13th centuries, and command a pleasing view. On the slope to the S.W. of the fortress, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. distant, is the natural *Grotto of St. Vitus* (1280 ft.), formerly a chapel and hermitage to which pilgrimages were made. Back to Zabern in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

On the S. side of the Zornthal rises the ruin of 'Hoh-Barr, which also occupies a wooded eminence. Starting from Zabern, we follow the 'Hohbarrer Strasse', opposite the palace, and then take a road to the right, which runs along the S. bank of the canal, and afterwards turns to the left, leading to (1 M.) the entrance to the wood, where there is a bench. Continuing straight up the hill (25 min.), or following the road to the right (35 min.), we reach the entrance to the fortress, which was built in the 11-12th cent., enlarged at a later period, and restored in 1583. The extensive ruins almost appear to grow out of the fantastic sandstone and conglomerate rocks. The small Romanesque chapel, in the court, is perhaps of the 11th century. Refreshments may be obtained of the forester. The highest points of the huge rocks are made accessible by ladders and bridges. Extensive view of the Vosges, and the plain of the Rhine.

Proceeding in the same direction, crossing the top of the hill (finger-post), we reach (20 min.) the ruin of *Gross-Geroldseck* (1578 ft.), with a huge tower, only half preserved, and an extensive Rittersaal, which is also still traceable. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on (finger-post) is the unimportant ruin of *Klein-Geroldseck*, commanding a fine view.

With a visit to Hohbarr and the two castles of Geroldseck a more extended and very interesting walk among the hills may be combined. A few paces before regaining the last-mentioned finger-post we diverge by a path to the left leading down the hill in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to a small open space in the wood, where notices on the trees indicate the routes into the Zorn-

thal, to St. Gall to the left, and straight on to the forester's house of (20 min.) *Schäferplatz* (1267 ft.). Thence we follow the road which descends in nearly the same direction (S.) and which $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther (way-post) terminates in a road coming from *Reinhardsmünster*. By the latter we ascend to the right, and after 10 min. reach another road coming from *Reinhardsmünster*, which leads in 10 min. to the forester's house of *Haberacker* (1569 ft.). The ruin of *Ochsenstein* (1937 ft.), which rises above the forester's house (10 min.), consists of three towers, the remains of which look like parts of the rocks. The summit of the rock crowned by the first castle has been rendered accessible by a ladder erected by the 'Vosges Club', and commands a fine view of the Hub and Dagsburg.

The path, often difficult to trace (guide advisable; fee for the whole day, from Zabern, $3\frac{1}{2}$ s.) continues through wood, and passes the hamlets of (40 min.) *Am der Hardt*, beyond which is a deep ravine, and *Auf der Hub*, the church of which has been conspicuous for some time. We now descend rapidly and then ascend again by forest-paths, in 1 hr., to the *Dagsburg* (1677 ft.), French *Dabo*, a lofty, isolated rock, commanding an excellent view. The castle, 'hewn in a rock and inhabited by certain Counts of Leiningen-Dagsperg' (Merian, 1663), was destroyed by the French in 1675. On its site stands a chapel, erected in 1828, in honour of Pope Leo IX., who was born here (?). At the foot of the castle-hill lies ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the village of *Dagsburg* (Bour's Inn).

The traveller is recommended to proceed from Dagsburg to ($8\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Lützelburg*. The road follows the N.E. slope of the *Ballersteinkopf* to (3 M.) *Schäferhof* and (1 M.) *Neumühl*, where it reaches the valley of the rapid Zorn, a beautiful dale enclosed by wooded mountains. Passing several mills we come to (2 M.) *Sparsbrod*. The road is next reached near the railway-bridge ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), and then, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, the station of *Lützelburg* (see below).

Those who desire to proceed farther S. after visiting Hohbarr and Geroldseck, descend to the left of the finger-post beyond the forester's house of *Schäferplatz* (see above) to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Reinhardsmünster*, and then follow the new road, which, at a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond *Reinhardsmünster*, divides into two branches, that to the right leading to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Haberacker* (see above), that to the left to *Obersteigen* (and Engenthal). We follow the latter, and by taking the footpath to the left at the 4th kilometre-stone, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Reinhardsmünster*, and passing the forester's house *Weiherrnatt*, we cut off the long windings which the road describes before reaching *Obersteigen* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from *Reinhardsmünster*). *Wangenburg* (p. 288) is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more, through wood. We descend a steep footpath to the road, turn to the left, and cross a bridge, where there are two paths, by either of which we may ascend to the road at the top, and then keep to the right.

About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N.E. of Zabern lies the village of *St. Johann, Fr. St-Jean-des-Choux*, formerly the seat of a Benedictine Abbey, the Romanesque church of which, re-consecrated in 1127, but partly disfigured in the 18th cent., deserves notice. The *St. Michelskapelle* near this commands a fine view.

FROM ZABERN TO PFALZBURG (p. 278), $6\frac{1}{4}$ M., an interesting road up the steep slopes of the 'Palzburger Steig'. Pedestrians turn to the left and pass the *Karlssprung*, a precipitous rock, above which they regain the road.

Near Zabern the railway enters the narrow and picturesque valley of the Zorn, and intersects the Vosges range at its narrowest point, the *Zaberner Senke*, or low ground between Zabern and Saarburg, which separates the Central from the Lower Vosges. The line runs parallel with the high-road, the brook, and the Rhine-Marne-Canal. Bridges, lofty embankments, viaducts, and tunnels follow each other in rapid succession.

33 M. *Lützelburg* (*Zur Eisenbahn; Storch*), the only station on this part of the line, is a pleasant village, the first in Lorraine. It

is separated by the Zorn from a bold rock crowned with the ruins of the *Lützelstein*, or *Lützelburger Schloss*, a castle dating from the 11th century, under which runs a railway-tunnel.

FROM LÜTZELBURG TO PFALZBURG, 3 M., omnibus 7 times daily in 1 hr. (back in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). Pfalsburg (1034 ft.; *Wollers*) is a small town, situated in an unattractive lofty plain, and fortified down to 1872. It possesses a monument to Marshal Mouton, Comte Lobau, one of Napoleon's officers, who was born here in 1770.

The line soon quits the valley of the Zorn. A handsome bridge spans the river with one of its arches, and with the other the *Rhine-Marne-Canal*, which here turns to the right side of the valley. The railway and the canal then penetrate the last of the obstructing hills by means of the curious *Arxweiler Tunnel*, 2945 yds. in length.

43 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Saarburg (*Hôtel de l'Abondance*, good cuisine), on the *Saar*, a small and ancient town enclosed by walls and gates, which must not be confounded with the place of that name near Trèves, forms the boundary between the two languages, French being spoken in the upper, and German in the lower part of the town; but the line of demarcation is less strongly defined than formerly.

FROM SAARBURG TO SAARGEMÜND, 34 M., railway in 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 4 m. 40, 2 m. 90, 1 m. 90 pf.). The line follows the course of the *Saar*, which it crosses several times. 10 M. *Finstingen*; 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wolfskirchen*; 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Saarwerden*; 18 M. *Saar-Union* (*Hôtel du Commerce*), a place consisting of the two small towns of *Bockenheim* and *Neu-Saarwerden*. At *Saar-Alben* diverges the Saargemünd and Nancy line mentioned below. Then *Willerswald*, *Hambach*, *Neuschauern*. — 34 M. *Saargemünd*, see p. 274.

FROM SAARBURG TO METZ, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 hrs. (fares 7 m. 10, 4 m. 70, 8 m.; express, 8 m. 10, 5 m. 70 pf.). The line coincides with that to Saargemünd as far as (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Berthelmingen*, and then diverges to the left, intersecting a hilly and wooded country. Several unimportant stations: 15 M. *Lauterfingen*; 22 M. *Bensdorf*, the junction for the Saargemünd-Nancy railway and for a branch-line to Deutsch-Avicourt (see below); 24 M. *Rodaiben-Bermeringen*; 27 M. *Mörchingen*; 36 M. *Baudracours*. At (41 M.) *Remilly* (p. 155) the train joins the line from Saarbrücken to Metz (p. 155).

FROM SAARBURG TO NANCY, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 hrs. Stations: *Hemingen*, *Rixingen* or *Réchicourt*, *Deutsch-Avicourt* (the German frontier-station and seat of the custom-house; connected by a branch with Bensdorf, see above), *Ignéy-Avicourt* (the French frontier-station), *Emberménil*, *Marainville*, *Lunéville*, and *Nancy* (p. 159).

43. From Strassburg to Bâle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 284, 292.

89 M. RAILWAY, express in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 hrs., ordinary trains in 5 hrs. (fares 11 m. 50, 7 m. 40, 4 m. 90 pf.; express, 13 m. 10, 9 m. 20 pf.).

The line describes a wide curve round the town, and then proceeds towards the S. Near *Königshofen*, where the capitulation of Strassburg was signed in a railway-van in Sept., 1870, the junction-line to Kehl (p. 327) diverges to the left; that to Rothau (p. 286) diverges to the right a little farther on. On the left the tower of the cathedral long remains visible, on the right we observe the new fortifications of *Wolfisheim* (Fort Prince Bismarck) and *Lingolsheim* (Fort Crown Prince of Saxony). Then on the left the

outworks of ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Illkirch* (Fort Werder) and of *Grafenstaden* (Fort v. d. Tann), the latter place possessing important machine-factories. 7 M. *Geispolsheim*; $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Fegersheim*; $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Limersheim*; $13\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Erstein* (Löwe), a town with 4200 inhabitants.

The line now runs nearer the mountains. The Odilienberg (p. 291), with its white convent, is long a conspicuous object. The land is fertile and well-cultivated, tobacco being one of the principal crops. The hill-slopes are covered with vineyards, the best wine being produced at *Rappoltsweller*, *Türkheim*, *Thann*, etc.

$15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Matsenheim*; 18 M. *Benfeld*; $21\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Kogenheim*; $23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Ebersheim*. On a hill to the right of the entrance to the Leberthal rise the old castles of *Ortenburg* and *Ramstein* (see p. 288).

28 M. *Schlettstadt* (**Adler & Bock*; *Goldnes Lamm*, the nearest to the station, well spoken of), a town with 9,000 inhab., once a free city of the German Empire, attained the height of its prosperity during the 13-15th centuries. It was fortified by Vauban after its capture by the French, but was taken by the Germans on 25th Oct. 1870. The church of *St. Fides*, founded in 1094 by the *Hohenstaufen*, but completed at a later period, an edifice in the Romanesque and Transitional styles, with a porch, is a memorial of the town's former importance. So, likewise, is the cathedral of *St. George*, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Alsace, a cruciform church with an octagonal tower, founded at the beginning of the 13th cent., and lately restored. The choir was begun in 1415. A new barrack has been erected at the railway-station. — Railway to *Markirch*, see p. 293; to *Barr*, see p. 287.

Farther on, to the right, halfway up the hill, we observe the ruined castle of *Kinsheim* (p. 293). 32 M. *St. Pilt*; the village (*Krone*) is about 3 M. from the station, and is commanded by the ruins of the lofty *Hohen-Königsburg* (p. 295).

$34\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rappoltsweller*, also 3 M. from the station, with which it is connected by a steam-tramway, lies at the foot of the mountains. Above it rise three castles (p. 295).

$36\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Ostheim*; 38 M. *Bennweiler*, to the right of which is the opening of the *Weissthal* (*Kaysersberg*, see p. 297).

$42\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Colmar*. — Hotels. **DEUX CLEFS* (Pl. x; D, 2), R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., A. 50, omn. 60 pf.; **SCHWARZES LAMM*, nearest the station; *VAN BRIESEN*, with restaurant, R. 2 m., B. 80 pf. — Beer at *Molly's*, *Judengasse*. — *Pâtés de foie gras* at *Scherer's*, *Pfaffengasse*.

Colmar, a town with 26,200 inhab., is the capital of Upper Alsace and the seat of the court of appeal for Alsace and German Lorraine. It is situated on the *Lauch*, a tributary of the Ill, and the *Logelbach* (p. 300), which flow through the town, and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the mountains and 10 M. from the Rhine, nearly in a straight line with *Freiburg* in the *Breisgau*. It was declared a free town of the Empire by the Emp. Frederick II. in 1226, and became so powerful that in 1474 its inhabitants refused admittance to Charles the Bold, who by a treaty with Archduke Sigmund of

Austria had become master of Alsace, the Breisgau, and the Sundgau from 1470 to 1476. In the Thirty Years' War it was occupied by the Swedes, and in 1673 by the French. In 1697 it was awarded to Louis XIV. by the Peace of Ryswyck.

In the Rhenish history of art Colmar is a place of some importance, having been the scene of the labours of *Martin Schongauer* (b. about 1420, probably at Colmar; d. 1488 at Colmar), a descendant of an Augsburg family of artists. He was surnamed 'Hipsch Martin' from his beautiful (*hübsch*) paintings, a sobriquet afterwards converted into 'Martin Schön'. He was still more eminent as an engraver than as a painter, and was certainly the greatest German artist of the 15th century.

The road from the station leads direct to the pleasant grounds in the *Champ de Mars*, or *Marsfeld*, in which a **Fountain Monument* (Pl. 5), a statue in bronze on a lofty stone pedestal, surrounded by figures representing the four quarters of the globe, by the Colmar sculptor F. A. Bartholdy, was erected in 1857 to *Admiral Bruat* (d. 1856), a native of Colmar. The large building to the S. is the *Besirkepräsidium* (Pl. 2), or office of the President of the district (formerly the *Präfecture*). The *Monument of Marshal Bapp* (Pl. 7), another native of Colmar (1772-1821), is also by Bartholdy.

In striking contrast to this quite modern part of the town is the inner town with its narrow, picturesque streets, and numerous handsome secular buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries (the most important are marked in the plan). In the centre rises the *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 11; C, 2, 3), a fine cruciform Gothic building, with marks of French influence, begun in 1237. The choir dates from 1350. Of the two W. towers, that on the S. alone is partly completed. The S. side-portal, with interesting sculptures, merits examination. The sacristy, adjoining the choir on the right, contains a 'Madonna in an arbour of roses' by *Martin Schongauer*, an excellent, though harsh work, the most important production of the master, now partly painted over.

The buildings of the old Dominican Monastery of *Unterlinden*, founded in 1232, famous in the history of the German Mysticism of the 13th and 14th cent., and suppressed during the French Revolution, were restored in 1849-58, and, together with the early-Gothic church, have been tastefully converted into a **Museum* (Pl. 12; open on Sun. and Thurs. 2-6, winter 2-4, gratis; on other days, 8-12 and 2-6, for a fee).

We first enter the fine early-Gothic **CLOISTERS*, which contain a collection of Roman-Gallic and mediæval stone monuments, including a Roman roof-shaped tombstone from Kempel (No. 18), and a number of interesting Roman tomb-reliefs from Horburg. In the centre is a fine *Monument to Schongauer* by Bartholdy. Adjoining the cloisters on the E. is a room containing plaster casts.

The chief point of interest in the museum is the **COLLECTION OF EARLY GERMAN PICTURES*, partly brought from the Monastery of Isenheim (p. 304), and now preserved in the choir of the church to the S. of the cloisters. The following are the principal works: 132-135. *Martin Schongauer*, Two small altar-wings: inside, the Virgin adoring the Child, and St. Anthony; outside, the Annunciation; at the side, 179. St. Catharine of Alexandria, 181. St. Lawrence, with scenes of martyrdom on the outside, dated 1506,

from Isenheim; 115-130. Sixteen scenes from the Passion, formerly in the Dominican church at Colmar, executed in Schongauer's studio but of little artistic value; 137-143. *Caspar Isenmann*, Scenes from the Passion (1462); 161. *Unknown Master*, Virgin, with the dead body of Christ, on the wings Annunciation and Adoration of the Infant Christ. The three painted carved wooden *Figures of SS. Anthony, Jerome, and Augustine, were part of the famous altar at Isenheim. The paintings by *Mathias Grünewald* (d. after 1529), which formed the wings of the same altar (Nos. 163-171) are also preserved here: inside, Temptation of St. Anthony, SS. Paul and Anthony in the wilderness, *St. Sebastian, and *St. Anthony; outside, Virgin and Child (Monastery of Isenheim in the background), the Resurrection of Christ, and Christ on the Cross, surrounded by SS. Magdalene, Mary, John the Evangelist, and John the Baptist. Another piece of painted wood-carving, of Christ and the Apostles (according to the inscription by *Des. Beyerle*, 1493), is also from Isenheim. — The nave of the church contains a large Roman mosaic pavement from Bergheim, several cork-models of buildings in Alsace, and a number of modern paintings. — On the upper floor of the monastery is a collection of smaller antique objects, including Roman and Gallic gold and silver ornaments found at Drei Ähren (p. 300) and Ensisheim (1873), a *Natural History Collection*, an *Ethnographical Collection*, a *Cabinet of Engravings*, and the *Library*.

Railway from Colmar to Münster, see p. 299; to *Altbreisach*, see p. 335. — FROM COLMAR TO WINZENHEIM (3 M.; p. 300), omnibus thrice daily; to Kaysersberg also thrice daily, comp. p. 297.

Beyond Colmar we observe on the right the castle of *Hohenlandsberg* (see p. 300).

45 M. *Egisheim*. Above the village, which is 1 M. from the station, stands the castle of *Hohen-Egisheim*, or *Dreien-Egisheim*, with its three towers, which have been for some time visible in the distance: the *Dagsburg*, of the 12th, and the *Wahlenburg* and *Wekmund* of the 11th cent., known as the '*Drei-Exen*', and claiming (like the Dagsburg near Zabern, p. 277) to be the birthplace of Pope Leo IX., who was a Count of Egisheim and Dagsburg. The route from the station to the castle is by the village of *Häusern*, whence a foot-path ascends rapidly through wood. The descent may be made to the S. by the Augustine abbey of *Marbach* (now a farm), founded in 1094, of which a tower, part of the church-choir, and a few Romanesque columns of the cloisters are still extant (comp. p. 300).

47 M. *Herlisheim*. — 50½ M. *Rufach* (*Bär*), the *Rubeacum* of the Romans. The *Church of St. Arbogast*, a cruciform vaulted basilica, with an octagonal tower over the centre of the cross, erected at the close of the 12th cent., partly in the Transition, and partly in the Gothic style, has lately been restored. The choir dates from the beginning of the 14th century. Close to the town is a hill, which was formerly crowned by the castle of *Isenburg*, one of the oldest in Alsace, frequently occupied by the Merovingian-Franconian kings; an insignificant modern building stands on the old foundations. The town possesses an agricultural school.

Sulzmatt, a small watering-place in a pretty side-valley, lies 5 M. to the W. of Rufach. Diligence twice daily in ¾ hour. The water resembles that of Selters, and is much in vogue in Alsace. Pension 4½-5¼ m.

53½ M. *Merxheim*. — 58 M. *Bollweiler*, the junction for *Gebweiler* (see p. 303). The *Baumann Arboricultural Schools* here are the oldest and most extensive in Alsace.

Post-omnibus thrice daily in 1 hr. from Bollweiler to *Ensisheim*, a small town with 3900 inhab., 5 M. to the E. It was once the capital of the Austrian possessions in Alsace, and is interesting for its specimens of secular edifices of the 15th and 16th centuries, chiefly in the Renaissance style, especially the imposing *Rathhaus* with its handsome bartizan and the *Hôtel sur Krone*. The former contains a meteoric stone, which fell here in 1492.

The *Thur* is now crossed. — 61 M. *Wittelsheim*; 65½ M. *Lutterbach* (junction for Wesserling, p. 304). Here the train leaves the mountains, turns to the E., and reaches (67 M.) *Dornach*, a suburb of Mülhausen, with numerous manufactories. The photographs of M. Braun of Dornach are well known in France and Germany.

69 M. *Mülhausen*. — *Hotels*. *CENTRAL HÔTEL*, with good restaurant; *HÔTEL WAGNER*, R. 1 m. 60 pf.; *HÔTEL DU NORD*, to the right of the station. *Restaurants*. *Federmann*, *Café Moll*, *Neuquartier-Platz*. — Beer: *Luxhof*, *Wildemannsgasse*; *Hauck*, opposite the vegetable-market. *Cab*, 1 m. 60 pf. per hour. — *Steam-Tramways* in several streets.

Mülhausen, in the *Sundgau*, once a free city of the German Empire, and from 1515 to 1798 allied with the Swiss Confederation, is now the most important manufacturing town in Alsace (cotton goods, chemicals, paper, iron-wares, machinery, etc.). It is the seat of government for the district, with a provincial tribunal and 63,700 inhabitants.

Leaving the station, which lies on the S. side of the town, and proceeding a few paces towards the right, we cross the canal, and enter the *NEW QUARTER* of the town, with its large but unattractive houses, many of which have wide, arched porticoes on the ground-floor. Here is situated the large building of the '*Société Industrielle*', an association formed in 1825 for the promotion of industrial and scientific interests of all kinds. It contains natural history collections and a library. The *MUSEUM*, in the adjacent *Guteleutgasse*, established by the *Société Industrielle* in 1882, contains an admirable collection of *Romano-Celtic Antiquities*, most of them found in Alsace, and the *Historical Museum*, a collection of objects illustrative of local history. On the second floor is a *Picture Gallery*, with good specimens of modern French masters.

Proceeding straight on, we enter the *Baseler-Thor-Strasse*, the main street of the *OLD TOWN*. A street, diverging to the left, leads to the *Rathhaus-Platz*, in which is the *Rathhaus*, erected in 1552 and restored in 1846, a solitary witness of the ancient importance of Mülhausen as a free imperial city. The whole of the façade was painted by *Christian Vacksterffer* of Colmar. Opposite the *Rathhaus* is the modern-Gothic *Protestant Church*, with a very showy façade. — The *School of Design*, *Belfort-Str.*, contains an interesting and extensive collection of patterns and designs for dress goods, chiefly produced by Mülhausen firms.

THE *ARBEITERSTADT*, or artizans' colony, founded in 1853 by the '*Société des Cités Ouvrières*', a society established by the Mayor *DoHfuss* to improve the condition of the working classes, lies to the N.E. of the old town (follow the main road and then turn to the

left). It now consists of about 1000 houses of one or two stories, each accommodating one or two families, and provided with a small garden. There are also large bath and washing-houses, an infant-school, etc., connected with the colony. The houses are sold to artisans almost at cost price (2500-3000 m.), payable by instalments. The value of the houses already built amounts to about 125,000 l., of which sum fully three-fourths have been paid off. — Near the station rises the *Rebberg*, with several pretty villas, and higher up is the *Tannenwald*, which commands a beautiful view.

FROM MÜLHAUSEN TO MÜLLHEIM in Baden, 13 M., railway in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 2 m. 10, 1 m. 50 pf., 1 m.). — 3 M. *Napoleonsinsel*, on the Rhine-Rhone-Canal, with large paper-mills. The train then traverses the extensive *Hartwald*. 9 M. *Bansenheim*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of which lies *Ottmarshausen*, with a fine Romanesque octagonal chapel, consecrated in the middle of the 11th cent., and belonging to a suppressed Benedictine abbey. It is built on the model of the Carolingian cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Rhine is then crossed. 12 M. *Neuenburg*, a great part of which was washed away by the Rhine a few years ago. 14 M. *Müllheim*, see p. 336.

FROM MÜLHAUSEN TO BELFORT, 30 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 4 m. 20, 3 m., 2 m. 10 pf.; express 4 m. 60, 3 m. 40 pf.). The railway ascends the smiling valley of the *Ill*. There were formerly about 20 castles in the district traversed by this line, which, with numerous villages, have all been destroyed by the ravages of war. At many points traces of Roman fortifications and roads are noticeable. — $8\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Bütschheim*; 6 M. *Illfurth*.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Altkirch* (*Goldener Kopf*; *Schwarzer Bär*; *Café Higelin*), picturesquely situated on the slope of the hill, is the capital of the Sundgau in the narrower sense of the name. A fine view is obtained from the vicinity of the new Romanesque church. Pottery is extensively manufactured here. Almost the whole of the *Sundgau* belonged to the Counts of Pfirt, whose castle, now in ruins, is in the Jura Mts., above the little town of *Pfirt* (*Stadt New York), 14 M. to the S. of Altkirch. An omnibus runs from Altkirch to Pfirt thrice daily; and the pedestrian may reach it by a picturesque route via *Hirsingen*. From Pfirt we may proceed to Bâle, or by the iron-foundry of *Lützel*, formerly an abbey, to *Delsberg* or *Delémont*, on the Jura railway.

18 M. *Dammerkirch*, Fr. *Dannemarie*. The train then crosses an imposing viaduct with 35 arches, and reaches (21 M.) *Alt-Münsterol*, Fr. *Montreux-Vieux*, the German frontier-station. 27 M. *Chevremont*, Ger. *Geisenberg*, the French frontier-station. — 31 M. Belfort or *Béfort* (*Hôtel de l'Ancienne Poste*, R. 3 fr.), a town and fortress on the *Savoireuse*, built by Vauban under Louis XIV., and memorable for its long siege by the Germans from 3rd Nov., 1870, to 16th Feb., 1871.

As far as ($72\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Rixheim* the train continues to run towards the E.; it then turns to the S.E. The soil is gravelly and sterile. 73 M. *Habsheim*; 79 M. *Sierentz*; 81 M. *Bartenheim*. Beyond (86 M.) *St. Ludwig* (or *St. Louis*) the line enters Switzerland.

About $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of St. Ludwig is the famous piscicultural establishment of *Hünigen*, which since 1852 has been of great service in replenishing the waters of Alsace with fish. Thousands of young salmon, bred in its tanks, are placed every year in the Rhine and the Moselle, and immense quantities of trout and other fish in the smaller streams of Upper Alsace. A visit is most interesting in the breeding-season (Jan.-April). The small town of Hünigen (see below) is 3 M. distant.

FROM ST. LUDWIG TO LEOPOLDSHÖHE (in Baden), $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 20-25 min. (fares 70, 50, 40 pf.). — 4 M. *Hünigen* (*Hôtel de Paris*), formerly a fortress, constructed by Vauban under Louis XIV. (1679), and dismantled by the Austrians in 1815. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Leopoldshöhe*, see p. 336.

89 M. Bâle, see p. 336.

44. The Central and Upper Vosges Mts.

The **Vosges** (Lat. *Mons Vosegus*, Ger. *Vogesen*, or more correctly *Wasigen* or *Wasgenwald*) form the western boundary of the basin of the Upper Rhine, and run parallel with the Black Forest, with which they for the most part coincide in orological and geological characteristics. They are generally divided into the Upper, Central, and Lower Vosges. The **UPPER**, or **HIGH VOSGES Mts.** are separated from the Jura on the S. by the pass of Belfort, and on the N. extend to the Leberthal (p. 293). They are almost entirely of granitic formation, the granite being adjoined towards the N. by the red sandstone which prevails in the Central and Lower Vosges. The highest summits are the *Gebweiler Belchen* (4677 ft.; p. 305), the *Hoheneck* (4480 ft.; p. 302), the *Rothenbach* (4324 ft.; p. 303), and the *Kleine Belchen* or *Kahle Wasen* (4180 ft.; p. 302). The **CENTRAL VOSGES Mts.** stretch from the Leberthal to the Zaberner Senke (p. 277), the highest points being the *Hochfeld* (3590 ft.; p. 292), the *Donon* (3313 ft.; p. 286), the *Climont* (3196 ft.), and the *Odilienberg* (2470 ft. and 2687 ft.; p. 291), a spur running out towards the W. The **LOWER**, or **NORTHERN VOSGES** run northwards from the Zaberner Senke as far as the Queich (p. 253); and they are sometimes considered to include the Haardt Mts. and the Donnersberg, and thus to extend to the Nahe.

Up to a height of about 3600 ft. these mountains are covered with luxuriant forests of beech and pine. The highest summits, on which only grass grows, afford excellent pasturage, and are extensively used for cattle-rearing and dairy-farming. The slopes are thickly strewn with ancient castles, and on the side towards Alsace are covered with vineyards, yielding wine of good quality (comp. p. 279). In the densely-populated valleys, iron-working, ore-smelting, weaving, and other industries are actively prosecuted. As in the Black Forest, there are a few mineral springs here; but the Vosges Mts. can scarcely compete with the sister range in point of scenery, as they lack the abundant brooks which impart such a charm to the valleys of the latter. There are, however, several beautiful points, well worthy of a visit, particularly the following: the vicinity of *Zabern*, the *Odilienberg*, the *Hohen-Königsburg*, the castles of *Rappoltsweiler*, the *Münsterthal* with the *Schlucht*, and the *St. Amarinthal*. There are good *Inns* (R. 1-1½ m., B. 80 pf., D. incl. wine 2-2½ m., S. incl. wine 1½-2 m.) at the points most frequently visited.

The 'Vosges Club', instituted in 1872, has done much to facilitate a tour among these mountains by the construction of paths, the erection of finger-posts, etc. The best map of the district is that of the *German Ordnance Survey*, on a scale of 1 : 80,000 (86 sheets at 60 pf. each).

I. THE CENTRAL VOSGES Mts.

The separate excursions from Strassburg described in this Route may easily be combined as follows so as to form an uninterrupted tour through

this interesting district, the N. part of which is described at p. 275, and the S. part in Route b. (p. 287). 1st day. From Strassburg by railway to *Wasselheim*; walk in 3 (or drive in 2) hrs. to *Wangenburg* (or from Zabern over the Hohbarr to Wangenburg in 4 hrs., comp. p. 276); thence by the (1½ hr.) *Schneeberg* and *Nideck* to (2½ hrs) *Niederhaslach*, 7-8 hrs. in all. — 2nd day. On foot to *Schloss Girsbaden* 3 hrs., *Odilienberg* 2½ hrs., *Mennelstein* and back 1½ hr., in all 7 hrs. — 3rd day. To *Hohwald* 2 hrs., to *Weiler* by the Pelage 3 hrs., *Weilerthal* 1½ hr. (railway-station, see p. 293). The traveller desirous of proceeding to the Hohen-Königsburg (p. 295) towards the S. will find good quarters for the night at Weiler.

a. From Strassburg to Rothau by Molsheim. — Nideck.

29 M. RAILWAY in 1¾-2¼ hrs.; fares 3 m. 80, 2 m. 50, 1 m. 60 pf. *Strassburg*, see p. 265. — Several unimportant stations.

13 M. *Molsheim (Goldner Pfug; Zwei Schlüssel)*, a small town on the *Breusch*, at the foot of the Vosges, a fortified place in the middle ages. In the handsome 'Fleischhalle' here the forms of the Renaissance are combined with the articulation of Gothic architecture. The church (formerly the property of the Jesuits) is partly Gothic and partly in the Renaissance style. — *Molsheim* is the junction for the Zabern and Schlettstadt line (p. 287).

The Rothau line ascends the pleasant green valley of the *Breusch*, which is enclosed by wooded heights and rocks of red porphyry. The stream descends from the Winberg or Climont.

15 M. *Mutzig (Zur Post)*, a small town of 3600 inhab., possesses a manufactory of weapons, once more important than it is now. — 17 M. *Gressweiler*, with a modern church. To *Schloss Girsbaden*, see p. 288. — 18½ M. *Heiligenberg*, whence another good path leads to Girsbaden.

20½ M. *Urmatt (Wahlmann*, at the station, well spoken of; *Chasse Forcée*, in the village) is the starting-point for a visit to the *Haslachthal* and the *Nideck* (see p. 286).

23 M. *Lützelhausen (Zwei Schlüssel)*, a large village, whence a pleasant excursion may be made viâ the *Grande Côte* and the *Noll* to the *Albreschweiler Thal*, or valley of the *Roth Saar* (8 hrs.). — From (24¼ M.) *Wisch* (Goldene Glocke), a Roman road leads to the *Donon* (see below). 25½ M. *Hersbach*.

27 M. *Schirmeck-Vorbruck* (1084 ft.; **Hôtel de France*, in *Vorbruck*; **Croix d'Or*, in *Schirmeck*), two busy little places with 2700 inhab., situated at the point where the valley of the *Breusch* (with the road to St. Dié) is joined by the valley of *Grandfontaine* (through which a road leads to *Raon-l'Étape*). The two villages are separated by the *Breusch*. *Vorbruck*, Fr. *La Broque*, with the railway-station, is on the left bank; *Schirmeck* lies on the right bank and is commanded by the *Schlossberg*, on which are a ruined castle of the Bishops of Strassburg and a modern statue of the Virgin (view). The environs afford numerous pleasant excursions; which may be easily made with the aid of *Helker's Map* (1:40,000; price 1 m. 60 pf.). Ruins of *Salm* and *Katsenstein*, see below.

FROM SCHIRMECK TO THE DONON, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs. — The above-mentioned road through the valley of *Grandfontaine* (Grand Cerf) reaches the *Plate-forme du Donon* (Inn) at a point about $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Schirmeck. The top, which is marked by a pyramid of stones, is reached thence in 50 min. more. Pedestrians should follow the new path constructed by the Vosges Club, which diverges to the right at (2 M.) *Wackenbach*, and is both shorter and more picturesque than the road. The Donon (3313 ft.), the second-highest summit of the Central Vosges, affords an extensive survey of the surrounding mountains, of Alsace towards the W., and of the hills and plain of Lorraine on the E. Numerous remains of Roman buildings were found here. There is a refuge-hut about 30 yds. below the summit, amid the rocks on the side next the *Kleine Donon*.

29 M. *Rothau* (**Deux Clefs*), a pleasant-looking and busy village, with 1500 inhabitants. The ruined castle of *Salm*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., commands a view of the Donon and the *Mutziger Thal*; it was the seat of the Princes of Salm, to whom the whole district belonged. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the castle is the hamlet of *Salm*. The *Katzenstein*, or *Chatte Pendue*, 2 M. farther, affords a good view of the *Hochfeld*, the valley of the *Breusch*, and the valley of the *Rhine*. A pleasant excursion may be taken from Rothau to (3 M.) *Natsweiler* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the **Cascade de la Serva*, which lies in the midst of dark pine-forests (often visited from *Hohwald*, p. 292; 5 M.).

In the valley of the *Breusch*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher up, on the road to *St. Dié*, lies *Urbach*, Fr. *Fouday* (Poste), belonging, like *Rothau* and five other villages, to the ancient lordship of *Steinthal*, Fr. *Ban de la Roche*, which has been a desolate and sparsely-peopled district since the time of the Thirty Years' War. The places named owe their prosperity and comparative populousness to the praiseworthy philanthropic exertions of *Johann Friedrich Oberlin* (b. at *Strassburg* 1740, d. 1826), who is buried in the churchyard of *Urbach*. — The saddle of the *HOCHFELD*, at a point near a finger-post showing the road to *Hohwald* (comp. p. 292), may be reached from *Urbach* in about 3 hrs., viâ *Waldersbach*, where *Oberlin* was a Protestant pastor, and *Belmont*. — FROM *URBACH* TO *WEILER* in the *Wellerthal* (p. 292), viâ *St. Blaise*, *Ramrupt*, *Steige*, and *Meisengott*, is a walk of about 4 hrs.

HASLACHTHAL. By proceeding to the N., over the hill, from *Urmatt* (p. 285) we soon reach (1 M.) —

Nieder-Haslach (*Krone*; *Linde*; **Apfel*), formerly the seat of a convent. The large Gothic church of *St. Florian* possesses beautiful old stained-glass windows, and fine Gothic sculptures on the W. portal. The body of the church and the tower date from the 14th cent.; the *Choir was begun in 1274, and rebuilt in 1290 after its destruction by fire. A side-chapel to the left contains the tombstone of a son of *Meister Erwin* ('*filii Erwini magistri*'; d. 1330), the builder of the choir.

The road continues to ascend the *Haslach*, and at the end of ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Oberhaslach* (Beer at *Fuchsloch's*) it divides. We follow the branch to the right, leading through a beautiful and gradually contracting dale to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) fifth saw-mill from *Oberhaslach*. A few paces on this side of it a broad footpath ascends to the right into the beautiful pine-clad **Valley of the Wideck*, enclosed by rocks of porphyry, which vies with the finest scenery of the *Black*

Forest. At the (1 M.) upper end of the valley the *Nideck* forms a waterfall, 80 ft. in height. High above it stands the square tower of the *Castle of Nideck*, called by an old tradition the castle of the giants, to which a zigzag path ascends to the right, crossing the brook to the left above the waterfall. The tower commands a fine view of the valley. From this point to the forester's house of Nideck (*Inn), 15-20 min., see p. 289.

From the forester's house to the Schneeberg, see p. 289. To Wangenburg (p. 288) we first follow the road to the left, then (20 min.) ascend to the left, and reach (20 min.) a cross-road with a guide-post. We next (5 min.) turn to the right, descend to the right at (1/4 hr.) the hamlet of *Wolsihal*, turn (1/2 hr.) to the left, and arrive at (1/4 hr.) Wangenburg.

b. From Zabern to Schlettstadt by Molsheim. Wangenburg. Girsbaden. Odilienberg. Hohwald.

41 1/2 M. RAILWAY to Schlettstadt in 2 3/4 hrs.; fares 5 m. 30, 3 m. 50, 2 m. 30 pf.

Zabern, see p. 275. — 2 1/2 M. *Ottersweiler*.

5 M. *Maursmünster*, Fr. *Marmoutier* (*Krone; Zwei Schlüssel*), a small village. The *Church of St. Maurus*, which belongs to an ancient and once powerful Benedictine abbey, now suppressed, possesses a handsome late-Romanesque façade and a vaulted vestibule (a favourite style in Alsace; comp. the church of St. Fides at Schlettstadt, and the church at Gebweiler).

9 M. *Romansweiler*. (Route to Wangenburg, see p. 288.)

10 M. *Papiermühle*.

11 M. *Wasselnheim*, French *Wasselonne* (**Goldner Apfel*), a small town prettily situated on the *Mossig*, with the ruins of an old castle, and extensive stocking-factories. — From Wasselnheim to Wangenburg, see p. 288.

13 M. *Wangen*; 13 3/4 M. *Marlenheim*, the traditionary home of the Nibelungen hero, Hagen von Troneck; 14 1/4 M. *Kirchheim*; 15 1/2 M. *Scharrachbergheim*, 2 M. to the W. of which lies *Westhofen*, with a handsome Gothic church of the 14th cent.; 17 M. *Sulzbach*; 18 M. *Avolsheim*, a village with a Romanesque church of the 11th cent. ('Dom-Peter'), the nave of which has a flat roof.

20 M. *Molsheim*, the junction of the Strassburg and Rothau railway (p. 285).

20 1/2 M. *Dorlisheim*, with a Romanesque church.

23 1/2 M. *Rosheim* (*Sonne; Pflug*), a small town with 3700 inhab., once a free city of the empire, has several times suffered destruction, but the mediæval fortifications are in good preservation. At each end of the town, and also in the middle of the main street running from E. to W., the ancient tower-gates are still standing. The Romanesque **Church of SS. Peter and Paul* was consecrated in 1049; the present edifice, however, dates from the 12th cent., and has been added to in Gothic times. Several of the old houses are very picturesque. 24 1/4 M. *Bischofsheim*.

26 M. Ober-Ehnheim, French Obernai (*Hôtel Duba*, by the church; *Zwei Schlüssel*), with 4800 inhab., and several manufactories; was raised to the dignity of a free imperial town by Emp. Frederick II. The *Town Hall* of 1523, thoroughly restored in 1849, contains an interesting old council-chamber; in front of it is a draw-well. There are several other picturesque houses. — From Ober-Ehnheim to the Odilienberg, see p. 290.

28 M. *Goxweiler* produces a good variety of white wine ('*Cleverer*'); the station affords a fine view of the mountains, with their numerous ruined castles. Pleasant walk through the '*Heiligensteiner Au*' to Heiligenstein (p. 290). — 30 M. *Gertweiler*.

30½ M. Barr (**Roths Haus*; **Krone*; *Goldner Apfel*; Inn and Hydropathic Establishment *Zum Bühl*; **Rail. Restaurant*), a busy little town of 5900 inhab., with extensive tanneries, is prettily situated at the mouth of the *Kirneckthal*. The *Town Hall* in the market-place was built in 1640.

32 M. *Eichhofen*, station for Andlau (2 M.; p. 291), and *Stotsheim*, 2½ M. to the W. Then (33½ M.) *Epfig*, with 2800 inhab.; at the E. end is the early-Romanesque *Margarethencapelle*.

36½ M. *Dambach* (**Krone*), a small town of 3200 inhab., with the remains of old fortifications and several late-Gothic houses. The *St. Sebastianscapelle* to the W., with its Romanesque tower and Gothic choir, contains a richly-carved wooden altar. Passing the chapel we reach in 40 min. the extensive ruins of the castle of *Bernstein*, whence we may proceed (with guide) to the (10 min.) *Halgenstein*, a huge rock of granite affording an extensive view of the *Weillerthal*, and then by the castle of *Ortenburg*, with its bold pentagonal tower of the 13th cent., and that of *Ramstein* (locally known as the '*Scherweiler Schlösser*'), to *Kestenholz* (p. 293).

39 M. *Scherweiler*, where the insurgent peasants were defeated in the Peasants' War of 1525. — 41½ M. *Schlettstadt*, see p. 279.

FROM WASELHEIM TO WANGENBURG, 7½ M., carriage in 2 hrs., 12-16 m.; a single seat 1 m. (no regular communication). The road runs to the W. past (2 M.) *Romansweiler* (p. 287), crosses the *Mossig*, and then ascends the wooded and confined valley watered by that stream.

From Zabern to *Wangenburg*, 10 M., see pp. 276, 277.

Wangenburg (1476 ft.; **Hôtel Weyer*, near the new church, D. 2 m. 40 pf., 'pens.' 3½-4 m., omnibus to meet the trains at *Romansweiler*, p. 287; *Zur Schönen Aussicht*, at the entrance to the village), a small, scattered village, commanded by the ruins of the castle of that name (built in the 13th cent.), is beautifully situated among meadows surrounded by pine-forest, and frequently visited in summer on account of the purity of its air.

The route from *Wangenburg* to the top of the *Schneeberg* (3159 ft.; 1½ hr.) descends to the left near the church, passes between a con-

duit and a group of houses, and then ascends to the left by a footpath constructed by the Vosges Club (not to be mistaken; finger-post). On quitting the wood ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the path proceeds to the left in the direction of the rocks. The summit ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) commands an extensive *View over Alsace (to the W.), the plain of Lorraine (to the E.), and the Vosges. — Descending to the S., we come, in 5 min., to the beginning of the wood (notice-board on a tree to the right); in 10 min. more, to an expanse covered with ferns, which encroach upon the path; and soon reach a stony road, along which we proceed to the right (or we may descend through the wood to the E., a route with several fine views) till we reach the highway. Here we turn to the left, and in 5 min. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Schneeberg) reach the forester's house of *Nideck* (*Inn). Thence to Nideck Castle (see p. 287), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.: we turn to the right by a well near the forester's house, and follow the narrow path on the left bank of the stream, crossing the broad paths, and soon reaching the foot of the castle. To Nieder-Haslach, see p. 286, and Map, p. 284.

Good walkers will find it pleasant to proceed hence by the *Noll* and the *Donon* to (8 hrs.) *Schirmeck* (p. 285).

The RUINS OF GIRBADEN may be visited from Gressweiler (p. 285), Heiligenberg (p. 285), Rosheim (p. 287), or Urmatt (p. 285). Starting from Gressweiler we follow the road in a S.W. direction to (3 M.) *Laubenheim*, in the valley of the *Magelbach*, from which Girbaden may be reached by a footpath in about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — Leaving the station at Rosheim we follow the principal street intersecting the village to the W. for about $\frac{1}{2}$ M., and then ascend gradually by the high-road. After walking for about 3 M. we reach a finger-post, indicating the way straight on to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Grendelbruch, to the left to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Klingenthal, and to the right to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Mollkirch. We proceed in the last direction to ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a second finger-post, which points across the bridge, to the left, to Laubenheim (see above).

Schloss Girbaden (1870 ft.), one of the oldest and most extensive fortresses in Alsace, is said once to have possessed 14 gates and 14 court-yards, and is still an imposing ruin. It was probably built in the early part of the 13th century. In the W. portion a hall, the handsome windows of which are bordered with clustered pillars, is still traceable. The *Chapel of St. Valentine*, which has been erected among the ruins beside the square W. tower, is much frequented by pilgrims. — On the crest of the hill, 10 min. to the E., is the *Girbadener Hof* (refreshments).

Travellers coming from the N. (e.g. from Wangenburg, or the Schneeberg) and wishing to proceed to Girbaden, may do so by crossing the hill from *Nieder-Haslach* (p. 286) to (20 min.) *Urmatt* (p. 285) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Magelbach*, where they turn to the left, at the church, and ascend the side-valley. About 1 M. farther on, the road divides; we take the branch to the right to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Grendelbruch (*Hôtel Schaller*, 'pens.' $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 m.), a favourite summer-resort of the Strassburgers. Omnibus to Rosheim once daily, see

p. 287. Fine view from the *Falkensteinfels*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the hotel. From Grendelbruch to Girsbaden in 1 hr.; the footpath quits the road to Rosheim, a few hundred paces below the village, and ascends the slope.

A considerably shorter path leads direct to the S. to Girsbaden, quitting the road $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E. of Urmatt, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the point where the Niederhaslach road joins the Breuschthal road; comp. Map, p. 284.

At the Girsbadener Hof the traveller should ask the way to the small village of *Laubenheim*, mentioned above, which is reached after a steep descent of 25 min. (the footpath at first not being well-defined). Thence in 5 min. to a road (several guide-posts, comp. p. 289), leading to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Klingenthal* (see below; ascent of the Odilienberg 2 hrs. more).

ASCENT OF THE ODILIENBERG (comp. also *Prof. Euting's Map*, on a scale of 1:40,000; numerous finger-posts). — FROM OBER-EHNHEIM (carriage there and back 9-12 m.) the road leads to the W. by ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Nieder-Ottrott* (787 ft.; Schwan, good red wine), at the foot of the hill; and then winds round the eminence (1648 ft., ascended in 40 min.; zigzag footpath to the new pavilion on the *Elsberg* and to the *Dreifstein*, p. 291), which is crowned by the ruins of *Lützelburg* and *Rathsamhausen*. At ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Klingenthal* a road to ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Laubenheim* (p. 289) diverges to the N. (right). The road to the (2 hrs.) Odilienberg traverses beautiful woods.

Pedestrians effect a considerable saving by following the road from *Nieder-Ottrott* to *Ober-Ottrott*, and 7 min. beyond the latter (or about halfway to *St. Nabor*), taking a forest-path to the right which follows an ancient Roman causeway and leads to the top in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Another path, recently constructed by the Vosges Club, ascends direct from *Ober-Ottrott*. A third route leads from *St. Nabor* past *Niedermünster* (with a chapel lately rebuilt, and a farm-house adjacent), also founded by *St. Odile*, and afterwards joins the road from *Barr*.

FROM *BARR* (p. 288) TO THE ODILIENBERG ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the route is more picturesque than from *Ober-Ehnheim*. — The road leads from the station direct to the N., via (1 M.) *Heiligenstein* (*Stern*, opposite the *Rathhaus*, good 'Clevner'), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which a finger-post indicates the way (to the left) to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Truttenhausen* and ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *St. Odile*. The suppressed Augustine abbey of *Truttenhausen* (1230 ft.) was founded in 1181; it is now, along with the ruins of the Gothic abbey-church, dating from 1490, private property. — To the W., situated on the slope of the *Bloss*, of which the *Mennelstein* is the highest point, we observe the ruins of the castle of *Landsperg* (1916 ft.), erected in the 13th century. — A few hundred paces beyond *Truttenhausen*, at the beginning of the wood, is a finger-post, pointing in a straight direction to *St. Odile*, and to the left to *Landsperg*. Another finger-post is reached about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, in a clearing in the wood, which affords a view of the monastery above; it indicates the way to *Niedermünster* (see above) on the right, and *St. Odile* on the left. Continuing the steep ascent, we reach the *Odilienbrunnen*, welling up in a grotto close to the new road, the water of which has been used by thousands of devotees as a cure for diseases of the eye. The convent is reached in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more.

Another route from Barr leads past the Protestant church to the forester's house of *Heywang*, and then by a good path to (1 hr.) the ruin of *Landsberg* (see above), whence we may either follow the path of the Vosges Club to the *Mennelstein* (see below), or go direct to the nunnery.

The **Odilienberg* is a long mountain with a rocky eminence (2469 ft.) in the middle, on the E. side of which stands a nunnery founded by St. Odilie, the patron-saint of Alsace. The abbey-church, which is much frequented by pilgrims, and has even been visited by emperors and popes, contains the tomb of the foundress. (**Inn* at the nunnery, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, 'pension' 5 m.). Tradition relates that Odilie, the daughter of the Duke of Alsace (7th cent.), was born blind, but gained her sight on being baptised, and afterwards spent a long life here in all the odour of sanctity. The Odilienberg, or 'Hohenburg', was fortified at a remote period. Maximian, the co-regent of Diocletian, is said to have erected a castle here against the Alemanni about the year 300, and it is at all events certain that a Roman road led to this spot (see above). Authorities are not quite agreed as to the origin of the *Heidenmauer*, a wall encircling the entire hill, 6-10 ft. in height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in thickness, and still comparatively well-preserved. The fact that the blocks of sandstone are hewn, and the way in which they are dove-tailed into each other, seem, however, to prove that it is not a pre-Roman monument, but was more probably erected in the 4th, 5th, or 6th cent., as a place of refuge from the predatory attacks of the barbarians.

The highest point of the ridge is the **Mennelstein* (2673 ft.), which rises to the S., and may be ascended from the nunnery in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. In clear weather it commands a view embracing almost the whole of Alsace, the Breisgau as far as the Black Forest, the Vosges (to the S. the Kirneckthal, the Andlauer Schloss, and the Spesburg), the Rhine, and, towards the S., the Alps. On the left side of the Mennelstein, towards the plain, are extensive remains of the Heidenmauer. — At the N. extremity of the Odilienberg lies the ruin of *Waldsberg*, or *Hagelschloss*, which may be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (the ruin itself is difficult of access). More to the W. is the ruin of *Dreistein*, buried in wood, consisting of two castles (once three) of the 13th century.

From the Odilienberg the traveller may proceed by a path through the woods (indicated by finger-posts), in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Hohwald* (p. 292). We proceed straight from the convent along the Klingenthal road as far as the (7 min.) first bend, where a finger-post shows our way to the left. The greater part of the route is through pleasant woods. At the forester's house of *Welschbruch* we strike the footpath traversing the Kirneckthal (see p. 292).

FROM BARR TO HOHWALD. Post-omnibus from Barr every morning, and from Hohwald every afternoon; carriage 8-10 m.

The **CARRIAGE-ROAD** from Barr to Hohwald, $8\frac{3}{4}$ M., leads by *Mittelbergheim* to *Andlau* (*Krone; Engel*), a small town with 1900 inhab., prettily situated at the entrance to the Andlau-Thal, with

several old timber houses, and a Romanesque **Abbey Church* of the 12th cent., with Gothic additions, altered in 1701, and judiciously restored in 1861. The crypt (11th cent.) is borne by pillars. The façade is ornamented with rude, fantastic reliefs, and the choir-stalls are very handsome.—The road then ascends the pleasant valley of the *Andlau*, through beautiful woods, passing the ruins of *Andlau* and *Speesburg* on the right (connected with each other by a footpath), and numerous saw-mills.

PEDESTRIANS should walk through the town of Barr, and from the W. end of it (2 M. from the station) ascend the road on the left bank of the Kirneck as far as the (2 M.) '*Holsplatz*', where there are several saw-mills and extensive stores of wood. The carriage-road terminates here, and a '*Schlittweg*', or sledge-track for the descent of timber, begins, by which the forester's house of *Welschbruch* (refreshments; route to the Neuntenstein, see below) is reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; a footpath thence leads to Hohwald in another $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Hohwald. — *Hotels.* *KUNTZ, D. incl. wine 2, S. $1\frac{1}{4}$, B. from 1 m., with baths; *MARSHALL, also with baths; 'pens.' at both of these for a stay of a week or more, 5 m. per day, excl. of wine; STAUPE, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. below the other hotels.

Hohwald (2198 ft.) is a straggling village with 700 inhab., and a Protestant and a Roman Catholic Church. Its healthy and at the same time sheltered and picturesque situation has made it one of the most frequented summer-resorts in the Vosges.

The wooded *ENVIRONS OF HOHWALD afford many pleasant excursions, which are greatly facilitated by numerous way-posts. To **Bellevue* (1 hr.): we turn to the right at the first saw-mill below the hotel, cross the bridge, and skirt the wood for about $\frac{1}{2}$ M., until we reach the beginning (on the left) of a narrow, partly grass-grown path, which afterwards widens and winds gradually round the mountain, chiefly through wood, and keeping at nearly the same elevation. At the exit from the wood we obtain a fine view of the valley of the Breitenbach, and $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther of the Weilerthal. — To the **Neuntenstein* (there in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., back in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), a fine point of view: we turn to the left at the Roman Catholic Church, situated on an eminence near the hotel, and ascend by a steep footpath (numerous finger-posts); another path leads from the forester's house of Welschbruch (2 M.; see above). Inn at the adjacent forester's house of *Rothlach*. — At the entrance to the wood, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above the hotel, on the right side of the road, is a guide-post, indicating the way to the *Rathsamhausenstein* (3441 ft.; there in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., back 1 hr.; view over the upper Breuschthal), the *Cascade du Hohwald* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), and the *Champ-du-Feu*. — The *Pelège* (3110 ft.), another favourite point, is reached by the road below the hotel, leading to the W. across the bridge; it affords a picturesque view of the Weilerthal, which may be descended from the Pelège viâ Breitenbach.

The *Hechfeld*, French *Champ-du-Feu* (3590 ft.), is ascended from Hohwald in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (guide unnecessary; finger-posts, see above). It commands an extensive view. At the top is a tower used for trigonometrical surveys. The path we follow in returning skirts the trench dug across the ridge, and in about 25 min. leads to the dairy-farm of *Kälsbühl* (the Pelège is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the right, the new dairy lies on the left), whence Hohwald is reached in 2 hrs.

FROM HOHWALD TO WEILER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Follow the above-described route to Bellevue, then descend to *Breitenbach* (Inn by the church) and thence proceed by the road to ($\frac{4}{2}$ M.) Weiler.

Weiler, French *Villed* (**Zur Allen Post*, moderate), with 1150 inhab., is

the chief place in the valley which diverges from the Leberthal at Weilerthal. A road leads from Weiler by (1 M.) *Triembach*, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Moritz*, and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Thanneuiller*, with a château belonging to the Vicomte de Castex, built in 1518-40 and restored last century, to (3 M.) the railway-station *Weilerthal* (see below); post-omnibus daily from Weiler to Weilerthal, fare 60 pf., carriage 3 fr.

II. THE UPPER, OR HIGH VOSGES MTS.

FOUR DAYS suffice for a glance at the Upper Vosges Mts.: By railway in the afternoon from Strassburg to *Weilerthal* (see below), and thence in the evening to the summit of the *Hohen-Königsburg*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — 1st day. To *Rappoltswiller* 3 hrs., *Kaysersberg* 2 hrs., *Orbey* $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., in all $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — 2nd Day. *Weisse See* 2 hrs., *Reisberg* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., *Daarensee* 1 hr., *Schlucht* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., in all 5-6 hrs. — 3rd Day. *Münster* 3 hrs., explore environs (*Schlosswald*) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., on foot or by omnibus to *Metzeral* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — 4th Day. Over the *Herrenberg* to *Wildenstein* in $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., *Wesserting* 2 hrs., in all $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

a. From Schlettstadt to Markirch. Hohenkönigsburg. Rappoltswiller.

13 M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.

Schlettstadt, see p. 279. — The line ascends the *Leberthal*, a picturesque, industrial valley enclosed by wooded hills.

3 M. *Kestenholz*, French *Châtenois* (*Établissement Badbronn*, with 120 rooms, very comfortably fitted up, board 20 m. per week, R. & S. extra), a place with 3800 inhab., situated at the beginning of the narrower part of the valley, was visited by a destructive fire in 1879. It lies at the foot of the *Hahnenberg*, on which rise two warm mineral springs (61° Fahr.). To the N. are the *Scherweiler Schlösser* (p. 288). — New road to *Hohen-Königsburg*, see p. 295.

A road leads from *Kestenholz* to (1 M.) *Kinzheim*, an ancient village, commanded by a castle of the same name, a ruin since the Thirty Years' War. The *Hohen-Königsburg* may be ascended hence in 2 hours.

$3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Weilerthal*, French *Val-de-Villé*, lies at the entrance of the valley ascending to the right to Weiler (and *Hohwald*, see above). Above it to the right, on the hill where the two valleys unite, rises the ruin of *Frankenburg*, with its massive, round tower, built in the 12th cent., and burned down in 1582. (From *Weilerthal* to the *Hohen-Königsburg*, see p. 294.)

The line continues to follow the *Leberthal*. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wansell*, whence there is a footpath to the *Hohen-Königsburg*. $8\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Leberau*, French *Lièpore* (*Grand Cerf*; *Rest. La Fleur*), opposite the entrance to the *Rumbachthal*, a valley of imposing beauty, still little known to the tourist; the principal place in it is *Deutsch-Rumbach*, with a French-speaking population. $11\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Heiligkreuz*, French *Ste. Croix-aux-Mines*.

13 M. *Markirch*, French *Ste. Marie-aux-Mines* (*Hôtel du Commerce*; *Lauterbach*, near the station; *Brasserie de l'Action*, *Brass. Gruber*, with gardens), the capital of the valley, with 11,600 inhab., has considerable wool and cotton-factories. The once productive silver-mines have been long exhausted. The boundary between the French and German languages formerly passed exactly through

the middle of the town, the right bank of the *Leber* or *Lièporette* being German, the left French, but it is now less strongly defined. The German-speaking portion embraced the Reformation and was subject to the Counts of Rappoltstein, while the French inhabitants were Roman Catholic and under the sway of the Dukes of Lorraine.

A pleasant WALK may be taken by the St. Dié road (the bends may be avoided by short-cuts) to (3 M.) the frontier (Inn, with good red wine), and then to the right along the frontier to (2½ M.) a *Pavilion*, situated exactly upon the boundary-line, which commands a fine view of the valley of the *Meurthe*, and of St. Dié and its environs. — The limestone-quarries of (1½ M.) *St. Philip*, in the gneiss rock, are interesting.

FROM MARKIRCH TO RAPPOLTSWEILER, 11¼ M., there is a good road leading across the hill. The old road, diverging to the left from the new, ½ M. from Markirch, effects a considerable saving. It first passes some cherry-trees and then leads generally through a dale, rejoining the new road in about ½ hour. Fine retrospect of Markirch. The summit of the hill (2411 ft.) is about halfway. The road then descends into the valley of the *Strengbach*, and leads through wood nearly the whole way to Rappoltswiller. About 1½ M. from the summit, and 3½ M. from Rappoltswiller, a new road begins to ascend to the right (S.), leading to (3 M.) *Altweier*, Fr. *Aubure*, which is also connected with Markirch by a direct road. The tower of the picturesque ruin of *Bilstein* (1 hr. from Altweier) next comes in sight on a hill to the right; while to the left are the three castles of Rappoltswiller, easily reached in ¾-1 hr. by the path constructed by the Vosges Club through the *Dusenbachthal*, the entrance of which is about 1 M. on this side of Rappoltswiller (comp. p. 296).

THE ASCENT OF THE BRESSOIR, which may be accomplished from Markirch in about 3 hrs., is a very pleasant excursion (guide advisable). We follow the road ascending the *Leberthal* to (½ hr.) *Eckirch* or *Eschery* (1407 ft.), to the left of which a brook, rising on the Bressoir and flowing through the *Raenthal*, joins the *Leber*. From this point a path, at first steep and afterwards traversing wood, ascends the spur which divides the *Raenthal* from the *Leberthal* to the farm-house of (1½ hr.) *Heycot* (refreshments), whence the summit is reached in about ¾ hr. — [We may also make the ascent from *Eckirch*, either by ascending the *Raenthal*, or by keeping to the carriage-road up the *Leberthal* as far as a small inn ('*Les Bagenettes*') upon a height, where we turn to the E., towards the farm of *Heycot*.] — The *Bressoir*, or *Blutenberg* (4039 ft.), commands a most extensive view over hill and plain, including the Alps in clear weather. It may also be ascended from *Urbach* or *Fréland* (p. 296), or from *Altweier* (see above) in 2-2½ hrs.

From *Weilerthal* (p. 293) a good road ascends in windings through wood to the (8 M.) *HOHEN-KÖNIGSBURG*. About ½ hr. below the top, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle, is the new *Hohen-Königsburg Hotel*, commanding a beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine and the slopes of the Vosges. Farther up is the *Forsthaus*.

PEDESTRIANS follow the road skirting the hill, to the left of the railway (passing the ruin of *Frankenburg*, p. 293, on the hill where the *Leberthal* and *Weilerthal* divide), as far as the (¾ M.) third road diverging to the left, where a stone indicates the route to the *Hohen-Königsburg* and *Wick* (forester's house). About ¼ M. farther another stone indicates the way to the right. The road traverses fine woods at the base of the *Hohen-Königsburg*. After 2 M. more a path diverges to the left (finger-post), which ascends in 1 hr. (the last 20 min. again on the road) to the hotel.

Other very pleasant routes, also partly indicated by direction-posts, ascend from *Leberau* (p. 293) and *St. Pitt* (p. 279; 1½ hr.). A fourth path, constructed by the Vosges Club, and also provided with finger-posts, leads from *Kestenholtz* to the top in 1½ hr.; or via *Kinsheim* in 2 hrs.

The path to the right by the huge S.W. tower leads to the principal entrance of the castle.

The **Hohen-Königsburg*, 1679 ft. above the sea-level, is, after Girbaden (p. 289), the largest castle in Alsace. Its huge walls of sandstone, towering above the dark-green chestnut wood, are strikingly picturesque. The ruins are still in tolerable preservation. The W. portion served for purposes of defence, while the dwelling-rooms were in the E. part. The principal entrance leads to a *Court-yard*; from which we pass through the *Löwen-Thor* (commemorating the dukes of the house of Hohenstaufen, p. 297) to the *Inner Quadrangle*. The handsome main building here (15th cent.) consists of four stories, the lowest of which was the kitchen; the others the dwelling-rooms. The platform of the E. tower commands a most extensive **View*.

Nothing certain is known of the origin of the castle, but it has obviously been the work of several centuries. As early as 1462 the castle was partly destroyed by the Bishop of Strassburg and the Archduke Sigismund of Austria on account of depredations committed by its proprietor. It was subsequently restored, but was bombarded and burned by the Swedes in 1633. In 1864 it was purchased by the town of Schlettstadt, and steps have been taken to prevent its farther dilapidation.

From the Hohen-Königsburg a path not easily mistaken leads to the S.W., passing a forester's house (20 min.) to the right, which has been already visible from above, to (1 hr.) *Thannenkirch* (Lirot's Inn), a scattered village, lying at the foot of the *Tännchel* (2975 ft.; with a 'Heidenmauer' like that on the Odilienberg, and a fine view). Rappoltsweiler may be reached hence in 1¾ hr., either by the road descending the valley to Bergheim, or by a footpath across the hill (at first rather steep), past the three castles of Rappoltsweiler.

The latter route ascends to the E. past the church. From the (¾ hr.) summit of the hill a view is obtained of Hohen-Rappoltsstein. We keep to the main path, passing several boundary-stones; at stone No. 29 the road to the castles diverges to the right, while that to Rappoltsweiler turns to the left.

Rappoltsweiler (locally called *Rapperschweiler*), French *Ribeauvillé* (**Zum Lamm*, R. 1½ m.; *Hôtel de Nancy*), an old cotton-manufacturing town, with 6100 inhab., 2½ M. from the station (p. 279), with which it is connected by a steam-tramway, lies at the entrance of a short but beautiful valley, watered by the *Strengbach*, and bounded by productive vineyards (p. 279). On the rocks above, to the right, rise the 'Three Castles' of the Counts of Rappoltsstein, a family often mentioned in the mediæval history of Alsace.

The Count of Rappoltsstein was the 'king' of all the musicians and minstrels of the Upper Rhine, who recognised him as the head of their brotherhood and paid him a yearly tax, while he in return extended to them the benefit of his protection. Every year on 8th Sept. (which is still the date of a local feast), these wanderers assembled at Rappoltsweiler (afterwards at Bischweiler) to celebrate a joyous festival, called the 'Pfeifertag', and to settle all their disputes. On the death of the last Count of Rappoltsstein in 1673, this singular jurisdiction, along with the title of 'king of the pipers', was conferred on the *Counts-Palatine of*

Birkenfeld (afterwards *Neudörries-Birkenfeld*), who were in the service of France, and was retained by them until they were deprived of it by the French Revolution. Max Joseph, Duke of Pfalz-Zweibrücken, a colonel in the French service (1777), and afterwards King of Bavaria (d. 1825), resided in the château (now a school) down to 1782.

The ancient town-walls of the 14th-16th cent. are still partly extant. A long street, containing many fine old houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, intersects the town from E. to W. The *Meisgerthurm*, in the market-place, is a remnant of the inner fortifications, which once separated the four adjacent parishes, now forming the town of Rappoltsweiler. The tower bears the coat-of-arms of the counts. Near it is a handsome fountain, and farther up a modern one, with a figure representing Alsatia, by Friedrich. The Gothic *Parish Church* was completed in 1473. Philip Jacob Spener, the eminent theologian (1635-1705), was a native of Rappoltsweiler.

In order to visit the three castles we traverse the town to the upper gate, where the Markirch road (p. 294) issues, and then ascend to the right along the town-wall. In 5 min., at a point where the road begins to descend, we strike off by a footpath ascending to the left, and a few paces farther on again turn to the left. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we reach the **St. Ulrichs-Burg*, the most modern of the three castles, erected about the middle of the 15th cent., and abandoned since the Thirty Years' War. It is remarkable for its artistic architecture (Transition style), best exhibited in the spacious 'Rittersaal', with its beautiful double windows, surrounded by niches. The castle commands a romantic view. The opposite ruin of *Girsberg*, dating from the 13th cent., rises boldly upon a precipitous cliff. A finger-post at the entrance to the *St. Ulrichs-Burg* indicates the way to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Hohen-Rappoltstein*, with its lofty tower, constructed in the 14th cent. on the site of an earlier building, and affording a good view. — From *Hohen-Rappoltstein* to *Thannkirch*, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., see p. 295. — The best route for returning to Rappoltsweiler is through the *Dusenbachthal* (finger-post), past the ruins of the chapel of that name (end of 15th cent.), formerly much frequented by pilgrims, to the (40 min.) Markirch road (p. 294), and by it to (1 M.) Rappoltsweiler.

FROM RAPPOLTSWEILER TO KAYSERSBERG (6 M.). The road leads through vineyards on the hillside to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Hunaweyer*, containing a church of the 15th cent., surrounded by a wall and bastions. To the E. we observe the ancient *Zellenberg*, a village and castle, also surrounded with a wall. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond *Hunaweyer* we reach —

Reichenweier (*Stern*, good wine), a small and ancient town with 1700 inhab., containing several good specimens of mediæval architecture, and surrounded by vineyards yielding excellent wine. Its walls and gates are among the finest works of the kind in Alsace, particularly the *Oberthor*, on the W. side of the town, with its double gateway. Near the *Oberthor* is a fine *Fountain*, of the 17th century. A few ruins only now remain of the old *Château* of the Counts of Würtemberg-Mömpelgart, to whom the town was subject. It was built in the 16th and 17th centuries, and a number of handsome private dwelling-houses, in the Gothic and Renaissance styles, date from the same period.

From *Reichenweier* to *Kaysersberg*, 3 M. (see below). Google

b. The Weimthal. The Weisse and Schwarze See. Reinsberg.

OMNIBUS from *Bennweiler* to (5 M.) *Kaysersberg*, thrice daily; to *Schnierlach* and *Urbeis*, twice daily; from *Colmar* to *Kaysersberg*, *Schnierlach*, and *Urbeis*, thrice daily. — From *Urbeis* footpath to the *Weisse See* (2 hrs.), and thence to the *Schlucht* (3½ hrs.).

The Vosges differ from most other mountainous regions in the facilities which they afford for long walks along the crest of the hills without fatiguing descents into intervening valleys. Such, for example, are the walks from the *Weisse See* to the *Schlucht*, from the *Schlucht* to the *Hoheneck*, and from the *Hoheneck* to the *Rheinkopf* (or to the *Kahle Wasen*, p. 302) and to the *Gebweiler Belchen* (p. 306).

From the railway-station of *Bennweiler* (p. 279) a road leads into the valley of the *Weiss*, a tributary of the *Fecht* (p. 299).

3½ M. *Sigolsheim* possesses a fine late-Romanesque church, with interesting sculptures on the portal; the tower over the cross is late-Gothic. Near *Sigolsheim* is the so-called 'Red Field', where the degenerate sons of Louis the Pious took their father prisoner in 833, after they had seduced his army from its allegiance to him. In consequence of this event the spot is sometimes termed the 'Lügenfeld' (i.e. field of lies).

4 M. *Kienheim* is one of 'three towns in one valley' (the other two being *Kaysersberg* and *Ammerschweiler*), mentioned in a verse quoted by Merian (1663) as characteristic of Alsace along with 'three castles on one hill, and three churches in one church-yard'.

On the road from *Colmar* to *Kaysersberg*, 1 M. to the S. of *Kienheim*, lies the above-mentioned town of *Ammerschweiler*, with 2000 inhab., and a number of interesting buildings, among which may be named the late-Gothic parish-church, the Gothic *Kaufhaus* (1538), the Renaissance *Rathhaus* (1562), and a fountain of the 16th century. There are also several handsome dwelling-houses of similar dates; and the walls and towers, of the 16th cent., particularly the *Schelmenthurm* of 1536, merit attention. — From *Ammerschweiler* to the 'Drei Aehren' (p. 300) in 2 hours.

5 M. *Kaysersberg* (**Krone*, R. 1-2 m., good wine and beer; *Gibecière*), an old town with 2600 inhab. and several cotton-factories, lies at the point where the picturesque *Weimthal* contracts, and is commanded by the ruins of the ancient *Kaiserburg*, the residence of the imperial Landvogt of Alsace during the 13th and 14th centuries, which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War (view from the platform). The town was founded by Emp. Frederick II. of the Hohenstaufen family, who were Dukes of Swabia and Alsace and were solicitous for the welfare of their land. The famous preacher John Geiler (p. 271) was brought up here. The ancient walls, the numerous quaint houses of the 15th and 16th centuries, and the old fountains (with inscriptions) combine to give the town a particularly pleasing air of antiquity. The handsome *Town Hall*, in the Renaissance style, dates from 1604. The spacious *Church*, originally constructed in the 12th cent., but subsequently altered, possesses a fine Romanesque portal, and contains a Lamentation for Christ in stone, of the 15th cent., and a German *Altarpiece of the beginning of the 16th century. The *Sommerhaus* (¼ hr.), on a hill on the opposite bank of the *Weiss*, commands an

admirable view of the plain; the *Wetterkreuz*, somewhat higher up, is another good point of view.

The road crosses the Weiss by an ancient bridge at Kaysersberg, and ascends on the right bank (omnibus several times a day). In about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach what was formerly the Clarissine Nunnery of *Alspach*, now a private house, the remains of the Romanesque church being employed as barns. About 3 M. from Kaysersberg the road to *Urbach* or *Fréland* (*Inn), which is visible above us, turns to the right across the Weiss (ascent of the Bressoir, see p. 294; from Urbach a new path made by the Vosges Club).

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hachimette*, just within the bounds of the French-speaking district, which embraces the country on the E. slope of the mountains, watered by the Weiss and its tributary streams. Crossing the stream, we pass, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, on the left, the road (indicated by a finger-post) leading to Orbey or Urbeis (see below), and next reach ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

10 M. *Schnierlach*, French *La Poutroye* (Zur Post), capital of the upper part of the *Weissthal*, which is also called the *Schnierlachthal*, situated on the *Béchine*, a tributary of the Weiss, and possessing considerable cotton-factories. The road proceeds to ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bennweiler) *Le Bonhomme*, Ger. *Diedolshausen* (Cheval Blanc; omnibus to Colmar, and to Fraize and Gérardmer), and then ascends circuitously to the *Col du Bonhomme* (3084 ft.), its highest point, and the boundary of Alsace. Thence to *St. Dié*, 16 M.

From HACHIMETTE (see above) we proceed towards the S.W., up the left bank of the Weiss for $2\frac{1}{4}$ M., to Orbey or Urbeis (**Croix d'Or*, above the church), a scattered mountain-village, with various industries, and a new church conspicuous far and wide. (The omnibus from Hachimette to Orbey goes to Schnierlach first, and then returns to Orbey.)

From Orbey to the DREI AEHREN (p. 300) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; carriage-road viâ *La Baroche*, Ger. *Zell* (Kreuz, by the church).

Most travellers pay a visit from Orbey to the two mountain-lakes, the Weisse See and the Schwarze See, which lie two hours' walk to the W. of it, and nearly on the summit of the granite ridge which separates Alsace from Lorraine. The road to the Schwarze See ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; at first suitable for carriages) passes the old Cistercian abbey of *Päris*, the extant portions of which have been converted into an hospital. From this point to the Schwarze See the ascent is rather steep. Thence to the Weisse See, by a good footpath in 1 hr. — The road from Orbey to the Weisse See is preferable (guide to the Schlucht 4 m.; unnecessary in clear weather). It turns to the right in the village; at a point about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the 'Neue Hammerschmiede' or 'Nouveau Martinet', where the path divides, we ascend to the left, passing several farm-houses. We may cut off the last wide bend of the road by ascending direct to the left about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. after leaving Orbey.

The **Weisse See**, or **Lac Blanc** (3450 ft.; **Hôtel des Lacs*, moderate), which derives its name from the quartz at the bottom, is about 3 M. in circumference; it is bounded on two sides by lofty precipices, and on a third by huge masses of granite piled together. The **Schwarze See**, or **Lac Noir** (3140 ft.), about half the size of the other, lies only $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S., but the two lakes are separated by a huge wall of granite, which it takes a full hour to cross. The discharge of the two lakes forms the *Weiss*.

On the W. side of the lakes rises the **Reisberg** (3310 ft.), the northernmost and highest eminence of the range called *Les Hautes Chaumes* (German, rarely used, *Uf Hoehfelden*), which extends to the Schlucht (about 6 M.; p. 301). The summit, along which runs the boundary of Alsace, may be attained from the *Hôtel des Lacs* in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. by a new footpath. The view extends over the Vosges, a great part of Lorraine, the Black Forest, and the entire plain of the Rhine. The path follows the crest of the hill, and for a short distance keeps on the German side of the boundary. About 1 hr. after leaving the hotel we get a view of the Schwarze See lying below us, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther a survey is obtained to the S. of the Münsterthal, with the Swiss Alps in the distance. Those who wish to proceed direct to the Münsterthal descend here, turning slightly to the left (via *Les Hautes Huttes*; to Sulzern 2 hrs.). We turn to the right and cross the crest, near a large turf-cutting and the boundary-stone No. 2778. The path now keeps to French territory and affords a survey of the French Vosges, with a view of St. Dié at our backs.

After a full $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we reach a low wood of beech and pine, near the boundary-stone 2790. We continue to follow the boundary-stones to No. 2795, about 50 paces to the left of which we obtain a view of the **Daaren-See**, or **Lac Vert** (200 ft. deep at one place), a small mountain-lake like those mentioned above, but more picturesque, being enclosed by pines, and bounded on three sides by precipitous rocky banks. To the right is a ravine. We now retrace our steps to the boundary-stone 2795, turn to the right in order to avoid the ravine just mentioned, proceed as far as stone No. 2796, and then turn a little to the left. The path now divides; we follow that which enters the wood to the left on the French side, emerging from it at stone No. 2803 (left). We proceed along the boundary-stones to No. 2817, where we turn to the right and descend to the Schlucht (at stone No. 2832). The *Schlucht*, see p. 301.

c. From Colmar to Münster. The Schlucht. Metzeral.

12 M. RAILWAY to Münster in 1 hr.; fares 1 m. 60, 1 m. 10, 65 pf.

To the W. of Colmar (p. 279) opens the fertile ***Münsterthal**; formerly called the St. Gregorienthal, watered by the *Fecht*, one of the most beautiful and frequented valleys of the Vosges. Its in-

habitants, most of whom are Protestants, are very industrious, carrying on manufactures of various kinds in the valley itself, and cattle-farming on the neighbouring hills. The 'Münster cheese' resembles the highly-esteemed Camembert.

The line skirts the *Logelbach*, an old canal, conducted from the Fecht at Türkheim, on which numerous cotton-manufactories are situated. 2 M. *Logelbach*, with a small modern-Gothic church. In the plain between Colmar and Türkheim, on 5th Jan., 1675, Turenne surprised and signally defeated the German imperial army, which had gone into winter-quarters here. This decisive engagement drove the Germans across the Rhine and effectually expelled them from Alsace.

3¾ M. Türkheim (*Hôtel Petitedemange*, indifferent; *Restaurant au Petit Turenne*, with beds, well spoken of), an old town still almost entirely surrounded by walls and towers. One of the best wines of Alsace is yielded by the neighbouring vineyards.

FROM TÜRKHEIM TO THE DREI ACHREN. We may either follow the road to the W. (5½ M.; short-cuts for walkers), which leads in long windings through beautiful pine-wood, or that to the N., viâ *Nieder-Morschweiler*. Drei Achren, French *Notre Dame des Trois Épis*, German *Unsere Liebe Frau zu den drei Achren* (1910 ft. above sea-level; *Hôtel des Trois Rois*, well spoken of; *Hôtel des Trois Épis*; *Notre Dame*, unpretending) is a village and resort of pilgrims, on the hill to the W. of Türkheim. [The pedestrian may avoid the windings of the road by attending to the following directions: at the 3rd path, 1¼ M. from Türkheim, ascend to the right; after regaining the road, follow it for ¼ M., then take a footpath to the left, joining the road once more; follow it for another ¼ M., then again diverge to the right; by this route the village is reached in 1 hr. from Türkheim.] Its picturesque situation and salubrious air have rendered this spot a favourite summer-resort. The village consists of an unpretending Gothic church, containing a number of votive tablets, with a few houses adjacent. The *View embraces the lower Münsterthal towards the S., the E. slopes of the Vosges, the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, and the distant Alps to the S. If the last are very distinct, rain may generally be expected. — A more extensive view, especially towards the N., is gained from the *Gals (2401 ft.), a rocky height to the N.E., which may be ascended in ½ hr. — The *Gross Hohneck* (8215 ft.), 1 hr. to the S.W. of Drei Achren, also commands a pleasing view, with the Münsterthal in the foreground, and opposite, on the N., the *Kleins Hohneck* (3071 ft.), crowned with the ruins of a castle restored in the 13th cent. and destroyed in 1655. To the lakes (p. 299), passing between the two Hohnecks, 4-4½ hours. From Drei Achren to Ammerschweiler 1½ hr., to Orbey 2½ hrs.

On the other side of the valley, 1 M. to the S.E. of stat. Türkheim, lies the village of *Wisenheim* (Storch; Meyer, well spoken of), from which a visit may be paid to the ruins of Hohenlandsberg and Plixburg. A new footpath, not to be mistaken (guide-posts), issuing from the W. end of the village, leads to the top in 1 hour. The ruin of Hohenlandsberg (2073 ft.) consists of little more than the outer walls of an extensive castle, which was destroyed by the French in 1635. The summit of the walls commands an extensive view. In returning we may either proceed by *Plixburg* (also called *Nixburg* by the natives), or by the direct and easy path of the Vosges Club to stat. *Walbach* (see below), or, taking the direction indicated by the finger-post on the S. slope of the Hohenlandsberg, pass almost entirely through wood to (3 M.) the ruin of *Drei-Exen*, and thence by the (1½ M.) ruins of the Convent of Marbach to (2½ M.) the station of *Herlisheim* (p. 281). In clear weather the Swiss Alps are visible from Drei-Exen.

6 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Walbach*. — 8 M. *Weier im Thal* (*Nouvelle Auberge, at the station), about 1 M. to the S. of which is a small bath-establishment near the ancient town of *Sulzbach*. (From Sulzbach a pleasant walk may be taken over the mountains to Sulzmatt, 3 hrs., see p. 281; another by Wasserburg to the Kahle Wasen, p. 302, also 3 hrs.) The village of Weier im Thal, with a conspicuous new church, lies 1 M. to the N. of the station, and is commanded by the pilgrimage-chapel of *Heiligkreuz*. — 10 M. *Günsbach*, with a large cotton-factory, at the foot of the *Schlosswald* (see below). The train then crosses the Fecht to —

12 M. *Münster* (*Münster Hotel*, at the station; **Storch*, R. 1-2 m., S. 2 m.), a manufacturing town with 5200 inhab., situated at the base of the *Mönchsberg*, at the union of the *Kleinthal* with the *Grossthal*, the latter of which is watered by the Fecht. The place owes its origin to a Benedictine abbey founded here by King Childeric about 660, the buildings of which, however, have entirely disappeared with the exception of a single tower. In the middle ages Münster was a free town of the German Empire. Numerous modern buildings, among which the handsome new Romanesque church is conspicuous, testify to the prosperity of the town.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Münster to the **Schlosswald*, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the E., an eminence laid out in pleasure-grounds, and crowned by the ruin of *Schwarzenburg*. It is the property of the Hartmann family, and generally open to the public. *View.

The excellent *ROAD FROM MÜNSTER THROUGH THE SCHLUCHT (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) TO GÉRARDMER (one-horse carr., there and back, 12 m.), finished in 1860, ascends the Kleinthal towards the W. At (2 M.) *Stossweiler* it turns towards the N. to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Sulzern*, and ascends the hill in a long curve. At the N. angle of this bend is a group of houses belonging to the parish of Sulzern, and named *Insel*. (Thence to Orbey, 9 M., p. 298; to the Daaren-See, 6 M., p. 299; comp. Map.) The road continues to ascend through pleasant wood. As we approach the head of the pass the scenery becomes grander. The whole of the upper part of the road is cut through the granite rocks, and a few hundred paces below the summit it passes through a tunnel. The ascent from Münster occupies 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., the descent 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.

PEDESTRIANS turn to the left at Stossweiler (see above), follow the right bank of the stream to *Schmelzwasen* (opposite which, on the left bank, lies *Ampfersbach*), and then ascend by the new path of the Vosges Club, which regains the road about 1 M. below the Schlucht. — (The Schlucht may also be reached *viâ* the Hoheneck; comp. the Map.)

The *Schlucht, French *Col de la Schlucht* (4100 ft.), a picturesque mountain-pass, surrounded by precipitous rocks and beautiful pine-forest, lies between the *Montabec* (4117 ft.) on the N. and the *Altenberg* (4124 ft.) on the S., two heights of the Central Vosges Mts., which, before the construction of the road,

were crossed by a footpath only. On the summit of the pass, which forms the boundary between Germany and France, are situated several houses, one of which, built in the form of a Swiss chalet, is now an inn (**Chalet Hartmann*, R. 2, D. 3 fr., B. 75, A. 50 c.).

The **Hoheneck* (4480 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts. after the Gebweiler Belchen (p. 305), and more centrally situated, affords a beautiful and extensive view. The route from the Schlucht to the (1 hr.) summit cannot be mistaken in clear weather. If we follow the finger-posts and boundary-stones. We turn to the left and begin the ascent at the back of the stable of the inn. The view extends far beyond the Vosges Mts., embracing the plain of the Rhine as far as the Black Forest, the Jura and the Alps towards the S., and the French Department of the Vosges towards the W. In the foreground towards the E. is the beautiful Münsterthal, towards the W. the valley of Gérardmer with the Retournemer and Longemer lakes. The Hoheneck is also of great interest to the botanist. On the summit stand the boundary-stone No. 2568, and a finger-post pointing to the Schlucht on the N.W. and the Fischbädle on the E. Proceeding in the latter direction we reach by a stony path (1½ M.) a finger-post indicating the way (left) to Münster, and ½ M. farther on another pointing towards the left to Mühlbach (and Metzeral, see below), and towards the right to (3 M.) the Fischbädle. The *Fischbädle* is a small lake, well stocked with trout, surrounded by wild rocks, probably the moraine of an ancient glacier once occupying the *Wolmsathal*. From the Fischbädle to Metzeral 1½ hour.

Those who can spare the time should not fail to extend their excursion westwards of the Schlucht, through the finest part of the French Vosges, to GÉRARDMER (from the Schlucht and back, 1 day). The road is followed to (1¼ M.) the *Collet*, where the forest-path to the left is taken. A few hundred paces farther, by the finger-post (*'Chemin des Dames'*), we turn to the right, and proceed by a good pathway through the wood, where we hear the roaring of the *Vologne*, a torrent which rises on the Hoheneck. In 45 min. we reach the *Retournemer*, a small lake, with a forester's house on its bank (Inn). The route next follows the *Vologne*, and then skirts the *Longemer* lake. 1¼ hr. Bridge over the *Vologne*, which here forms the far-resounding fall of *Saut des Caves*. 40 min. Gérardmer (2180 ft.; **Hôtel de la Poste*; **Hôtel des Vosges*), charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, and much frequented by French visitors. — In returning, the road which leads high above the lake of Longemer should be chosen. The *Roche du Diable*, to the right, near the tunnel, commands a delightful view of the two upper lakes. To the Schlucht, 12 M.

Those who pass the night at Gérardmer should visit the wild *Vallee de Granges*, the way to which is indicated by a finger-post passed in the woods near Gérardmer in coming from the Schlucht. About 1½ M. above the mouth of the valley is the glacière, or ice-cavern, of *Kertoff*. — A fine evening may be agreeably spent in rowing on the lake. — An imposing excursion may be taken from Gérardmer to the Wildenstein (5 hrs.; p. 306) via *La Bresse* (Soleil) and the *Col de Bramont*, or to Oderen over the *Col du Ventron* (7 hrs.; p. 305).

The road from Münster into the GROSSTHAL (to Metzeral, 3¾ M., omnibus twice daily) ascends towards the S.W. and passes *Luttenbach* (ascent of the Kahle Wasen, see below), *Breitenbach*, and *Mühlbach*, three pretty and pleasantly-situated villages, with cotton-factories. The inhabitants of the Grossthal, most of whom are Protestants, retain several old peculiarities of manner and costume.

From LUTTENBACH a carriage-road, the windings of which may be avoided by the pedestrian, leads through wood to the (6 M.) *Meilerhütte* (refreshments). A new footpath, constructed by the Vosges Club, ascends in 40 min. from the hut to the top of the *Kahle Wasen*, or *Kleins Belchen*

(4180 ft.), which commands a view of the Münsterthal and the Lauchthal. In June the mountain is covered with a carpet of Vosges violets (*Viola elegans*). The descent may be made by *Lintthal* to *Gebweiler* (see below).

The *Kahle Wasen* may also be ascended from *Münster* (p. 301). We pass below the railway-viaduct and follow the road from ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Eschbach* to ($\frac{4}{12}$ M.) *Erschlitt*, a village occupied by French-speaking woodmen. In the middle of the village a steep path ascends to the right (finger-posts) and in 10 min. reaches the road from *Luttenbach* (see above), at a point about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the *Melkerhütte*. Fine view of the Münsterthal before the beginning of the wood.

Metzeral (**Goldene Sonne*, beyond the bridge over the *Fecht*, unpretending), another small village with several cotton-factories, lies at the union of the valleys of the two streams which combine to form the *Fecht*.

Beautiful walk from Metzeral to *Sondernach*, and then through fine woods, past the forester's house of *Querben*, to the crest of the mountains (*Lauchenkopf* or *Wissort*, 4520 ft.; the walk may be continued along the ridge to the *Gebweiler Belchen*, p. 306). Near the chalet of *Oberlauchen* (refreshments) are the cascades of the *Lauch*, the finest in the German Vosges, recently made accessible. — From *Oberlauchen* to the forester's house of *Niederlauchen* (*Inn), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; thence to *Gebweiler*, 3 hours.

FROM METZERAL TO WILDENSTEIN (p. 306), in 4 hrs., a very interesting route. The road turns to the right opposite the inn, and continues to follow the valley of the *Fecht*. After 1 M. the road to the above-mentioned *Fischbädle* diverges to the right across a bridge. At (2 M.) *Mittlach* the road divides (guide beyond this desirable, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; the whole route, however, is provided with finger-posts); we turn to the left before the bridge, and a little farther on cross a bridge to the left bank of the *Fecht*, and proceed to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the forester's house of *Herrenberg* (refreshments). Immediately beyond this the road is quitted by a wooden pathway, used for the timber-traffic (see p. 292), which ascends in numerous windings through the wood for nearly 2 hours. On the *Herrenberger Wasen* at the top is a large chalet. From here to *Wildenstein* (guide-post) 1 hr.; path rugged and often steep.

THE ASCENT OF THE *ROTHENBACH* may be agreeably combined with the above excursion by making a digression of 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. From the chalet on the *Herrenberger Wasen* we follow the road to *Wildenstein* for $\frac{1}{2}$ M., and then ascend to the right, keeping close to the ditch. After a gentle ascent of about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. we attain the summit of a rounded eminence, commanding a view over the *St. Amarinthal*. From this point we reach the small peak of the *Rothenbach* (4327 ft.), to the N., in another $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Extensive *View, particularly of the Münsterthal.

d. From Bollweiler to Gebweiler.

$\frac{4}{12}$ M. RAILWAY in 25 min.; fares 65, 45, 30 pf.

Bollweiler, see p. 281. The line traverses a fertile district. — 3 M. *Suls*, a town of 4700 inhab., with silk-factories. It contains an unpretending but elegant parish-church, chiefly in the Gothic style, with a lofty tower above the cross, begun in 1278, and altered in the 14th and 15th centuries. To the left near *Gebweiler* are several modern houses in the Gothic style.

$\frac{4}{12}$ M. **Gebweiler** (**Zum Engel*, at the station; *Goldene Kanne*; *Café Stöcklin*), the capital of a district, with 12,500 inhab., situated at the entrance to the *Lauchthal*, is an important manufacturing place, the products of which are cotton goods, cloth, sugar, and machinery. The road from the station leads straight to the *Neue Kirche*, a handsome building in the Renaissance style of

the 18th cent., erected in 1769 by the Prince-Abbots of Murbach, when they transferred their residence to Gebweiler. The main street leads to the right past the late-Gothic *Rathhaus* to the **Parish Church (St. Legerius)*, a fine example of the Transition style, begun in 1182, and lately restored. It possesses double aisles, a transept, three towers of unequal height, and a fine Romanesque porch occupying the whole breadth of the W. front. The choir is Gothic. The sculptures on the W. central portal merit inspection. One of the best wines of Alsace is produced near Gebweiler.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Gebweiler lie the scanty remains of the old Antonite monastery of *Isenheim*, the source of a number of the most important works of art in the Museum of Colmar (see p. 280).

EXCURSION TO MURBACH. The road ascends the pretty Leuchthal, passing the foot of the ruin of *Hugstein*, to the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the parish-church) entrance of the small town of *Bühl*. The side-valley of the *Rothbach* is now entered on the left, and the broad road followed to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) picturesquely-situated Romanesque **Abbey Church of Murbach*, surrounded by a few houses. This Benedictine Abbey, founded by Duke Eberhard of Swabia in 727, became one of the most powerful on the Upper Rhine, and possessed extensive domains, in which three towns (including Gebweiler) and thirty villages were situated. It was presided over by an abbot of princely rank, who bore as his device a black greyhound ('haughty as the Murbach hound' was a mediæval saying). The church, of which the nave has disappeared, was consecrated in 1139, and ranks, like that of *Maurmünster* (p. 287), as one of the oldest and finest Romanesque buildings in Alsace. The S. transept contains a handsome Gothic tombstone of the 18th century. The house to the left, about 50 paces beyond the archway across the road, with its ground-floor borne by Romanesque columns, is an inn, a boy from which may be engaged as a guide to the summit of the Gebweiler *Belchen* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m.). Comp. p. 306.

e. From Mülhausen to Weeserling.

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. RAILWAY in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 2 m. 80, 1 m. 90, 1 m. 20 pf.

Mülhausen, see p. 282. This railway connects the main line with the important manufacturing places in the **St. Amarinthal*, the industrious valley of the *Thur*, and opens up to visitors an exceedingly picturesque tract of country. — 2 M. *Dornach*; 3 M. *Lutterbach*, see p. 282; 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Sennheim*, Fr. *Cernay* (*Zwei Schlüssel*), where a branch-line diverges to *Gewenheim* and *Senheim* (see p. 306).

12 M. *Thann* (*Kaiser*; *Zwei Schlüssel*; *Cafés Beck* and *Engel*), the chief town of the district, with 7600 inhab., and thriving cotton and silk-factories, is picturesquely situated at the mouth of the narrow valley of the *Thur*, the mountains enclosing which are covered with wood on their upper, and vineyards on their lower slopes. The **Church of St. Theobald*, begun in 1351, the choir of which is first visible in approaching from the station, is a gem of Gothic architecture. Its bold and elegant open tower, begun in 1430 and completed in 1516 by Meister Remigius Walch (inscription on the spire at the top), is one of the finest specimens of later Gothic, far surpassing the tower at *Strassburg*. The handsome double portal on the W. side also deserves attention. The interior is adorned with

carved work of the 16th cent., Gothic stained-glass, and a fine painting, of the school of Martin Schongauer, of Christ amid several apostles.—The church is seen to advantage from the *Engelburg*, a castle crowning an eminence on the left bank of the Thur (which is crossed by two bridges), and commanding the town and entrance to the valley. (The route to the castle diverges to the right from the main street, opposite the church.) The overthrow of the tower of the castle, which was destroyed by Turenne in 1674, somewhat resembles a huge cask. The district to the E. of the Engelburg yields the 'Rangener wine', which is mentioned by the German historian Münster as early as 1550. The *Staufsen*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Thann, is a fine point of view.

$14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bitschweiler*, $15\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Weiler*, two industrious villages, with modern Gothic churches.

The *GEBWEILER BELCHEN* is best ascended from Weiler. The road is followed to (3 M.) *Goldbach* (refreshments at the maire's, where a boy should be engaged as a guide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m.); thence to a *Chalet* (poor and dear) in 1 hr., and in 1 hr. more to the summit. The *Gebweiler*, or *Sulzer Belchen*, French *Ballon de Soultz* (4877 ft.), the highest of the Vosges Mts., affords an extensive panorama, embracing the Black Forest, the Jura, and the Alps. At the summit is a stone refuge-hut erected by the Vosges Club (Inn in summer). About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. below the summit lies a small lake, whence a good path leads by the *Roll* (Inn opposite the falls of the Seebach) to the *Lauchthal* (p. 304). Descent to Murbach, see p. 304. — The *Gebweiler Belchen* is also often ascended from St. Amarin (see below) by a steep path to (1 hr.) *Geishausen*, and then by a better one, passing the *Hager Hütte*, to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) top. The ascent may also be made from Moosch (see below).

The line now skirts the left bank of the stream. $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Moosch*. $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. *St. Amarin* (Goldener Löwe), one of the most ancient places in the valley, to which it has given its name. Since its destruction during the Thirty Years' War, St. Amarin has been a place of no importance. Then —

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wesserling* (**Hôtel de Wesserling*, near the station, somewhat expensive), a place of modern origin, built partly on what was once the moraine of a huge glacier, with a colony of extensive cotton-factories, numerous pretty villas, and well-kept pleasure-grounds (between the station and the hotel, beyond the bridge). It is a suitable spot for a prolonged stay. Carriage to Wildenstein in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., 8 m.

On the W. slope of the range separating Alsace from Lorraine, immediately beyond the *Col de Bussang*, which is traversed by the road to Remiremont, 5 M. from Wesserling, the *Moselle* takes its rise. The road leads through ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the frontier-village of *Urbis* (*Hôtel de la Couronne*). On the top is a tunnel about 300 paces in length, with a boundary-stone in the middle, just beyond which is the source of the river. — To the S.E. of Urbis lies *Storkensauzen* and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Mollau*, where a dish of fine trout may be enjoyed at the inn.

FROM WESSERLING TO WILDENSTEIN, 7 M., a pleasant route for pedestrians. A good road ascends the picturesque valley of the Thur, passing through the thriving villages of *Felleringen* (Hirsch, good cuisine), *Oderen* (Goldener Löwe; Goldener Adler), and ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.)

Kruth, chiefly inhabited by the operatives of the Wesserling factories.

About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond Kruth, and the same distance below Wildenstein, suddenly rises the *Schlossberg*, an isolated and precipitous wooded eminence, on the S. side of which stand the ruins of the castle of *Wildenstein*. This stronghold formerly belonged to the Abbey of Murbach (p. 304), by which it was surrendered during the Thirty Years' War to Marshal Caumont de la Force. In 1634 it was betrayed to the troops of Lorraine, and ten years later was taken and destroyed by General v. Erlach, the commander of the Weimar troops.

Wildenstein (Sonne), the chief place in the St. Amarinthal, is almost entirely shut in by rocky heights. About 1 hr. above the village is the *Wildensteiner Glashütte*. — From Wildenstein (with guide) across the Rothenbach or the Herrenberg to Metzeral, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see p. 303.

FROM SENNHEIM TO SENTHEIM, 9 M. The stations on the branch-line mentioned at p. 304 (1 hr.; fares 1 m. 20, 80, 45 pf.) are (3 M.) *Aspach*, (5 M.) *Burnhaupt*, (7 M.) *Gewenheim*, and (9 M.) *Sentheim*.

From Sentheim omnibus four times daily to (4 M.) *Masmünster*, Fr. *Massevaux* (**Adler*), an old town with 3300 inhab., the principal place in the *Dollerthal*. This picturesque valley, with its imposing ramifications, merits the attention of tourists (good inns).

Farther up lie *Niederbruck*, *Kirchberg*, *Wegscheid*, and (4 M.) *Oberbruck* (omnibus thus far twice daily), the best starting-point for the ascent of the *Wälsche Belchen*, or *Ballon d'Alsace* (4080 ft.). The route ascends the *Dollerthal* to (40 min.) *Sewen* (*Inn at the first house on the right), then diverges to the right from the valley, passes the farms of *Kleinlangenberg* and *Grosslangenberg*, and in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. reaches the *Inn (unpretending), which lies 10 min. below the top. Another route passes the *Sewensee* and ascends the *Seebachthal*, in which are numerous traces of ancient glaciers. The view from the granite summit of the Belchen is magnificent, especially in the direction of Belfort; to the N.W. it is somewhat limited by the *Ballon de Servance*. The boundary between France and Alsace is about 10 min. from the top. We may return by the picturesque road leading past *St. Maurice*, *Bussang*, and the *Source of the Moselle* (p. 305) to Wesserling.

The following excursions may also be made from Oberbruck: by (40 min.) *Rimbach*, with guide, to the *Stern-See* and the *Rothe Wasen* or *Gresson* (4068 ft.; fine view), and then to Storkensauen and Wesserling (p. 305; 4 hrs.); or from Rimbach to the top of the *Rosberg* (view), with descent to Moosch (p. 305) or Thann (p. 304).

45. From Heidelberg to Baden.

56½ M. RAILWAY in 2-3 hrs. (fares 7 m. 65, 5 m. 15, 3 m. 20 pf.). Carriages generally changed at Oos, the junction for Baden.

Heidelberg, see p. 232. 9 M. **Wiesloch** (the village ¾ M. from the line). Before reaching Langenbrücken, we pass, on the right, **Kislau**, formerly a hunting-seat of the Prince-Bishops of Speyer, and now a penitentiary for women. 15 M. **Langenbrücken** (*Ochs; Sonne*), a small village with sulphur-baths.

22 M. **Bruchsal** (**Hôtel Keller, *Rose*, near the station; **Badischer Hof or Post*, in the town, R. 1½ m.; **Rail. Restaur.*), a town with 11,400 inhab., was formerly the residence of the Bishops of Speyer, whose *Schloss*, a handsome Rococo structure of the beginning of last century, elegantly fitted up and adorned with frescoes by Zick, merits a visit. Opposite the *Schloss*, which stands in a pretty garden, is a large *Reservoir* built in the form of a small château. The castellated building to the left of the line is a *Prison*. The *Church of St. Peter* contains the burial-vault of the last bishops. The *War Monument*, commemorating the campaign of 1870-71, is in the German Renaissance style. — Bruchsal is the junction for the Wurtemberg line; comp. *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

FROM BRUCHSAL TO GERMERSHEIM, 16 M., railway in ¾-1½ hr. (fares 2 m. 70, 1 m. 80, 1 m. 20 pf.). Stations: 2½ M. **Carlsdorf**; 5½ M. **Graben-Neudorf** (p. 243); 9 M. **Hüttenheim**; 11 M. **Philippsburg** (see p. 243); 13 M. **Rheinsheim**. The train then crosses the Rhine. 16 M. **Germersheim**, see p. 261.

On the Michaelsberg, near (24½ M.) **Unter-Grombach**, stands the old *Michaels-Capelle*. On an eminence near (26¼ M.) **Weingarten** rises the tower of the ruin of *Schmalenstein*.

31 M. **Durlach** (*Karlsburg*), a small town of 7500 inhab., the capital of the duchy of Baden-Durlach from 1529 to 1771, was almost entirely burned down by the French in 1688. The lofty and conspicuous *Watch Tower* on the *Thurmberg* (20 min.), said to be of Roman origin, commands a splendid view.

FROM DURLACH TO PFORZHEIM, 16 M.; thence to WILDBAD, 14½ M. more. Railway to Wildbad in 1½-3 hrs. (fares 3 m. 95, 2 m. 80, 1 m. 70 pf.). The train traverses the fertile valley of the *Pfanz*. 8 M. **Söllingen**, 10½ M. **Wilferdingen** (*Krone*). The line now skirts the N. slopes of the Black Forest. 12½ M. **Königsbach**.

16 M. **Pforzheim** (**Hôtel Autenrieth; Schwarzer Adler*), a thriving manufacturing town, with 24,100 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Enz*, the *Wurm*, and the *Nagold*. The manufacture of gold and silver wares is largely carried on here, employing upwards of 10,000 workmen. A number of substantial new buildings have sprung up at Pforzheim of late years. The *Schlosskirche*, close to the station, erected in the 12-15th cent. in the Transition style, contains a number of monuments of the Margraves of Baden of the 16th century. In the town are a *Statue of Margrave Ernest* (d. 1558), the founder of the now extinct Baden-Durlach-Ernestine family, and a *War Monument*. A branch-line connects Pforzheim with Mühlacker, where it joins the Bruchsal line to Stuttgart. — Railway to Calw, Tübingen, and Constance, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

The WILDBAD RAILWAY continues to follow the pleasant, grassy valley of the *Enz*, which now contracts. 2 M. **Brötzingen**; 4 M. **Birkenfeld**.

6 M. **Neuenbürg** (*Post*), a picturesquely-situated little town, is commanded by a *Schloss* (now occupied by public offices), erected in 1858 by

Duke Christopher on the site of an older building, on a wooded height encircled by the Enz. Adjoining the Schloss is the ruined castle called the *Fruchtspeicher*, with some Roman relics.

The train crosses the Enz, passes under the Schlossberg by a tunnel, and again crosses the stream. 9 M. *Rothenbach*; 10½ M. *Höfen*; 12½ M. *Calmbach* (*Sonne), with a handsome new church. 14½ M. *Wildbad*, see p. 325.

On the right as we approach Carlsruhe is *Schloss Gottesau* (p. 314). 34½ M. *Carlsruhe*, see below. The through-trains to Switzerland generally stop here for dinner. Railway beyond Carlsruhe, see p. 314.

Carlsruhe. — The *Railway Station* (Pl. E, 3) is on the S. side of the town; trains to Heidelberg, see above; to Baden, see p. 314; to Pforzheim and Wildbad, see p. 307; to Bretten and Wurttemberg, see *Basedeker's Southern Germany*. On the W. side of the town there is a small station ('*Mühlburgerthor*') for the trains to Maxau (p. 314) and Mannheim (p. 241).

Hotels. **GERMANIA* (Pl. h; D, 3), near the station, at the entrance to the town, well fitted up, R. from 2½, A. ½, L. ½, B. 1, D. 3 m.; *ERBPRINZ* (Pl. a; D, 2), *Kaiser-Str.*; **HÔTEL GROSSE* (Pl. c; D, 2), in the market-place, R. 2 m., D. 2 m. 40 pf.; *GRÜNER HOF* (Pl. e; E, 3), near the station, with restaurant and garden. — **PRINZ MAX*, near the station, R., L., & A. 1 m. 40 pf.; **HÔTEL STOFFELETH* (*Weisser Bär*; Pl. f; D, 3), R. 1 m. 80, B. 75 pf., and **GOLDNER ADLER* (Pl. d; D, 3), R. 2, D. 2 m., both in the *Carl-Friedrichs-Str.*, near the station; *ROTHERS HAUS*, *Wald-Str.*, near the theatre, well spoken of; **GEIST, Kronen-Str.*; *TRAUBE, Adler-Str.*, near the station; *PRINZ WILHELM*, at the corner of the *Amalien-Str.* and *Hirsch-Str.*, R., L., & A. 1 m. 30, B. 50 pf.; *REICHADLER*. — *HÔTEL GARNI TANNHÄUSER, Kaiser-Str.* — *Boarding House: Fräulein Nernst, Douglas-Str. 5, 150-160 m. per month.*

Restaurants. **Stadtgarten*, see p. 314; *Englischer Hof*, in the market; *Nowack*, near the station; **Palmgarten*, *Herren-Str. 34*; also at the above-named hotels.

Tramway from Gottesau (on the E.) through the *Kaiser-Str.* to the *Mühlburger-Thor* (on the W.; fare 10 pf.) and on to *Mühlburg* (10 pf. more). — *Steam Tramway* from the *Durlacher-Thor* to *Durlach* every 20 min., fare 10, on Sun. 15 pf.

Cabs. One-horse or two-horse, to or from the station, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 70 pf., 3 pers. 1 m., 4 pers. 1 m. 10, luggage 20 pf. — *Drives within the town:* one-horse, 1-2 pers. for ¼ hr. 50, 3-4 pers. 60 pf.; for ½ hr. 90 or 1 m. 10 pf.; two-horse 60, 90, 1 m. 10, 1 m. 60 pf. — *To the Neue Friedhof* 1 m., 1 m. 40 pf., two-horse 1 m. 40, 1 m. 80 pf.; to *Durlach* 1 m. 80, 2 m., two-horse 2 m., 2 m. 40 pf. — *Double fares from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. (in winter 8-7).*

Post Office, Friedrichs-Platz 1, entrance from the *Ritter-Str.* (Pl. 21). **Telegraph Office**, corner of the *Herren-Str.* and the *Ständehaus-Str.* **Theatre** (Pl. 22) four times a week; closed from 15th June to 15th Aug. **Baths.** **Städtisches Vierordtsbad* (Pl. D, 3), near the *Stadtgarten*, admirably fitted up; *Römischer Kaiser*. — *In the Rhine*, at Maxau (p. 314), to which special morning and evening trains convey bathers in summer.

English Church Service in the chapel of the *Pfründer Haus*, near the *Mühlburger Thor*, every alternate Sunday at 3 p.m., conducted by the English chaplain of Baden (p. 317).

Carlsruhe (318 ft.), the capital of the grand-duchy of Baden (49,300 inhab., ⅔ Rom. Cath.), situated 6 M. from the Rhine, on the outskirts of the *Hardtwald*, is a clean, well-built town, which owes its origin to the Margrave Charles William, who founded a castle here in 1715 and transferred his residence hither from *Durlach*. The plan of the old town resembles a fan, the streets radiat-



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ing from the palace. Several distinct architectural styles may be observed: The palace and the other older buildings are in the French style prevalent at the beginning of the 18th century. The structures of the next period exhibit the simple and harmonious classical forms introduced by *Friedrich Weinbrenner* (d. 1826), an architect who received his training in Rome. His principal successors were *Hübsch* (1795-1863) and *Eisenlohr* (1805-1854), who erected many handsome buildings in the modern Romanesque (round-arched) style, and long determined the tone of Carlsruhe architecture. The stately edifices erected in recent years by *Berckmüller* (d. 1879), *Lang*, and others form a fourth period, marked by great diversity of style. The importance of Carlsruhe as an industrial town has of late increased very rapidly, its principal manufactures being engines and railway-carriages, furniture, and plated goods.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. E, 3) was built in 1842 by *Eisenlohr*, the architect of most of the older Baden stations. In front of it is a small *Platz*, planted with trees, and embellished with a bronze statue of *Winter* (Pl. 26; d. 1838), the minister, designed by *Reich* and executed by *Burgschmiet* in 1855. — Farther on, to the left, is a *Monument* erected to the memory of the German soldiers who died at Carlsruhe during the war of 1870-71, and consisting of a group in marble by *Volz*, on a lofty sandstone pedestal.

Opposite the memorial, at the entrance to the *Carl-Friedrichs-Strasse*, stands the *Germania Hotel* (p. 308), a fine Renaissance structure, by *Schmädel*. Near it is a handsome *Fountain*, by *Lang*, with marble figures by *Moest*, erected in honour of *Burgomaster Malsch*.

The *Carl-Friedrichs-Strasse*, extending from the site of the old *Ettlinger Thor* northwards to the palace ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.), is one of the main streets of the town. The chief buildings here are all by *Weinbrenner*, and present a handsome and uniform appearance. In the *Rondel-Platz* rises an *Obelisk* ('*Verfassungssäule*'; Pl. 6; D, 3) to the *Grand Duke Carl* (1811-18), the 'founder of the constitution'; on the right is the *Margrave's Palace* (Pl. 15), by *Weinbrenner*.

The *Landes-Gewerbehalle*, on the right, contains a good industrial museum and a technical library. (Admission daily 10-12; on Sundays 11-12 and 2-4).

On the left side of the market-place is the *Town Hall* (Pl. 18; D, 2), built in 1821, with a porch containing a memorial tablet to the natives of Carlsruhe who fell in 1870-71, and on the right the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 19), with a Corinthian portico, the burial-church of the grand-ducal family. Both these edifices are by *Weinbrenner*. In the centre of the market-place is a fountain with a *Statue of the Grand Duke Lewis* (1818-1830; Pl. 4), by *Raufer*.

Farther along the *Carl-Friedrichs-Strasse*, near its intersection with the *Kaiser-Strasse* (p. 313), the other principal street of the town, is a *Pyramid* (Pl. 8; D, 2) in honour of *Margrave Charles William* (p. 308), who is buried here.

In front of the palace, in the centre of a square embellished with gardens and fountains, is the **Bronze Statue of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick* (Pl. 3; d. 1811), by Schwanthaler, erected in 1844, with four female figures at the corners of the pedestal, emblematical of the four divisions of the Duchy.

The *Schloss* (Pl. 20; D, E, 1), erected in 1754-76, is in the form of a semicircle, and surmounted by the *Bleithurm* (150 ft.), which affords a good survey of the town and the Hardtwald. The dining-hall, ball-room, and other apartments are sumptuously fitted up. In the hall is a fine orchestrion, which is generally played on Sunday forenoons. The well-appointed ducal **Stables* (open 12-4) are on the E. side.

In the crescent on the W. side of the Schloss-Platz, connected with the Schloss by an arcade, is the **Court Theatre* (Pl. 22), erected in 1847-1853, by *Hübsch*, to replace one which had been burned down. In style it differs from other large theatres in being Romanesque instead of classic. The pediment contains (r.) reliefs of Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing, and (l.) of Mozart, Beethoven, and Gluck; in the centre the Muse of the Drama; all by *Reich*. In the interior the new drop-scene, painted by *Keller*, merits inspection.

An arched passage in the W. wing of the Schloss leads to the *Palace Garden* (Pl. D, E, 1), recently embellished with fountains, etc., which extends into the Hardtwald. To the left, at some distance from the house, stands a marble group of Hermann and Dorothea by *Steinhäuser*. About 250 yds. N.W. of the Bleithurm, in a small avenue, is a monument to the poet *Hebel* (Pl. 5), erected in 1835 (comp. pp. 338 and 359). Adjacent is a figure of *Victory*, presented by the Emp. William on the completion of the 25th year of the Grand Duke's reign.

Behind the Court Theatre is the *Botanic Garden*, with a *WINTER GARDEN* (Pl. 24; open on Mon. and Frid., 9-12 and 2-4), containing a palm-house, pond for the Victoria Regia, orangery, green-houses, &c., constructed in 1853-56 from designs by *Hübsch*, to whom a monument has been erected here. The usual entrance to the Botanic Garden is in the Linkenheimer-Strasse (p. 312).

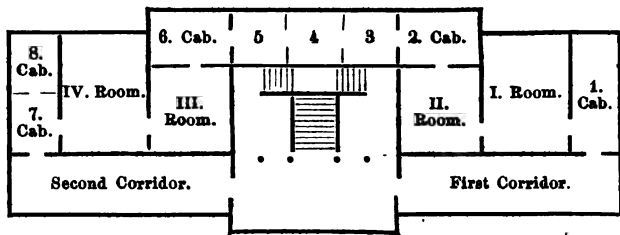
Adjacent is the **Hall of Art* (Pl. 12; generally called the 'Academiegebäude'), built by *Hübsch* (1836-45) in the modern Romanesque style, containing collections of pictures, casts, and antiquities (entrance from the Linkenheimer-Strasse). The sculptures at the entrance are by *Reich*. The collections are open to the public on Wed. and Sun., 11-1 and 2-4; at other times fee 1/2-1m. Catalogue 1 m.

Ground-Floor. On the left is the saloon of the *Carlsruhe Art Union* (adm. 20 pf.), containing a collection of modern pictures and other works of art, chiefly by artists of Carlsruhe (for sale). — On the ground-floor are also several rooms and cabinets containing casts of ancient and modern sculptures.

Staircase. **Frescoes* by *Schwind*, executed in 1840, representing the consecration of Freiburg Cathedral by Duke Conrad of Zähringen. The standard-bearer is a portrait of the Grand Duke Leopold, with his son by his side; the workman with the white collar to the right of the entrance is the architect *Hübsch*; the crowned female figures are portraits of the Grand Duchess and her daughters; *Schwind* himself is seen on the scaffolding to the right; to the left is Sabina, daughter of Erwin of Steinbach (comp. p. 269), to the right is Baldung Grien, painting the Margrave

Christopher I. (see below). — The allegorical paintings in the lunettes are also by Schwind: that in the middle represents Art protected by the Church and State; on the right are Fancy and Wealth, on the left Science and Peace. — Another part of the wall is adorned with a continuation of the above-mentioned Procession of Children by Schwind, and the cartoon for Overbeck's 'Triumph of Christianity in the Arts' (p. 211).

First Floor. The **FIRST CORRIDOR** (to the left) contains a few cartoons by Overbeck, Schwind (Procession of Children), and Schmorl von Carlsfeld (scenes from the 'Orlando Furioso' in the Villa Massimi at Rome), and a number of early German and Netherlandish works. 2nd Section: 59. *Bernhard Strigel*, Pieta, Mocking of Christ; 64. *Hans Holbein the Younger* (or perhaps the Elder?), Bearing of the Cross, with numerous figures; 67, 68. *Holbein the Younger*, 88. George and Ursula, probably the wings of an altar-piece; 88. *Hans Baldung*, surnamed *Grien*, Margrave Christopher I. of Baden and his family kneeling before the Virgin and St. Anna; 109. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Judgment of Paris, Paris and Hermes in the guise of Saxon knights. 3rd Section: 121. *School of Cranach*, Luther after death; 158. *Nic. Neuchatel* (d. 1600), Portraits; winged altar-pieces by *Hans Burgkmaier*, *Barth. Beham*, and *H. von Kulmbach*. — **Cab. I.** (to the left):



188. *Joh. Hulsman* (d. after 1646), Heidelberg; 218. *Frans Snyders*, Gigantic cabbages. — We now enter —

Room I. 188. *Jac. Jordaens*, Moses drawing water from the rock; *Adr. Brouwer*, *191. Sleeping peasant, *192. Dentist; 195. *Day. Teniers the Younger*, Village-doctor; 234. *Corn. Janssens*, Portrait. — *235. *Barth. van der Heist*, Young married couple; 318. *Jan Both*, Italian landscape; 339. *Jan van der Heyde*, Dutch street-scene, with figures by *A. van de Velde*; *Willem van Aelst*, 351. Butterfly and thistle, Snail and spider, 350. Still-life piece dated 1668; 342. *Lud. Bakhuizen*, Harbour; *A. van de Velde*, *292. Shepherd reposing, 291. Cattle in a wood; *329. *Jan Wymants*, Landscape, with figures by *A. van de Velde*. *238. *Rembrandt*, Fantastic portrait of himself, 1633; 289. *Gos. Flinck*, Portrait; *244, 245. *A. van Ostade*, Humorous scenes of peasant-life, early works (signed *A. v. O.*); *272. *Frans van Mieris the Elder*, Portrait, a youthful work; *261. *Gabriel Metsu*, Cavalier and Friesland lady drinking wine, an admirable example of *Metsu's* powers; *260. *Jan Steen*, Husband and wife in a garden; 301. *Karel du Jardin*, Shepherdess and cattle; 335. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Forest scene; 259. *Pieter de Hooch*, Woman and girl in a room overlooking a garden; 332, 333. *Aart van der Neer*, Moonlight-scenes; 380. *Jan van Huysum*, Flowers (dated 1714); *Dou*, *286. Herring-seller (1662); *287. Repentant Magdalene, *288. Lace-maker. *344-346. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 388. *Jan Weenix*, Dead hare; 284. *Caspar Netscher*, Cleopatra; *P. van Slingeland*, Family-scene, 298. Mother and child. 285. *Adr. van der Werff*, Adam and Eve; 375-377. *Rachel Ruysch*, Still-life.

Room II. To the right: 408. *Nic. Alunno* (Umbrian painter, d. 1502), Crucifixion, with the Virgin, John the Evangelist, and the Magdalene, below Pope Gregory, with worshipping Christians, a genuine but repainted work (dated 1463); 449. *Ann. Carracci*, Man laughing. 409. *Lorenzo di Credi*

(Florentine master, 1459-1587), Madonna and John adoring the Holy Child, a late work, in good preservation; 416. *Ans. Feuerbach*, Reduced copy of Titian's Assumption at Venice. 440. *A. Bronzino*, Nobleman; 460. *Salvator Rosa*, Italian mountain-scene; several copies of works by Raphael.

CAB. 2. 468. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 489. *Greuze*, Louis XVI.; 480. *Fr. Boucher*, Genre-scenes (in the style of Watteau); 477, 478. *Grimou*, Portraits of girls; 495-499. *J. B. Chardin*, Still-life. A few works by Spanish artists. — The following rooms contain the modern works.

CAB. 3. 588. *K. Frommel*, Heidelberg; 650-658. *Kunz*, Animal-pieces. — CAB. 4. 521. *M. von Schwind*, Ritter Kurt's Bridal Procession, a humorous composition in the old-German manner, bearing the motto, 'Widersacher, Weiber, Schulden, ach! kein Ritter wird sie los' (Of foes, women, and debts, alas! no knight can get rid); this work was bought in 1839 by the Grand Duke, who afterwards persuaded the artist to reside in Karlsruhe for several years. 509. *Overbeck*, Raising of Lazarus; 620. *Andr. Achenbach*, Landscape; 578. *L. Kachel*, The gentle passion; 612. *Schirmer*, Scene in the Campagna; 648. *A. von Bayer*, Strassburg Cathedral. — CAB. 5. 580, 582. *Kirner*, Rustic scenes in the Black Forest and in Italy; 602. *Ernst Fries*, Italian scene; 645. *A. von Bayer*, Jeanne de France in the convent of Bourges. — CAB. 6. 647. *A. von Bayer*, Freiburg Cathedral; 622. *Lindemann-Frommel*, Scene on the coast of Italy; 666. *Karl Roux*, Dorothea among the emigrants (from Goethe).

Room III. 560. *Feodor Dietz*, 542. Destruction of Heidelberg by Melac, 543. Queen Maria Eleonora by the coffin of Gustavus Adolphus; 553. *W. Emels*, Battle of Nuits (Dec. 18th, 1870), with Prince William of Baden issuing orders; 552. *Nikolowsky*, Passage of the Beresina by Napoleon in 1812; 619. *A. Achenbach*, Steamer in collision with an iceberg; 637. *Hans Gude*, Coast of Norway.

Room IV. 554. *Ferd. Keller*, Margrave Lewis of Baden in the Turkish war; 574. *Riefstahl*, Funeral-ceremony in the mountains. 551. *Ans. Feuerbach*, Dante and the ladies of Ravenna, painted in imitation of Palma Vecchio; Poetry (over life-size). 613-616. *J. W. Schirmer*, Parable of the Good Samaritan, in four scenes, with extensive landscapes; 663. *Fr. Volz*, Landscape in summer. 534. *K. F. Lessing*, Dispute between Luther and Eck at Leipzig in 1519 in presence of Duke George of Saxony and Prince John, a very effective composition; 533. Scene from the First Crusade; 535. Wooded Ravine, with figures of the period of the Thirty Years' War. 532. *Steinle*, Mary and Elizabeth; 522. *Winterhalter*, Grand Duke Leopold of Baden; 570. *Tidemand*, The grandmother's bridal ornaments; 667. *Schmitson*, Horse shying; 575. *F. Hiddemann*, Westphalian funeral.

CAB. 7. 577. *Wilhelm Sohn*, A matter of conscience; 584-596. *Rottmann*, Two Greek landscapes; 567. *J. Becker*, A proposal of marriage; 549. *Ans. Feuerbach*, Satyr playing the flute to the infant Bacchus; 571. *Ten Kate*, Genre-scenes. — CAB. 8. Water-colours by *W. Dürr*, *Ad. Schrödter*, etc.

We now return to the staircase through the SECOND CORRIDOR, which contains cartoons by *Veit*, *Hess*, *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, and others.

Nearly opposite the Academy of Art, in the Linkenheimer-Strasse, between the Academie-Strasse and the Stephanien-Strasse, rises the imposing new *Palace of Justice*, built by *Leonhard* (d. 1878), and accommodating all the superior law-courts of Baden. On the other side of the Linkenheimer-Strasse is one of the entrances to the *Botanic Garden* (p. 310).

Farther on, at the corner of the BISMARCK-STRASSE, which diverges to the left, are the *Headquarters of the XIV. Corps d'Armée*, built by Devin, and generally called the *Palais Werder*, after the victor of Belfort, who was the first commandant of the corps. — At the W. end of the Bismarck-Strasse lies the *School of Art* (Pl. C, 2; director, *Karl Roux*), founded by Grand Duke Frederick in 1853,

and supported by him till 1876, when Government relieved him of the burden. — The Westend-Strasse, which diverges to the left from the Bismarck-Strasse, and also the Kunstschnul-Strasse to the right, contain numerous handsome villas. In the same neighbourhood are the handsome residences of *Hr. Douglas* (corner of the Stephanien-Str. and Douglas-Str.) and *Hr. Schneider* (Carl-Str.).

The finest square in Carlsruhe is the **FRIEDRICH-PLATZ** (Pl. D, 2, 3), which is surrounded with imposing modern buildings, and embellished with pleasure-grounds, a fountain, and a group of Orestes and Pylades by Steinhäuser. It is traversed from E. to W. by the Erbprinzen-Strasse and bounded on the N. by a row of arcades and shops. On the E. side are the *Central Offices of the Baden Railways*, and on the S. is the imposing museum of the *Vereinigte Sammlungen* (Pl. 23; D, 3), with its conspicuous central portion somewhat resembling a triumphal arch, erected by *Berehmüller* in 1865-72. The four marble figures are by *Steinhäuser*. The staircase is adorned with frescoes by *Keller* and *Gleichauf*. The grand-ducal collections are open to the public on Sun. and Wed., 11-1 and 2-4; at other times on payment of a fee. Catalogue 80 pf.

On the ground-floor, to the right, is the *Collection of Antiquities* (good catalogue). Room I. Greek and Italian vases and terracottas, the latter chiefly from Sicily: B, 1. Amphora from Girgenti, with Zeus before the birth of Athena; B, 4. Amphora from Ruvo, with Orpheus and Proserpine; B, 7. Fine amphora from the Basilicata; B, 36. Hydria, or water-jug, with the Judgment of Paris. — Room II. Mithras reliefs from Neuenheim (C, 16) and Osterburken (C, 118); Etruscan bronze weapons and tripod. — Room III. Smaller German antiquities, chiefly of the flint, Roman, and Merovingian periods. *Ethnographical Collection*. — Room IV. *Old Weapons*, chiefly Turkish spoils of war captured by Margrave Lewis William (p. 324). — A **HALL** in the central part of the building contains Roman and mediæval stone monuments, models of the excavations near Heidelberg, etc.

On the ground-floor, to the left, is the *Mineralogical and Geological Collection*.

The upper floor contains the *Zoological Collection*, the *Modern Weapons*, with models of cannons in the Baden arsenal, the *Library*, with about 100,000 volumes and a handsome reading-room (adm. Sun. 11-1, week-days 10-1 & 3-6), and lastly the *Cabinet of Coins*.

The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 11; D, 2), in the Erbprinzen-Strasse, was built by Weinbrenner in the style of the Pantheon, with an Ionic portico. Opposite (to the S.) are the *Grand-ducal Government Offices*, by Hübseh (1857), and the *Fürstenberg Palace*.

At the E. end of the **KAISER-STRASSE**, a street $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, flanked with handsome modern houses and attractive shops, rises the **Polytechnic School** (Pl. 16; E, 2), erected by Hübseh in 1836 and considerably enlarged by *Fischer* in 1863. Over the entrance are stone statues of Keppler and Erwin of Steinbach, by Raufer. In the vestibule is a tablet recording the names of the students who fell in the war of 1870-71, and in the court is a bust of Prof. Redtenbacher (d. 1867), the engineer, by Moest. This institution is the oldest of the kind in Germany, and is attended by about 350 students.

To the S.E. of the Polytechnic School and approached by the

Waldhorn-Strasse is the *Old Cemetery* (Pl. F, 3), which merits a visit. The *Preussen-Denkmal* (Pl. 7), in memory of Prussians who fell in the revolution of 1849, was erected in 1851 from designs furnished by King Frederick William IV. The cemetery also contains a *War Monument* in commemoration of the campaign of 1870-71.

Farther on, about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Durlacher Thor (tramway), is the *Schloss Gottesau* (Pl. G, 3), erected by Margrave Carl II. in 1553 on the site of a Benedictine abbey dating from 1110, and enlarged by Ernst Friedrich in 1588. The interior has been fitted up as an artillery-barrack, but the exterior with its five towers and somewhat heavy ornamentation has remained unaltered. — Nearly opposite *Schloss Gottesau*, to the left, diverges the road leading to the fine *NEW CEMETERY*, which lies about 1 M. from the Durlacher Thor and was laid out by the architect Durm.

Pleasant walks are afforded by the Palace Garden (p. 310), the *Wildpark* (permission obtained from the Intendant of the Grand-ducal Domains or at the Grand-ducal Administration of Forests), the *Hardtwald*, the grounds of the *Sallenwäldchen* (Pl. D, 4), and the adjacent *Stadtgarten* (fee), which contains a zoological collection and a large concert and ball room (*Restaurant), where a military band plays frequently in the afternoon (adm. 50 pf.). On the N. margin of the *Stadtgarten* is the *Vierordtsbad* (p. 308), built by Durm in the Italian Renaissance style in 1873.

FROM CARLSRUHE TO LANDAU, 25 M., by railway in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (fares 8 m. 90, 2 m. 60, 1 m. 70 pf.). $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Mühlburgthor* (p. 308); 3 M. *Mühlburg*; $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Knielingen*; $6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Maxau* (baths, see p. 308), where the Rhine is crossed by a bridge-of-boats; then *Maximiliansau*, 8 M. *Wörth*, 12 M. *Langenkandel*, and 17 M. *Winden*, where the line joins the Palatinate railway. — 25 M. *Landau*, see p. 253.

Soon after the train has quitted the Carlsruhe station, the two towers of the church of *Bulach* (erected by Hübsch) are seen on the right. To the left wooded hills.

38 M. *Ettlingen* (**Erbprinz*), an industrial town of 5700 inhab., with large shirting, velvet, and paper manufactories; paper has been made here since 1482. Diligence to *Herrenalb* ($12\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 325), once daily. — 43 M. *Malsch*, whence a pleasant wooded path leads by *Freiolsheim*, *Moosbrunn*, and *Bernbach* to *Herrenalb* (p. 325). $45\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Muggensturm*. The mountains of the Murgthal bound the view on the left.

$48\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rastatt* (407 ft.; **Kreuz*, in the market-place; *Löwe*, *Post*, plainer; omnibus from the station into the town, 30 pf.), a town with 12,400 inhab., formerly an insignificant place, burned by the French in 1689, but soon afterwards rebuilt in a superior style by the celebrated Imperial general Margrave Lewis of Baden (d. 1707), was the residence of the Margraves till the line became extinct. It was fortified by the Austrians in 1840. From 1844 to 1866 *Rastatt* was one of the fortresses of the German Confederation.

The handsome *Palace* (no admission), completed by the Mar-

gravine Sibylla Augusta (p. 324), now used for military purposes, stands on a hill, and is crowned with a gilt statue of Jupiter.

In one of the apartments the peace between France and Austria, which terminated the Spanish War of Succession, was signed by Prince Eugene of Savoy and Marshall Villars. A congress held here in 1797-99 between Austria and Germany on the one side and France on the other led to no result, and at its close the two French delegates were barbarously murdered by Austrian hussars in an adjacent wood, but at whose instigation it was never discovered. — The Baden revolution began at Rastatt in 1849 with a mutiny of the soldiery, and it was also terminated here by the surrender of the fortress to the Prussians after a siege of three weeks.

FROM RASTATT TO GERNSBACH, $9\frac{1}{2}$ M., by railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (fares 1 m. 50, 1 m. 15, 75 pf.). — $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kuppenheim* (Ochs); on the right the *Favorite* (p. 324). The line enters the valley of the *Murg*, here upwards of 3 M. in width. — 5 M. *Rothenfels*, with a small château of the Margrave William, a mineral-spring ('Bath-house, 'pens.' 5 m.) and well-kept grounds. Near ($6\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Gaggenau* (Rose) rises a monument to M. Rindeschwender, a patriotic native of Baden. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gernsbach*, see p. 324.

The train now crosses the *Murg*, and reaches —

54 M. *Oos*, whence a branch-line (change carriages) ascends the *Oosthal* in 10 min. to ($56\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Baden*.

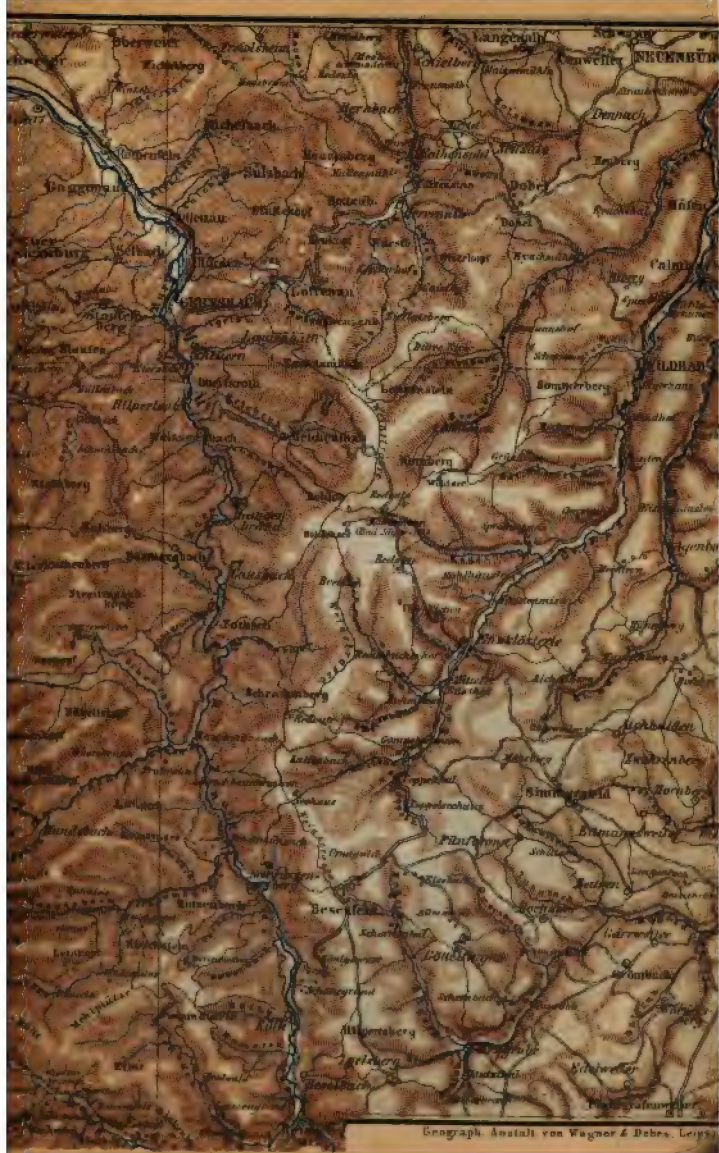
46. Baden and Environs.

Comp. Map.

Arrival. The RAILWAY STATION (Pl. A, 1) is on the N.W. side of the town. *Porter* from the train to a cab, 5 pf. for each article of luggage; for carrying a trunk into the town 30 pf., more than one 20 pf. each, light articles 10 pf. each; after 11 p.m. 35, 30, 20 pf. — *Cab* ('*Packdroschke*'): $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. for 1-2 pers. 70 pf., for 3-4 pers. 1 m. 5 pf.; for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1 m. 5 or 1 m. 40 pf. (to *Lichtenthal* 1 m. 40 or 1 m. 70 pf.); from 9 to 12 p.m., 1 m. 5, 1 m. 40, 1 m. 40, and 1 m. 70 pf.; from midnight to 5 a.m., 1 m. 40, 1 m. 70, 1 m. 70, and 2 m. 15 pf.; each box 20 pf. — *Omnibus* into the town 30, luggage 20 pf.

Hotels. **VICTORIA* (Pl. v; C, 3), *Sophien-Str.* 3, in the *Leopolds-Platz*; **BAISCHER HOF* (Pl. b; B, 2), *Lange-Str.* 22, at the entrance to the town, with baths and pleasant garden, quieter than most of the other hotels; **ENGLISCHER HOF* (Pl. h; B, 4), *Sophien-Str.* 2, by the *Promenaden-Brücke*, D. 4 m.; **EUROPÄISCHER HOF* (Pl. i; B, 3), *Promenaden-Platz* 2, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., D. 4 m.; **STEPHANEN-BAD* (Pl. u; C, 5), a large building in the *Lichtenthaler Allee*, with baths and garden; **HOLLÄNDISCHER HOF* (Pl. m; C, 4), *Sophien-Str.* 14, with garden and the dependency *PENSION BEAUBOURG* (Pl. d; B, C, 3); **RUSSISCHER HOF* (Pl. q; B, 2), *Promenaden-Platz* 4; **FRANZÖSISCHER HOF* (Pl. k; B, 3), *Louisen-Str.* 34; **STADT BADEN* (Pl. s; A, 1), at the railway-station; **ZÄHRINGER HOF* (Pl. z; B, 2), *Lange-Strasse* 63, with baths; *BELLEVUE*, *Maria-Victoria-Str.* 6 (Pl. C, 6). Average charges at all these hotels: R. from 2 m., L. 50-70 pf., A. 50-75 pf., D. 8-4 m., B. 1 m. 20 pf. — Charges somewhat lower at the following: **HIRSCH* (Pl. l; B, 3), *Hirsch-Str.* 1, with baths, R. 2 m., A. 50, L. 40 pf.; **DARMSTÄDTER HOF* (Pl. e; C, 2), *Gernsbacher-Str.* 1, with baths, R. 2, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 8 m.; **PETERSBURGER HOF* (Pl. r; C, 3), *Gernsbacher-Str.* 9, with baths and restaurant, R. 2 m., A. 50, L. 50 pf., B. 1 m.; **KAMMERER*, *Schloss-Str.* 18, with terrace, well spoken of; **OBBERST* (Pl. o; B, 3), *Louisen-Str.* 1, R. & A. 3 m., L. 40, B. 90 pf.; **MÜLLER*, *Lange-Str.*, these two well spoken of, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 m.; **BAIRISCHER HOF* (Pl. c; A, 1), *Lange-Str.* 19, opposite the station, with garden, well spoken of; **GOLDENER STERN* (Pl. x; B, 3), *Lange-Str.* 46, commercial, R. and L. $2\frac{2}{3}$ m., B. 90 pf.; **DREI KÖNIGE* (Pl. g; B, 3), *Lange-Str.* 62, good cuisine; **ZUM BALDREIT*, *Küfer-Str.* 5, near the market, with baths, unpretending, R. 1 m.; **RITTER* (Pl. p; C, 3), *Gernsbacher-Str.* 5; **FRIEDRICHSBAD*, *Gernsbacher-Str.* 41; **KRONE*, *Lange-Str.* 60; **BRUGGROSS*







Theatre. Performances on Wednesdays (actors from the Carlsruhe theatre); during the season twice weekly.

Races at Iffezheim (near Oos, p. 315), at the end of August and at the beginning of September and of October.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 11) in the Leopolds-Platz.

English Church, consecrated in 1867; services at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. (see also p. 320). Chaplain, *Rev. Archibald White*, Maria-Victoria-Str. 11.

Baden has the reputation of being an expensive watering-place, and probably is so to those who live at the first-class hotels, attend all the numerous concerts, and liberally patronise the shops and bazaars; but many of the advantages of the place may be enjoyed without very serious inroad on the finances. A respectable private lodging may be procured for 10-20 m. a week, the farther from the Cursaal, the cheaper (e. g. at one of the numerous villas near the railway-station, such as the Villa Haug, or at the village of Lichtenthal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant). The lodgings in the Sophien-Strasse are pleasant and comfortable, but somewhat expensive. Breakfast in the lodging-houses costs 40-60 pf.; dinner at one of the houses mentioned at p. 316, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m.; baths 40 pf. to 2 m. 50 pf. and upwards. — The *thermal water* may be drunk at the Trinkhalle and Friedrichsbad free of charge; other kinds of mineral water are supplied at fixed rates. Whey or goats'-milk, 20 pf. per glass.

DISTANCES: From Baden to *Lichtenthal* $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., *Geroideau* 3 M., *Waterfall* 5 M., *Yburg* 6 M., *Freimersberg* 4 M., *Jagdschloss* 3 M., *Old Castle* 3 M., *Ebersteinburg* 4 M., *Teufelskanzel* 3 M., *Mercuriusberg* 6 M., *Eberstein-schloss* 8 M., *Favorite* 7 M.; to *Forbach* by *Schmalbach* and *Bermersbach* (p. 339) 9 M.; *Sand* 12 M.; *Badener Höhe* and *Herrenmoos* $13\frac{1}{2}$ M.

Baden (600 ft.), or **Baden-Baden** (to distinguish it from the Baden near Vienna and that in Switzerland), lies at the entrance of the Black Forest, among picturesque, well-wooded hills, in the delightful valley of the Oos, or *Oel-Bach*, and vies with Heidelberg and Freiburg in the beauty of its situation. It is one of the most popular watering-places in Europe, and is rivalled in Germany by Wiesbaden only. The number of visitors has risen from 2460 in 1815 to more than 40,000 annually. The season lasts from 1st May to 31st October, and is at its height from the end of August to the middle of October. Even in winter a considerable number of strangers now reside here. The climate is mild and salubrious. The efficacy of the waters was known to the Romans, who called it *Civitas Aurelia Aquensis*. For six centuries Baden was the seat of the Margraves of Baden, of whom Hermann IV. (d. 1190 in the Crusades) first resided in the old castle. The new castle, above the town, was erected by the Margrave Christopher (d. 1527), but both town and castle suffered so much during the Thirty Years' War and the war of the Palatinate (1689) that the Margraves soon after transferred their residence to Rastatt.

The town (12,000 inhab., chiefly Roman Catholic) is situated on the right bank of the Oosbach, and extends up the slope of a spur of the Battert, the summit of which is crowned by the grand-ducal château. Farther to the S. rises the —

Pfarrkirche, or **Stiftskirche** (Pl. 5; C, 3; always open in the morning), erected in the 7th cent., raised to the dignity of an abbey-church in 1453, destroyed by fire in 1689, repaired in 1753,

and restored in the original style in 1866. The choir contains **Monuments* of the Roman Catholic Margraves of Baden, from Bernhard I. (d. 1431) downwards, and some modern stained glass. The church lies at a height of 600 ft. above the sea.

Adjacent to the church, on the S. slope of the Schlossberg, are the *Hot Springs*, the chief of which have been united in the same channel. They yield upwards of 100 gallons per minute, and vary from 113° to 158° Fahr. in temperature. The principal efficacy of the water consists in its high natural temperature, the solid ingredients, chiefly chloride of sodium, amounting only to three per cent. The latest analysis has detected slight traces of arsenic.

The principal bath-house is the new **Friedrichsbad* (Pl. 10; C 3), an imposing Renaissance edifice designed by *Dernfeld*, and erected in 1869-77, rising in terraces from the Stein-Strasse, close to the springs. The exterior is executed in red and white sandstone, and embellished with statues, busts, and medallions. In the completeness and elegance of its internal arrangements the establishment is perhaps unrivalled by any other of the kind.

The first floor contains hot and cold plunge-baths (70 pf. to 1 m.), sitz-baths (1-2 m.), electric baths (8 m.), an inhaling room (50 pf.), etc. On the second floor are baths for bathing in company, vapour and douche baths (1 m. 30 pf.), Turkish baths, and large swimming-baths with cold and warm water. On the third floor are the *Fürstenbäder*, or baths of the most luxurious description (10 m.), and also vapour baths (1 m.). — One half of each floor is assigned to ladies, the other to gentlemen. The second floor contains a promenading-room (adm. for non-bathers 20 pf.). Some of these charges are raised in the forenoon during the season. — Admission to view the interior, 1-3 p.m. and after 5.30 p.m., 1 m.

Above the Friedrichsbad is the *Alte Dampfbad*, built in 1846. During its construction extensive remains of *Roman Baths* were discovered, but they have since been built over. — The *Lithium Spring*, a little to the right of the Friedrichsbad, is considered efficacious in cases of gout; its waters are often drunk mixed with Carlsbad salts. Other springs are conducted by pipes to the hotels and the public hot-wells in the town.

The *Neue Schloss* (Pl. C, 2), on the hill to the N. of the town, founded in 1479, enlarged in 1530 and 1570-80, seriously damaged in 1689, and since partly restored, was fitted up as a summer-residence for the Grand Duke in 1842. The W. gateway, with its Gothic vaulting, leads into the court (bell to the left for the castellan, 1-1½ m.), on the E. side of which is the handsome Renaissance château. It contains a number of handsome saloons and the apartments of the grand-duke, adorned with several good modern pictures, carving, family-portraits, etc. The curious subterranean vaults with stone and iron doors were probably once used as dungeons.

The beautiful **PLEASURE GROUNDS* extending along the left back of the Oos, which flows for a long distance through an artificial channel, and along the W. slopes of the valley, form the chief resort of visitors. The busiest points are the *Trinkhalle* and the *Con-*

versationshaus, and the main stream of traffic follows the Lichten-thaler Allee towards the S. The grounds are enclosed by a fence, and during the season holders of the tickets mentioned at p. 316 are alone admitted.

The *Trinkhalle* (Pl. B, 3), designed by *Hübisch*, and erected in 1839-42, 96 yds. in length, with a colonnade of 16 Corinthian columns in front, is most frequented from 7 to 8 in the morning, when the band plays and the waters are drunk. The relief in the tympanum, by *Reich*, represents the nymph of the springs administering health to sufferers of every kind. The somewhat faded frescoes in the arcades, by *Götsenberger*, represent fourteen legends of the Black Forest. — The grounds in front of the *Trinkhalle* are adorned with a marble *Bust of Emperor William*, by *Kopf* of Rome.

A few paces farther on is the **Conversationshaus* (Pl. A, B, 4), designed by *Weinbrenner*, erected in 1824, and considerably enlarged in 1854. The building, 125 yds. in length, is preceded in the centre by a portico of 8 columns.

The **INTERIOR* contains the ball, concert, reading, and other rooms, which were gorgeously fitted up by M. Benaset, the late lessee of the gaming-tables, from designs by the best Parisian masters. Immediately within the colonnade is the *GREAT SALOON*, 54 yds. long and 17 yds. wide, where the band plays in the evening in unfavourable weather. To the left are the so-called *LANDSCAPE SALOON*, the *ITALIAN SALOON*, and the *FLOWER SALOON*; to the right the *RENAISSANCE SALOON*, containing the well-supplied *READING ROOM*. The so-called **NEW SALOONS*, opened in 1854, and used for concerts and other purposes, fitted up in the Renaissance style of Louis XIII. and Louis XIV., are still more sumptuous than the old (shown for a fee). — *Marx's Book Shop*, in the N. wing of the building, also contains a well-stocked reading-room. The S. wing contains the restaurant (p. 316).

The band which plays in front of the *Conversationshaus*, 7-8 a.m. and 3-4 and 8-10 p.m., always attracts a large assemblage of the fashionable world, and on fine Sunday afternoons the grounds are crowded with visitors from Strassburg, Carlsruhe, and other neighbouring places. The small avenue leading to the *Leopoldsbrücke*, to the E. of the *Conversationshaus*, contains the *Bazaar*, consisting of two rows of stalls of various wares.

On the S. side of this Platz is the *Theatre* (Pl. 13; B, 4), built by *Derchy* in 1861, and richly fitted up from designs by *Couteau*. Between the theatre and the *Conversationshaus* is *Messmer's Hôtel Garni* (Pl. 9), where the Emperor and Empress lodge when at Baden. — In the *Werder-Strasse*, behind the *Conversationshaus*, is the studio of *Professor Kopf*, the sculptor, to which visitors are admitted on Thursday afternoons from July to October. — The *Kunst-halle* (Pl. 8), at the back of the theatre, contains an exhibition of pictures (adm. 50 pf.). In the *Kronprinzen-Strasse*, farther up the hill, is the *Künstlerhaus*, with the studios of several artists.

The *Leopoldsbrücke* leads to the *LEOPOLDS-PLATZ*, which is embellished with a bronze *Statue of Grand Duke Leopold* (Pl. 3; d. 1852), erected by the 'grateful town of Baden' in 1861. The

SOPHIEN-STRASSE, to the E. of this Platz, is bordered with trees, and forms another promenade. — In the new S. quarter of the town are the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 6), designed by Eisenlohr, and the *English Church* (Pl. 7). The latter contains several handsome stained-glass windows, a fine candelabrum presented by the Empress of Germany, and a lectern given by the Grand Duchess of Baden. Adjacent is a swimming-bath.

On the Michaelsberg rises the **Greek Church* (Pl. A, 3), erected in 1863-66 (from designs by *Klenze* of Munich) as a tomb for the Roumanian prince Michael Stourdza, who died at Baden in 1863, in his 17th year. The roof and dome are gilded; the interior is sumptuously decorated with gold, marble, and painting. Key at the house No. 2; fee 50 pf. — A little to the S. is the *Villa Solms-Braunfels*, built by Oppler, the *Interior of which is fitted up in a mediæval style (apply to the castellan). Farther up is the *Frisen-berg*, the pretty forest-paths on which afford beautiful views; it is reached by following the prolongation of the Werder-Str., passing the Villa Hohenstein.

ENVIRONS OF BADEN.

The most attractive walk in the vicinity of Baden is the **Lichtenthaler Allee* (Pl. B, 4, 5, 6), ascending the left bank of the Oos, and much frequented in the afternoon. The avenue consists of fine old oaks, limes, and maples, bordered with flower-beds and shrubberies, and embellished with fountains. On both sides of the brook a number of handsome villas have sprung up, and their number is steadily increasing. On the right, about halfway to Lichtenthal, is the tree which was struck by the bullet fired at King (now Emperor) William by Oscar Becker on 14th July, 1861.

On the S. side of the Lichtenthaler Allee lie two small valleys, through the first of which we may reach the *Sauersberg* (880 ft.; pleasant view from the *Birkenkopf*) in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and the Yburg (p. 321) farther on. A side-path leads to the prettily-situated *Whey-cure Establishment* (refreshments). — The *Gunsenbachthal*, the second of these valleys, is interesting to mineralogists. The **Leopoldshöhe*, to the right of the entrance, commands a fine view. — A path leads from the Allee to the top of the *Cacilienberg* (p. 321).

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Conversationshaus we reach —

Lichtenthal. — **B&R*, with restaurant and pleasant garden, R. about 15 m. per week, D. 2 m.; **LUDWIGSBAD*, with a chalybeate spring, D. 1 m. 80 pf.; **LÖWE*, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., 'pens.' from 4 m.; *KREUZ*, unpretending. — Several *Breweries* at the entrance to the village. — Omnibus from Baden, starting from the station, to Lichtenthal 3 times daily, 55 pf.

At Lichtenthal (610 ft.), formerly called *Unter-Bauern*, a village with 3500 inhab., is situated the **NUNNERY OF LICHTENTHAL** (to the right, beyond the bridge), which was founded in 1245 by Irmen-gard, grand-daughter of Henry the Lion and widow of Hermann IV. of Baden, and was taken by the Margraves of Baden under their special protection. The convent has escaped the devastations of war and the ravages of time, and is still occupied by Cistercian

nuns. The *Chureh*, which has no aisles, contains the *Tomb of the foundress (d. 1260), consisting of a sarcophagus and fine figure of the Margravine. Adjoining the church and connected with it by an archway is the *Todtenkapelle* (mortuary chapel), built in the Gothic style in 1288, and restored in 1830. It contains tombstones of Margraves of Baden-Durlach, and altar-pieces by the old German master Hans Baldung, surnamed Grien. The *Orphan Asylum*, within the precincts of the convent, was founded by the wealthy and benevolent London tailor *Stulz*, who was afterwards ennobled. In front of the nunnery is a *War Monument* for 1870-71.

The pine-clad *Caecilienberg*, immediately behind the nunnery, a spur of the *Klosterberg* (1760 ft.), affords pleasant walks and charming views. Higher up, on the hill between the valleys of Beuren and Geroldsau, rises the *Parish Church* with its lofty tower.

On the *Seelach* (890 ft.), the opposite height, on the E. side of the Geroldsau (ascended from the nunnery in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; road to the right of the parish-church, footpath to the left), stands the villa of Count Kreptovitch, in the mediæval style, a fine point of view (restaurant adjacent).

From *Lichtenthal* the road ascends the *BEURENER THAL*, passing several houses and hamlets, to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ober-Beuern* (692 ft.; **Waldhorn*, above the door of which is the laughing head of the late host, a relief by the well-known French sculptor *Dantan*, d. 1869). The valley now contracts. To the right, close to the road, is the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gaisbach Piscicultural Establishment* (*Inn and Restaurant), situated amid pleasant grounds in a picturesque nook of the valley, and a favourite point for excursions from Baden (by carr. in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.). A road diverges here to the right, which ascends the *Oosthal* to *Schmalbach* (Forbach), comp. p. 339.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond Gaisbach the hamlet of *Müllensbach* (Inn; 1056 ft.) is reached, after which the road ascends very circuitously (pedestrians effect a saving by proceeding straight on from the inn) to the so-called *Müllensbild* (1263 ft.), where it divides into two branches, that to the left descending to Gernsbach, and that to the right leading at nearly the same level to *Schloss Eberstein* (8 M. from Baden, see p. 324; comp. the Maps at pp. 316, 317).

Near *Lichtenthal*, on the S.W., opens the Geroldsau, a pretty grassy valley fringed with wood, where ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of that name (741 ft.; *Hirsch*) is situated. Beyond the village the valley, which is watered by the *Grobach*, becomes more secluded; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. the **Geroldsau Waterfall* (1119 ft.; *Restaurant). A road leads from Geroldsau by *Malschbach* and *Neuweier* (*Lamm), famed for its wine, to (6 M.) *Steinbach* (p. 326). To the Yburg (see below), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.

From the Geroldsau Waterfall a pleasant route leads through wood to Herrenwies and Sand. At the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) bifurcation we keep to the left; 25 min. later the road again forks, but the two branches reunite on the *Badener Höhe* (8285 ft.), 1 hr. farther on. *Herrenwies* (p. 338) and *Sand* (p. 339) are each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on; the path to the latter diverges to the right just beyond the hut on the *Badener Höhe*.

The ancient *Yburg* (1695 ft.), like *Alt-Eberstein* once a Roman

watch-tower, and still in good preservation, rises 6 M. to the S. W. of Baden. The massive ruins, surrounded by dark pines, form a magnificent foreground to the broad valley of the Rhine beyond. A good carriage-road (diverging to the right at No. 6, *Lichtenthaler Allee*) leads to the castle. For pedestrians the shortest way is by the *Selighof*, and then through the valley to the right. Inn, with good wine, at the top. From the Yburg to *Steinbach* (p. 326), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The **Fremersberg* (1728 ft.) is a wooded hill 1 hr. to the W. of Baden, surmounted by a belvedere (view). Ascending from the *Conversationshaus*, the traveller first reaches the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Beutig*, a height commanding several views; pleasant forest-paths then lead past the lower *Selighof* to the suppressed monastery of *Fremersberg*, now the *Villa Ludijens*. The well-kept grounds on the W. slope of the hill are usually closed. We return by the *Jagdhaus* (797 ft.; Inn, fine view) and *Badenscheuren*; or by *Winden* and *Sinsheim* (p. 326). To *Steinbach* (p. 326) by *Gallenbach*, 3 M.

The **ALTE SCHLOSS** (1 hr.), lying 1000 ft. above Baden to the N., is reached by a carriage-road (comp. Pl. C, 2, D, 2, 1). Beyond the donkey-station (tariff, see p. 316), the bridle-path diverges to the right, traversing fragrant pine-plantations (direction-posts at doubtful points). About half-way we reach (on the left, near the path) the *Sophienruhe* (1046 ft.), a projecting rock with a pavilion, beyond which is a fresh spring.

The ***Alte Schloss Hohenbaden** (1610 ft.; *Restaurant with shady terrace) is an extensive structure situated on a buttress of the *Battert*, the walls of which probably date in part from the 3rd cent., when the Romans constructed some fortifications here. From the 12th cent. until the construction of the New Castle (p. 318) it was the seat of the Margraves. The so-called *Rittersaal* dates from the end of the 14th century. Since its destruction by the French in 1689 the castle has been a complete ruin, but the tower has been rendered accessible by means of stairs. The **View from the top embraces the valley of the Rhine from *Speyer* to a point far beyond *Strassburg* (not itself visible); in the foreground lies the charming valley of Baden, with its bright villas, its light-green woods of beech and oak, and its sombre pine-forests.

To the S., on the summit of the *Battert* (1854 ft.), which may be reached from the *Schloss* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (finger-post), rise the precipitous **Felsen* ('rocks'), a number of fantastically-cleft masses of porphyry. A good path leads through this chaos of rock, of which the *Felsenbrücke*, commanding a magnificent view, is the finest point. A picturesque path leads from the *Schloss* along the foot of the *Felsen* towards the E., after following which for 20-25 min. we may ascend the high-road to the right to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ebersteinburg* (see below).

The route from Baden to (4 M.) *Ebersteinburg* is by the old *Gernsbach* road (Pl. D, 3), ascending the valley to the E. between the *Battert* and the *Mercurius*. On the saddle of the hill (1224 ft.), near which are two rocks known as the *Teufelskanzels* and *Engelskanzels*, the *Ebersteinburg* road diverges to the left. A little farther on is a finger-post, also on the left, indicating the way to the ro-

mantle *Wolfsschlucht*, through the woods of which we may ascend to the village of Eberstein.

From the village of *Ebersteinburg* (Krone) we ascend in 10 min. to the top of the isolated eminence which bears the ruins of the castle of **Alt-Eberstein*, or the *Ebersteinburg* (1598 ft.; Restaurant). The castle stands on Roman substructions, and the present edifice dates from the 10th-14th centuries. It was once the seat of the Counts of Eberstein, and afterwards came into the possession of the Margraves of Baden.

A charming ballad by Uhland is founded on an old legend connected with this castle. At a ball given by the emperor (Otho I.), the Count of Eberstein is said to have been informed by the emperor's daughter of her father's intention to take possession of the castle; whereupon he hastened home and defended his stronghold with such spirit that the emperor was struck with admiration and gave him his daughter in marriage. The tower (fee 20 pf.) commands a beautiful view.

The Mercuriusberg, the highest mountain near Baden, may be ascended in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by one of several different routes. The carriage-road diverges on the above-mentioned saddle of the hill to the right from the old Gernsbach road, passes near the Teufelskanzel, and leads to the top in long windings in less than an hour. — Pedestrians had better start from the Scheiben-Strasse in Baden (Pl. D, 3, 4), and take the route over the *Heslich* (or *Schönberg*, 1053 ft.; Inn 'Zum Annaberg'), a spur of the Mercuriusberg (numerous finger-posts). At the top is the tasteful *Reservoir* of the Baden waterworks, near which is the *Karlshof Inn*, with a garden commanding a fine view; here we turn to the left, through wood. Or we may start from Lichtenthal and ascend across the *Schafberg* (1076 ft.). — The summit of the Mercuriusberg, or *Grosse Staufen* (2205 ft.), is occupied by a tower which commands a very extensive *View (key at the adjoining inn, 10 pf.). The mountain derives its name from a Roman votive stone found here, and now preserved in a small niche made for its reception. — The above-mentioned carriage-road passes near the summit of the Mercuriusberg, skirts the W. slope of the *Kleine Staufenberg* (2050 ft.), and at the Müllensbild, above Müllensbach, joins the new road to Gernsbach (p. 321). Pedestrians may reach Gernsbach from the Mercuriusberg in 1 hr. viâ Staufenberg (see below), by taking the path to the E. at the bifurcation of the roads on the *Binsenwasen* (1696 ft.; finger-post).

FROM BADEN TO GERNSBACH by the new road viâ Lichtenthal and Beuern (p. 321), 8 M.; by the old road mentioned above, 6 M. — Those who have walked from the Alte Schloss to Ebersteinburg reach the latter of these roads a little below the top of the hill (1224 ft.). Fine view of the Murgthal in descending. On the right, after about 1 M., where the road again ascends a little, is the *Neuhaus*, a solitary inn. The road then descends the hillside to the left to Gernsbach. The following short-cut may be taken: about 8 min. beyond the Neuhaus descend by a steep road

to the right; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Staufenberg*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Gernsbach*. (Comp. the Map, p. 316).

Gernsbach. — **Hotels.** **KIEFERNADELBAD*, pine-cone baths and hotel, above the village. — **STERN*, **KRONE*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2, D. 2, 'pens.' from 4 m.; **LÖWE*, **WILDER MANN*, near the station, on the right bank of the Murg, both unpretending; *ADLER*, in the market-place. — In *Scheuern*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above Gernsbach: *PENSION ZIMMERMANN*, board $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 m. per day, R. 10-15, with 2 beds 15-20 m. a week.

Carriages to *Schloss Eberstein* $8\frac{1}{2}$, *Baden* $9\frac{1}{2}$, *Baden* viâ *Schloss Eberstein* $10\frac{1}{2}$, *Forbach* 9, *Schönmünzach* 16, *Wildbach* 25 m. One-horse carriages about one-third less. At night a fare and a half. These charges are supposed to include the driver's gratuity, but it is well to make an arrangement with him before starting.

Gernsbach (692 ft.), the terminus of the railway from *Rastatt* (p. 315), on the *Murg*, which is here crossed by a new bridge, is an ancient and thriving little town, with about 2500 inhab., and now frequently resorted to as a summer-residence. It is the headquarters of the 'Murgthalschiffer-Gesellschaft', a company which has been established for centuries and owns about 16,000 acres of forest (comp. p. 338). The **Rathhaus*, with its corner-oriel, built in 1617, is a good example of the Renaissance style. The *Protestant Church* contains the tombs of several Counts of *Eberstein*.

From the road ascending the valley of the *Murg* (p. 338), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Gernsbach*, a new road diverges to the right to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Schloss Eberstein* (1017 ft.), founded in the 13th cent., afterwards destroyed, and in 1798 restored under the name of '*Neu-Eberstein*'. It is delightfully situated on a wooded eminence, high above the *Murg*. The beautiful and extensive **View* embraces the picturesque *Murgthal*, upwards nearly to *Rahmünzach*, and downwards as far as the *Rhine* valley. It contains ancient relics, weapons, armour, etc., and in one of the apartments pictures of the 16th century. — Pedestrians may reach *Baden* from *Schloss Eberstein* in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. by the road mentioned at p. 321, viâ *Müllenbach*, *Oberbeuern*, and *Lichtenthal*. Carriages take $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The road leads at first through fine woods.

Among the woods 1 M. from the station of *Kuppenheim* (p. 315), and 6 M. to the N.W. of *Baden*, rises the *Favorite*, a château of the Grand Duke, erected in 1726, in the rococo style, by the Margravine *Sibylla Augusta*, widow of the Margrave *Lewis William* (d. 1707), who after the death of her husband superintended the education of her sons for nineteen years, and then retired to this spot. The interior is decorated in the taste of the period and has been preserved unaltered. Small restaurant.

47. From Baden to Wildbad.

Comp. Map, p. 316.

28 M. From *Gernsbach* to *Herrenalb*, 8 M., diligence daily; thence to *Wildbad* on foot in about 4 hrs.

Railway from Durlach viâ Pforzheim to Wildbad, see p. 307.

From *Baden* to *Gernsbach*, 8 M., see last route. The road enters *Wurtemberg* $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, and then reaches (1 M.) —

Loffenau (*Adler*; *Stern*; *Löwe*), a long village, with a modern Gothic church of red sandstone. In the middle of the village a path to

the right leads to the *Teufelsmühle* (2985 ft.), a conspicuous mountain to the right, the slopes of which are covered with blocks of red sandstone. The summit ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) commands a beautiful and extensive view. Seven hollows in the sandstone on the S. slope, probably eroded by water, are termed the '*Devil's Chambers*'.

From Loffenau the road ascends to the (2 M.) *Käppele*. Pedestrians cut off 2 M. by following the footpath to the *Käppele*, which diverges about 100 paces beyond the church (finger-post directing to Herrenalb), and thence taking the old road to the right, which joins the new road $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Herrenalb.

Herrenalb (**Sonne*; **Ochs* or *Post*, unpretending; *Bellevue*; *Waldhorn*; *Villa Falkenstein*, R. 12-20 m. per week; *Villa Himmelsburg*; *Dr. Tüllmann's Hydropathic*; *Visitors' Tax*, 3 m.), a village with 600 inhab., frequented on account of its equable and somewhat moist climate. The once celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded by a Count of Eberstein in 1148, was destroyed by the Swedes in 1642. The church contains the tomb of the Margrave Bernhard of Baden (d. 1431), with a recumbent figure. In the churchyard are remains of cloisters of the 12th cent., with round arches supported by small columns, containing tombs of the abbots. The portal towards the road is of the 15th century. In the distance, farther down the Albthal, the suppressed abbey of *Frauchalb* is seen on a rocky eminence. Pleasant walk of 20 min. to the *Falkenstein*, a huge granite rock rising from the valley. Diligence to Ettlingen, see p. 314; to Neuenbürg ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 307), twice daily.

The road now ascends to the right by the 'Ochs' inn to (3 M.) a cross-road, where the road ascending straight through the wood must be followed. The ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dobel* (2195 ft.), the culminating point of the route, with the village of that name (*Sonne Inn*), commands an extensive view. Then a descent of $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. over stony, shadeless slopes, to the *Eiach-Mühl* (Inn) in the valley of the *Eiach*, a stream navigable for rafts. The road beyond this leads to the right round the hill, while the footpath ascends immediately opposite the mill, uniting with the road halfway up. After an ascent of 2 M. through wood, we reach the top of the hill which separates the parallel valleys of the *Eiach* and the *Enz*, and then descend to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wildbad*. Pedestrians may avoid the windings of the latter part of the road by taking a path on the right which ends in a number of steps.

Wildbad. — **Hotels.** **BAD-HÔTEL*; **BELLEVUE*; **HOTEL KLUMPF*, or *RÄB*; charges at these, R. 2-8, D. 3-5 m.; **FREY*; **KEIM*; *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE*; *LAMM*, *SONNE*, *SCHIFF*, unpretending. — Also several *Hôtels Garnis* and lodging-houses. Bargaining desirable, especially in regard to the time of leaving. — *Beer* at Mick's. — *Visitors' tax* for a week or more, 12 m.

Wildbad (1411 ft.), a much-frequented watering-place with 3600 inhab., lies in the pine-clad ravine of the *Enz*, on both sides of the stream. The greater part of the town, with the principal street, the bath-establishments, and the hotels, is on the right bank; the railway-station lies on the other bank at the N. or lower end of the

town. In the *CUR-PLATZ*, at the end of the *Hauptstrasse*, rises the handsome new *Curhaus*, with café, reading, and ball-rooms, and baths admirably fitted up. (Music 8-9 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.) The thermal springs (94-100° Fahr.), which are beneficial in cases of gout and rheumatism, rise immediately from the sand in the baths (three public baths for each sex, capable of containing 22 persons each; 30 private baths). The salutary qualities of the water, which contains no mineral ingredients, are ascribed in great measure to its being used immediately at its source. The baths may be inspected between 12 and 1 (fee). Annual number of patients about 6000.

WALKS. On the S. (upper) side of the village, past the new Roman Catholic church, as far as the (1 M.) *Windhof*, a café, and on to the *Schillerhöhe*, *Riesentanne*, etc. (shade in the forenoon). On the N. (lower) side to the (1 M.) garden-restaurant '*Zum kühlen Brunn*', a favourite resort; also to the *Promenadenweg* (shade in the afternoon) and to the *Rennbachthal*.

EXCURSIONS. A road ascends the valley of the Enz to (7½ M.) *Enzklösterle* (*Waldhorn) and (3 M.) *Gumpelscheuer* (Lamm), and thence to (17 M.) *Freudenstadt* (p. 340). (From Gumpelscheuer across the hill to *Schön-münzach*, 2 hrs., with guide, 1-1½ m.) — Another excursion may be taken by the *Hochwiesenhof* and the *Grünhütte* to the (1½ hr.) small *Wildsee* or *Hornsee*, which tradition has peopled with water-sprites, and thence to the (20 min.) shooting-lodge of *Kaltenbronn* (2847 ft.; *Inn), and the (1¼ M.) **Hohlohthurm* (3250 ft.; view). Return direct, in 3 hrs.; in all 6-7 hrs. A pleasant forest-path leads from *Kaltenbronn* to (7 M.) *Forbach* (p. 339).

The following is a very interesting excursion for a whole day (one-horse carr. 9, two-horse 14 m.), and is also recommended to pedestrians. Via *Calmbach* (see p. 308) to (2¼ M.) *Reichenbach* (Löwe). Thence, leaving the main road, by a bye-road to (8 M.) *Rüthenbach* (view of *Hohenzollern* from a height as the village is approached; carriages should be sent on from this point to *Teinach*), and (2¼ M.) *Zavelstein* (Lamm), with a picturesque ruined castle, the tower of which commands an extensive view. Descend to (1½ M.) *Teinach* (*Badhotel*, 6-10 m. per day; *Hirsch*), charmingly situated, with mineral baths and a hydropathic establishment. Thence down to the (1 M.) *Nagoldthal*, and by *Kentheim* to (3 M.) *Calw*, (1½ M.) *Hirsau* (*Hirsch*), with a celebrated ruined monastery, and (3¼ M.) *Liebenszell* (*Unteres* and *Oberes Bad*), a bath with warm springs of long-established repute, pleasantly situated, and commanded by a ruined castle. Thence back to *Wildbad* by *Hirsau* and *Calmbach*.

48. From Baden to Freiburg and Bâle.

Comp. Maps, pp. 316, 352.

RAILWAY TO FREIBURG (66 M.) in 2½-4¼ hrs. (express fares 10 m., 6 m. 95 pf.; ordinary 8 m. 85, 5 m. 90, 3 m. 75 pf.); to *Bâle* (105 M.) in 4½-7¼ hrs. (express fares 16 m. 80, 10 m. 95 pf.; ordinary 13 m. 85, 9 m. 20, 5 m. 85 pf.). Finest views to the left.

Baden, see p. 315. — 2½ M. *Oos*, see p. 315. — To the left rise the Black Forest Mts.; in the foreground stands the gray tower of the *Yburg* (p. 321). 4½ M. *Sinzheim*. Near (6¼ M.) *Steinbach* (**Stern*), on a barren hill to the left, is a red sandstone monument to *Erwin*, the architect of *Strassburg* cathedral, supposed to have been a native of *Steinbach* (d. at *Strassburg*, 1318). *Affenthaler*, one of the best red wines of *Baden*, is produced in the vicinity.

9½ M. *Bühl* (*Badischer Hof*; *Rabe*) is a thriving place, with a new Gothic church. Through the industrious *Bühlerthal*, which

opens here, a picturesque road leads to (8 M.) *Sand* and (9 M.) *Herrenwies* (p. 339). On the hill rises the ruined castle of *Alt-Windeck*, once the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1592 (pleasant excursion to it by the village of *Kappel-Windeck* at the foot of the hill).

11 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Ottersweier* (*Sonne; Adler*). The *Hub*, formerly a popular mineral bath, now a poor-house, lies 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E.

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Achern*. — *Hotels*. RAILWAY HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, at the station. In the village, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station, **Post*, E. 1 m. 75, B. 70, D. 2 m. 40 pf.; **ADLER*, similar charges; **SONNE*, unpretending; beer at the *Engel* and an adjoining beer-garden.

Carriages and omnibus at the station and hotels according to tariff: to *Allerheiligen*, one-horse 9, two-horse 14 m.; to the *Brigittenschloss*, two-horse, 10 m.

Baths in the *Acher*, 20 pf., tickets at the hotels.

Achern (480 ft.), a thriving little town, lies at the mouth of the *Kappeler Thal*. The market-place is adorned with a monument to the *Grand Duke Leopold* (d. 1852). The large *Lunatic Asylum* of *Illenau* (near *Achern*) has accommodation for 400 patients. Hence through the *Kappeler Thal* to *Allerheiligen*, see p. 342; diligence to (7 M.) *Ottenhöfen* once daily.

At *Sasbach*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of *Achern*, the French Marshal *Turenne* fell in 1675 during an engagement with the Imperial General *Montecuccoli*. The spot is marked by an obelisk in grey granite, erected by the French government in 1829 on the site of the old monument.

Pleasant walk (1 hr.) past the new *Erlenbad* to the ruins of *Neuwindeck* or *Lauffer Schloss*, perched on a precipitous rock above the village of *Lauf*. From *Lauf* by *Neuwindeck* or *Glashütte* to the top of the *Hornisgrinde* (p. 341), 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — The *Brigittenschloss* (or *Hohenroder Schloss*), 6 M. from *Achern*, is insignificant as a ruin, but commands a noble prospect. Halfway the road passes through *Sasbachwalden* (*Badischer Hof*; **Rebstock*), a beautifully-situated village, above which is the *Gatschöhl*.

19 M. *Rench* (*Adler*), with 2300 inhab., at the mouth of the *Renththal*. A monument was erected in 1879 to H. J. von *Grimmelshausen*, the author of '*Simplicissimus*', who died here in 1676. — 22 M. *Appenweier* (*Railway Hotel; Krone; Adler*), a village with 1400 inhabitants. The railways to *Strassburg* and to *Oppenau* (see p. 343) diverge here from the main line (change carriages).

FROM APPENWEIER TO KEHL AND STRASSBURG, 16 M., railway in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The line traverses a district rendered marshy by the inundations of the *Kinzig*, which falls into the *Rhine* at *Kehl*. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kork*.

9 M. *Kehl* (462 ft.; **Post*, or *Weisses Lamm*; **Salmen*, at the station; *Fingado*, beer-garden, at the station), a small town with manufactures of tobacco and paper-hangings, was erected by the French as a tête-de-pont of *Strassburg* in 1688, and has often been besieged. During the siege of *Strassburg* in 1870 the town sustained serious damage. Pop. 5000.

At *Kehl* the junction-line between the *Baden* and the *Alsace* railways crosses the *Rhine* by an iron bridge, immediately below the bridge-of-boats. The train stops at a station near the S.E. gate (*Meisger Thor*, or *Porte d'Austerlitz*) of *Strassburg*, describes a wide circuit to the S. of the town, and joins the *Bâle-Strassburg* line (comp. p. 278) near *Königshofen*. 16 M. *Strassburg*, see p. 265.

From *Appenweier* to *Oppenau*, see p. 343.

The line now runs parallel with the mountains of the *Black Forest*. In the distance to the left rises the grand-ducal castle of

Staufenberg, founded in the 11th cent. by Otho of Hohenstaufen, Bishop of Strassburg, and still in good preservation. It may be reached from *Windschläg*, the next station, viâ *Durbach*, in 2½ hrs.

27 M. *Offenburg* (438 ft.; *Railway Hotel*, opposite the station, R. from 2½ m., B. 1 m.; **Fortuna*, R. & A. 2½ m., ¾ M. from the station; *Schwarzer Adler*, or *Post*; *Rheinischer Hof*, near the church; *Sonne*; *Ochse*, with a café, not far from the station), a small town on the *Kinsig*, with 7800 inhab., contains a statue of *Sir Francis Drake*, 'the introducer of the potato into Europe, 1586,' and a modern Gothic *Protestant Church* in red sandstone with an open-work tower. It was once an imperial town, and down to the Peace of Pressburg the capital of the district of *Ortenau*, or *Mordnau*. The comfortable appearance of the town with its numerous industries and well laid-out promenades bears witness to its prosperity.

From *Offenburg* to *Hausach*, *Triberg*, and *Constance*, see p. 346.

The train crosses the *Kinsig*. On a hill to the left rises *Schloss Ortenberg* (p. 346). 32½ M. *Nieder-Schopfheim*, 35 M. *Friesenheim*; then (38 M.) *Dinglingen*, the junction of a branch-line (7 min.) to *Lahr* (*Sonne*; *Pflug*; *Krone*), one of the most prosperous industrial towns in the duchy, with 9400 inhab., in the *Schutterthal*, 2½ M. from the main line. It contains a venerable *Abbey Church*, a modern *Roman Catholic Church*, an old *Rathhaus*, and a *War Monument*. To *Biberach*, 9 M., see p. 346.

The cemetery of *Meissenheim*, 7½ M. to the N.W. of *Dinglingen*, contains the tomb of *Frederica Brion* of *Sessenheim* (p. 262), *Goethe's* early love (d. 1813). Her resting-place is indicated by a new monument.

41 M. *Kippenheim* (*Anker*), a market-town, lying ½ M. from the station, was the birthplace of *Stulz*, the rich tailor (p. 321), and possesses a monument to him. To the right in the distance rise the *Vosges*. The castle of *Mahlberg*, to the left above the small town of that name (*Hôtel Prinz*), was once the seat of the old *Baden* government; in the middle ages it belonged to the *Hohenstaufen*. The town was founded by *Conrad III.* in the 12th century.

Near (44 M.) *Orschweiler* (*Krone*) lies *Ettenheim* (*Pflug*), at the entrance to the *Münsterthal*, with a conspicuous church.

A mournful interest attaches to this village as the spot where the *Duc d'Enghien* was arrested by order of *Napoleon* on the night of 14th March, 1804, to be shot at *Vincennes* six days later.

Farther up the valley lies (1½ M.) *St. Landolin*, a small, pleasantly-situated watering-place.

47½ M. *Herbolzheim*. Near (49½ M.) *Kensingen* the line crosses the *Elz* twice. Above *Hecklingen* are the ruins of *Lichtenegg*, once a seat of the Counts of *Tübingen*.

At (52½ M.) *Riegel* (*Zum Kopf*) the *Dreisam* unites with the *Elz*. The entire plain here was formerly a marsh, but is now drained by the *Leopolds-Canal*. To the right rises the *Kaiserstuhl* (p. 334).

57 M. *Emmendingen* (**Post*; *Adler*) has two modern churches. Beyond it, on a hill to the left, are the extensive, well-preserved ruins of the *Hochburg*, dismantled in 1669 by order of *Louis XIV.*

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- Hôtels:**
- a. Zürcher Hof D. 24.
- b. Hotel Schweizerhof D. 25.
- c. Engel C. 26.
- d. Deutscher Hof D. 27.
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- v. Hotel de la Forêt D. 45.
- w. Hotel de la Vallée D. 46.
- x. Hotel de la Forêt D. 47.
- y. Hotel de la Vallée D. 48.
- z. Hotel de la Forêt D. 49.

The train now crosses the Elz. Beautiful view of the valley of the Elz, opening to the N.E. (left). — 61 M. *Denslingen*; branch-line to Waldkirch, 5 M., see p. 353.

Near Freiburg, on the left, stands the watch-tower of the ruined castle of *Zähringen*, once the seat of a powerful race, which became extinct in 1218 by the death of Count Berthold V. (p. 332). The train now passes a large prison, on the left, and reaches —

66 M. Freiburg. — *Hotels.* *Near the Station:* **ZÄHRINGER HOF* (Pl. a; B, 5), opposite the station, R. & L. from 2½ m., A. 70, B. 1 m. 10 pf., D. 3 m.; **HÔTEL VICTORIA*, Eisenbahn-Str. (Pl. C, 2), next door to the new Post Office, R. & A. 2 m., B. 90 pf.; **PFAU* (Pl. e; C, 1), near the station, with a garden-restaurant, R. 2 m. (pretty landscapes from the Black Forest in the garden-saloon); in these, 'pension' from October to June. — *In the Town:* **ENGEL* (Pl. c; E, 2), near the Münster, unpretending, R. 1½-2 m.; **WILDER MANN* (Pl. f; E, 4); **HÔTEL GEIST* (Pl. g; E, 5), opposite the west portal of the Münster, R. 1½ m.; **RHEINISCHER HOF* (Pl. i; E, 5); **RÖM. KAISER* (Pl. h; D, 4); **HÔTEL FÖRRENBACH* (Pl. b; D, 4), in the S. suburb, with large rooms, R. 1 m. 70 pf.; **MARKGRÄFLER HOF*, Gerberau (Pl. d, E, 4), R. 1 m. 20, B. 50, D. 1 m. 50 pf., well spoken of; **FREIBURGER HOR.* — **Pension Lang*, to the S. of the town, on the road to Güntherthal; **Pension Uts*, Werder-Str. 8 (Pl. C, 4).

Restaurants & Cafés. **Kopf*, adjoining the Engel, well supplied with newspapers, with old-German drinking-room and garden; **Hechtiger*, Salz-Str. 7; **Dielsch-Hettlerich*, Salz-Str. 28. — *Wine* at **Hummel's*, Münster-Platz. — *Beer.* *Stratz*, in the *Gretfenegger Schlösschen*, above the Schwabenthor, with **View*. — *Confectioner.* *Wolffinger*, Kaiser-Str.

Baths at the Zähringer Hof, in the garden of the Pfau, and at the *Marienbad*, Marien-Str. *Public Baths* at the Botanical Garden (Pl. B, C, 5).

Cabs. *From the station into the town* (one-horse), for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 90, 3 pers. 1 m. 20, 4 pers. 1 m. 40, luggage 20 pf. — *In the Town:* ¼ hr., one-horse, for 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 90 pf., two-horse, 70 pf., 1 m.; ½ hr. 1 m., 1 m. 50, 1 m. 40 pf., or 2 m.; ¾ hr. 1 m. 50, 2 m., 2 m. 80 pf.; 1 hr. 2 m., 2 m. 50, 2 m. 60, 3 m. 40 pf. — *To Loretto*, one-horse, 1 m. 70, 2 m. 60 pf.; two-horse 3 m., 3 m. 80 pf.; *to Kappel* 3 m. 50, 4 m. 50, 4 m. 60, 5 m. 50 pf.; *to the Schlossberg* ('*Kanonensplatz*'), two-horse, 4½-5 m.; *to Güntherthal*, 1 m. 50, 2 m., 2 m. 60 pf., 3 m. Longer drives also according to tariff; two-horse carr. about 20 m. per day with fee of 2 m.; comp. p. 353.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 20; C, 2, 5), Eisenbahn-Strasse, a handsome new building.

English Church Service in a room at the old post-office, Kaiser-Str. 51, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. (winter 3 p.m.). Chaplain, *Rev. W. J. Drought, B.A.*

Principal Attractions. The traveller should follow the Eisenbahn-Str. from the station through the town as far as the Kaiser-Str., then turn to the right, follow the Salz-Str. to the Schwabenthor, and ascend the *Schlossberg*, a walk of 25 minutes. On the way back visit the *Münster* and *Kaufhaus* (exterior only of the latter), traverse the broad Kaiser-Strasse (*Fountain, War Monument, Protestant Church*), and return to the station by the Friedrichs-Strasse. The best **View* is obtained from the *Lorettoberg* by evening-light (cab from the station and back in 1-1½ hr.).

Freiburg (918 ft.), situated in the *Breisgau*, 11 M. from the Rhine, vies with Baden and Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs. The mountains of the Black Forest, the picturesque hills in the vicinity, the populous and fertile plain, bounded by the vine-clad Kaiserstuhl, and the lovely valley of the Dreisam, all combine to render the situation highly attractive.

The town owes its origin to Duke *Berthold II. of Zähringen*, who founded it about 1091, and it remained in possession of his successors till the

line became extinct in 1218. For over 400 years Freiburg belonged to the House of Hapsburg; it suffered much in the Thirty Years' War; in 1677 it was taken by the French, fortified by Vauban, and confirmed to them by the Peace of Nymwegen in 1678; by the Peace of Ryswyck in 1697 it was given back to Austria, but captured by Villars in 1713, after an obstinate defence. It was again restored to Austria by the Peace of Rastatt in 1714, plundered and to a great extent destroyed by the French in 1745, and then, after the destruction of the fortifications, once more made over to Austria by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. The Breisgau, an hereditary possession of the house of Austria, of which Freiburg was the capital, was annexed to Baden by the Peace of Pressburg in 1806, and the town thus restored to the representatives of the house of Zähringen, by which it was originally founded.

Freiburg is the chief city of the upper Rhenish province of Baden, and since 1827 has been the seat of an archbishop whose see comprises the church of the Upper Rhine. Population 36,500, including about 8400 Protestants and 800 Jews. Silk, cotton, pottery, buttons, machinery, etc., are largely manufactured in and around the town, which is also the chief market for the productions of the Black Forest. The streets are supplied with streams of pure water from the *Dreisam*, which gives them an agreeable freshness in summer, and the town is surrounded with a girdle of pretty promenades and villas. Freiburg is indeed one of the pleasantest towns in Germany, and its inhabitants have long been noted for their good-nature and courtesy. It is much patronised as a residence by retired North German officials.

The railway-station is connected with the town by the *EISEN-BAHN-STRASSE* (Pl. B, C, 2), a pleasant-looking street, flanked with modern villas and gardens. To the right rises the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. 20), by *Arnold*. On the left, at the entrance to the town, is the Monument of *Rotteck*, the historian (d. 1840; Pl. 5).

The *Franziskaner-Platz* is embellished with a statue of the Franciscan *Berthold Schwarz* (Pl. 6; D, 3), the inventor of gunpowder (1312; at Freiburg), as the reliefs indicate. In the same square stand the Gothic *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 15), the interior of which has been restored, with its simple cloisters, and the *Rathhaus*.

Close by is the *University* (Pl. 23; D, 3), founded in 1456 by Archduke Albert IV., and attended by about 800 students. Most of the lectures are delivered in the university-buildings in the town; those on medical subjects in the *Anatomiegebäude*, to the N.W. of the Protestant church, where the *Anatomical Museum* (Pl. 1; D, 1), the *Eye Dispensary*, the *Hospital*, the *Chemical Laboratory*, etc., are also situated. Adjacent is a large *Penitentiary*.

We next reach the broad and handsome *KAISER-STRASSE* (Pl. D, E, 3, 2), which intersects the town from N. to S., and is enlivened with numerous fountains. In the centre rises an old *Fountain* of the late-Gothic period, embellished with a number of old and modern figures. To the S. of it is a modern fountain with a statue of *Berthold III.*, and inscriptions to the memory of that prince, the law-giver of Freiburg (1120), of his brother *Conrad*, the founder of the

cathedral (1123), of Archduke Albert VI. (see below), and of Charles Frederick of Baden, the 'Nestor of princes', in whose honour the fountain-column was erected in 1807. To the N., in the same street, is another modern fountain, with a statue of Archduke Albert, the founder of the university (1456). A little farther on is the War Monument, p. 333.

The Münstergasse leads straight to the W. portal of the cathedral, in front of which rise three lofty columns bearing poor statues of the Virgin, St. Alexander, and St. Lambert, the patron-saints of the cathedral.

The *Cathedral (*Münster*; Pl. 14; E, 3), the tower of which is the earliest and most perfect of its kind, is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Germany, and has justly been admired from a very early period. The church, which is constructed entirely of dark-red sandstone, was begun at a period when the Gothic style had not as yet become naturalised in Germany. We accordingly find that the transept with the side-towers, the oldest part of the edifice, are in the Romanesque style. From the transept the work was continued towards the W., so that the tower was not begun till the end of the 13th century. While the form of the nave and aisles resembles that of the contemporaneous cathedral of Strassburg, it is obvious that the architects found it difficult to bring them into harmony with the style of the older transept. The resemblance between the two cathedrals has given rise to the conjecture that both may have been partly designed by the same architect. After the completion of the nave and aisles, the construction of the choir was begun, but it was not completed till the beginning of the 16th cent. (1354?-1513). The most artistic part of the whole building is the *Tower*, which is 380 ft. in height. The three bold and simple stories at once reveal their structural significance: the massive square basement, the lofty octagonal bell-tower, and the airy pyramid of perforated masonry, which the octagon, both in form and ornamentation, serves harmoniously to connect with the square base. In the side of the tower is the *Principal Portal*, adorned with rich sculptures. On the right side are the seven Arts and the Foolish Virgins, on the left the Wise Virgins and several figures from the Old Testament looking forward to the Redemption. On the wall of the portal are statues of Judaism and the Church, and representations of the Salutation, the Annunciation, and the Adoration of Christ. In the segment of the arch is portrayed the further history of the Saviour down to his return at the Last Day. Around the whole building are niches containing statues of saints, fathers of the church, prophets, and allegorical figures. The *S. Portal* is unfortunately disfigured with a portico of the 17th century.

The *INTERIOR (354 ft. long, 102 ft. wide, 85 ft. high), consisting of nave and aisles, transept, choir and ambulatory, with magnificent ancient and modern stained-glass windows, is most impressive. It

has been recently restored. The best time to visit it is after 10.30 a. m., when the services for the day are concluded (the sacristan admits visitors to the choir, fee 50 pf.).

NAVE. On the W. wall are stained-glass rose-windows, those on the left new, on the right old. The *Pulpit*, executed by *Jerg Kempf* in 1561, is said to be hewn out of a single block of stone. The *Twelve Apostles*, by the pillars, are somewhat rough specimens of sculpture. — The arch at the intersection of the nave and transept is embellished with a fresco by *L. Seitz*, executed in 1877, and representing the Coronation of the Virgin. — The screen was constructed in the 17th cent. by *Jacob Altermadt*.

S. AISLE (right). Good stained-glass windows of the 15th century. The four Evangelists in stained glass (5th window), after Dürer, by *Helmle*, 1822. Below these, the tombstone with high-relief of Berthold V. of Zähringen, the last of his line (d. 1218). In the *Holy Sepulchre Chapel* the Saviour on a sarcophagus; beneath it the watchmen of the sepulchre asleep, old sculptures, perhaps by *Jerg Kempf*. The eight small stained-glass scenes from the Passion were executed by *Helmle* in 1826 from designs by Dürer. The carved wood-work of the side-altars is old. That on the left, with the Adoration of the Magi, executed in 1505, is the finest.

CHOIR CHAPELS. The stained glass in these chapels is damaged. — *Altarpieces*: 1st Chapel. *Winged picture, in the centre SS. Augustine, Anthony, and Rochus, SS. Sebastian and Christopher on the wings, master unknown. — 2nd (University) Chapel. *Nativity, and *Adoration of the Magi, by *Holbein the Younger*, painted about 1520, brought hither from Bâle after the Reformation; the paintings on the outside are of later date and little value. Next to it, the *Portrait of a priest, dated 1600. — At the back of the high-altar, a winged picture by *Hans Baldung*, surnamed *Grien* (1516) of the *Crucifixion, on the left, St. Jerome and John the Baptist, on the right, St. George and St. Lawrence. The chapel to the left behind the high-altar contains a Romanesque *Crucifix* in silver-gilt, brought from Magdeburg, the head modern; also a few reliefs — The second chapel on the left contains an *Adoration of the 15th cent., in carved wood, with Gothic framework.

CHOIR. At the entrances on the right and left, reliefs of dukes Berthold III. and IV., Conrad III., and Rudolph of Zähringen. On the wall a monument of *Gen. de Rodt* (d. 1743). — **High-altar-piece* by *Baldung* (1516), in the centre, Coronation of the Virgin between God the Father and Christ, to the right, St. Peter and other saints, to the left, St. Paul and some warriors; outside, the Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, and Flight into Egypt. Episcopal throne richly carved, 1848.

N. AISLE. In the chapel of the Mt. of Olives a painted stone relief of the Last Supper (1805), and four small stained-glass *Windows with scenes from the Passion, by *Helmle*, from designs by Dürer. — Statue of *Archb. Boll* (d. 1886), by *Friederich*. — Monument of *Archb. Demeter* (d. 1842). — The *Egonkapelle* contains two modern stained-glass windows executed by *Helmle* from drawings by *Dürr*, representing the Lord appearing to Moses in the burning bush, and King David.

TOWER (p. 331). Entrance in the church, to the right of the portal; ticket 20 pf., fee to custodian 40 pf., who also shows the clock by *Schwillgüe* (comp. p. 270).

The **Kaufhaus*, or *Merchants' Hall* (Pl. 13; E, 3), opposite the S. portal of the Münster, was erected in the 15th century, and is now being restored. In front is a vaulted round-arched portico, resting on five pillars, and above it a balcony with two projecting turrets, covered with coloured tiles and painted arms in relief; on the outer wall, four small statues of emperors of Germany.

A little to the S. of the Kaufhaus stands the *Theatre* (Pl. 22; E, 4). Adjacent is an old *Augustine Convent*, now converted into a school and containing the *Municipal Collection of Antiquities*. This

comprises fine axes from Jutland and other prehistoric objects, Egyptian, Roman, and mediæval antiquities, and a numismatic cabinet (adm. free on Sun. and holidays, 11-1; at other times, fee).

In the N. part of the Kaiser-Strasse, opposite the *Infantry Barracks* (Pl. 12), built by the Austrian Government in 1776, rises a large **War Monument* (Pl. 26; E, 2), erected in 1878 to the 14th German Army Corps and its leader, General von Werder. It consists of a large granite pedestal, surrounded by figures of soldiers, and surmounted by a bronze figure of Victory, by C. F. Moest. — A little farther on is the Romanesque **Protestant Church* (Pl. 16; E, 1), erected by Hübach in 1839 with materials from the ruined abbey-church of Thennenbach. Richly-ornamented portal. Interior simple and chaste, with paintings by Dürr. To the N. is the *Institution of the Sisters of Mercy*, with a modern Gothic chapel.

The Kaiser-Strasse ends, to the S., in the *Martinthor* (Pl. D, 4), on the wall of which is represented St. Martin sharing his cloak with a beggar. The inscription on the gateway commemorates the bravery shown by the townspeople in an engagement with the French at Wagenstadt in 1796. — By turning to the right (W.) and following the Belfort-Strasse we reach the *Alteergarten* (Pl. C, 4), pleasantly laid out, and embellished with an artificial waterfall, the three genii above which represent the three tributaries of the Dreisam and the industries carried on on their banks. Opposite rises the *Höhere Bürgerschule*, with sculptured groups by Knittel in the pediment. A little to the N., opposite the Synagogue, is a *Monument to General Werder*, by Knittel.

On the *Schwabenthor* (Pl. E, 4) is an ancient fresco, representing a Swabian peasant driving a heavily-laden waggon. On the keystone of the arch is a small sitting figure.

From the Schwabenthor a broad path to the left leads through vineyards and past the reservoir of the town-waterworks to the **Schlossberg* (427 ft. above the town; Pl. F, G, H, 3, 4), once defended by two castles, which were destroyed by the French in 1744, during the Bavarian War of Succession. The ruins are surrounded with pleasure-grounds. Above the so-called 'Kanonen-Platz', where a road from Immenthal joins ours, we reach the *Ludwigshöhe*, on which are a pavilion and an iron indicator of the places visible hence. The **View*, particularly of Freiburg itself and of the valley of the Dreisam, is very fine. Morning-light most favourable. — The shortest way back to the town leads from the Kanonen-Platz through a gate, passing the *Greifenegger Schlösschen* beer-saloon (p. 329); another leads by the 'Kreuz' and *Gut Schöneck* (Pl. G, 2; milk) to the Karls-Platz (Pl. F, 2). A third but longer path leads from the Kreuz N.E. to the (2½ M.) *Jägerhäuschen* (fine view), from which the traveller may return to (1½ M.) Freiburg by the suburb of *Herdern*.

The S. prolongation of the Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. D, 5), on the other side of the Dreisam, is named the *Güntherthal-Strasse*. From

it the *Baseler-Strasse* and *Loretto-Strasse* (3rd to the right) lead to the **Lorettoberg* or *Josephsberg*, a hill about 1 M. to the S. of Freiburg, which may be ascended either by the road or by footpaths. At the top are three chapels under one roof and an inn. A pleasant view is enjoyed hence in all directions, including the *Günthersthal* (see below), which is not visible from the *Schlossberg* (best by evening-light).

The *Environs* of Freiburg are well shaded with pleasant woods, through which of late years numerous paths have been constructed, affording many beautiful walks. Comp. Map, p. 352.

Between the *Lorettoberg* on the W. and the *Bromberg* on the E. lies the charming **GÜNTHERSTHAL*, through which the above-mentioned *Günthersthal-Strasse* ascends. At the entrance to the valley footpaths diverge to the left from the road, and lead along the wooded slopes of the *Bromberg*. About 2 M. up the valley lies *Günthersthal* (*Hirsch; Zum Kybfelsen*), with an old monastery, now converted into a brewery. About 1½ M. farther on is the *Kybburg Hotel*, whence we may return through the beautiful pine-forests on the S.W. side of the valley to the *Lorettoberg* and Freiburg. (Or we may turn at *Günthersthal*.)

At the 'Waldeck' (entrance of the valley), on the road to *Günthersthal*, a path diverges to the left and leads to the **Kybfelsen* (2716 ft.), the top of which is reached in 2 hours. The descent may be made to *Günthersthal*.

The **Schönberg* (2118 ft.), 6 M. to the S.W. of Freiburg, affords the best general view of the mountains of the Black Forest.

Pleasant excursions may also be made to *St. Ottilien* (1516 ft.), a chapel and inn 1¼ hr. to the N.E.; then to the *Roskopf* (2254 ft.) in 1¼ hr., and thence to the *Jägerhäuschen* (p. 338), or the castle of *Zähringen* (p. 329).

Excursion to the *Höllenthal*, see p. 353. — A shady walk ascends the valley of the *Dreisam* to the (1¼ M.) *Waldsee* (Restaurant) and (1½ M.) *Littenweiler* (Inn and baths).

The **Schau-ins-Land*, or *Erskasten* (4219 ft.), the nearest of the higher mountains of the Black Forest, 387 ft. higher than the *Blauen* (p. 365), and commanding a similar view, may be ascended in 4 hours. The best route lead by *Günthersthal*, beyond which we follow the road for about 2½ M. more and then ascend to the left through wood. About 10 min. below the top is the *Rasthaus*, a small but good inn. — About ¼ hr. to the S. of the summit, is the *Halde*, a group of houses with a good inn. Thence to the *Nothschrei* (p. 354), 1 hr.; from it direct to the *Feldberg*, 2½ hrs. — The *Belchen* lies 3½ hrs. to the S.W. of the *Schau-ins-Land*; footpath viâ the *Hörnle* and the *Wiedener Eck*.

The *Kaiserstuhl*, a basaltic hill-district about 42 sq. M. in area, and entirely planted with the vine, rises from the plain in upwards of forty peaks between the *Dreisam* and the *Rhine*.

A visit may be paid to it from Freiburg as follows. By railway to *Riegel* (p. 328), and thence by the post-omnibus, which runs several times daily, to *Endingen* (Pfauf) in 40 minutes. Ascend in 1¼ hr. to the **Chapel of St. Catherine* (1620 ft.), which commands a superb view of the plain of the *Rhine* as far as *Strassburg*, of the *Vosges*, and of the *Black Forest*. Descend to *Schefflingen*, and proceed to *Vogtsburg*, where the high-road traversing the district from E. to W. is reached. Ascend this road to the left (E.) to the top of the hill, where a finger-post on the right indicates the way to the *Neun Linden* (1833 ft.), the highest point of the *Kaiserstuhl*. Descend thence, either towards the S.E. to (½ hr.) *Bickensohl* and (¾ hr.) *Ihringen*, or return to the high-road and descend by it to (3 M.) *Gottenheim* (see below).

FROM FREIBURG TO COLMAR (28 M.). Railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ -2 hrs.; fares 4 m. 20, 2 m. 90, 1 m. 80 pf.

The line traverses the *Mooswald*, a marshy tract, crosses the *Dreisam Canal*, and turns to the W., between the undulating slopes of the *Tuni-Berg* on the left, and the *Kaiserstuhl* on the right. 5 M. *Hugstetten* (Kreuz); $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gottenheim* (Adler); $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wasenweiler*; $11\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Ihringen* (Ochs).

$14\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Alt-Breisach* (744 ft.; **Deutscher Kaiser*, or *Post; Salmen*), the Roman *Mons Bristiacus*, a picturesque old town, with 3300 inhab., situated on the extreme S.W. spur of the vine-clad *Kaiserstuhl*, lies at the foot of a rock rising precipitously to a height of 240 ft. above the Rhine.

As lately as the 10th cent., the Rhine is said to have flowed round the town, which was anciently an important fortress and regarded as the key of Germany. After 1331 it belonged to Austria; in 1638 it was taken after a long siege by the Swedes under Bernhard von Weimar; after his death garrisoned by the French; in 1700 again in possession of Austria; in 1708 taken by Tallard and Vauban; and in 1714 restored to the Austrians. In 1740 a change in the course of the Rhine proved so detrimental to the fortifications, that they were abandoned and partly demolished by the Austrians, and then completely destroyed by the French in 1793. The *Rheinthor* bears the following plaintive inscription, dating from the time when the disunited Germans felt their inability to repel the attacks of the French: —

*Limes eram Gallis, nunc pons et janua fo;
Si pergunt, Gallis nullibi limes erit!*

On the highest point in the town rises the **Cathedral of St. Stephen*, a cruciform edifice. The choir, supported by an open substructure, the S. tower, and the W. half of the nave are Gothic, dating from the 14th cent.; the transept and N. tower are Romanesque. It contains a beautiful rood-loft of the latter part of the 15th cent., and a large Gothic winged altar-piece in carved wood, executed in 1526 by Hans Lievering(?), representing the Coronation of the Virgin. The interior was restored and painted in 1879. Two large pictures in the choir by Dürr, 1851. Fine view from the terrace. — In the '*Schlossgarten*' is a tower erected in honour of Colonel Tulla, an officer of engineers. To the S. rises the *Eckardsberg*, with fragments of an old fortress.

At the base of the *Kaiserstuhl*, on the Rhine, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of *Breisach*, lies the ruin of *Sponneck* (**Grossherzog Leopold*), commanding a fine view of Alsace, the *Vosges Mts.*, &c. About $2\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther on is the ruin of *Limburg*, where *Rudolph of Hapsburg* was born in 1218. (On Sundays a steamer sails from *Breisach* to *Sponneck* and *Limburg*.)

The railway now crosses the Rhine by means of a new iron bridge. — 16 M. *Neu-Breisach*, a small fortress, constructed by Vauban in 1703, and taken by the Germans in 1870, after a siege of eight days. $22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sundhofen*. 28 M. *Colmar*, see p. 279.

FROM FREIBURG TO BÂLE (39 M.). Railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 5 m., 3 m. 30, 2 m. 10 pf.; express-fares 6 m. 50, 4 m. 55, 3 m. 20 pf.). The train skirts the vine-clad W. spurs of the Black

Forest. Stations *St. Georges* and *Schallstadt*. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Krotzingen* (*Badischer Hof*, at the station; *Rössle*, in the village, a short distance from the railway; diligence to *Staufen*, p. 366). The small town of (13 M.) *Heitersheim* (*Adler*; *Kreuz*), once the seat of the Master of the Maltese Order, is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station. To the E., $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. up the valley, lies the town of *Sulzburg* (*Hirsch*; diligence twice daily), prettily situated amidst wood; 3 M. farther on is *Bad Sulzburg*. 15 M. *Buggingen*.

18 M. *Müllheim*. — Hotels. **BAHNHOF-HÔTEL*, at the station, with garden and restaurant; *WEISSES KREUZ*, nearer the town; *SCHWAN* and *NEUE POST*, at the upper end of the town, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the station; *LÖWE*. — Omnibus to *Badenweiler*, see p. 363. Travellers arriving late are recommended to pass the night at Müllheim, as the hotels at *Badenweiler* are sometimes full.

Müllheim (882 ft.) is a thriving little town of 3300 inhab., with a new church, lying on the hill-side, 1 M. from the station, and extending for about 1 M. up the valley of the *Klemmbach*, through which runs the road to *Badenweiler*. It is noted for the *Markgräfler* wine produced in the neighbourhood. — Branch-railway to *Mühlhausen*, see p. 283.

$19\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Auggen* (*Bär*); 21 M. *Schliengen* (845 ft.; *Krone*; diligence to *Kandern*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ M., twice a day). The line now approaches the Rhine, which is here divided by islands into several arms. Best views to the right. 24 M. *Bellingen*; $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Rheinweiler*; $27\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kleinkems*.

Then three short tunnels through the '*Isteiner Klotz*', a limestone cliff overhanging the water, to (31 M.) *Efringen*. The construction of the line, which winds along the hillside high above the river, is an object of interest between *Bellingen* and *Efringen*. At (33 M.) *Eimeldingen* (878 ft.) the train crosses the *Kander*, beyond which a fine view is disclosed. 35 M. *Haltingen*; 37 M. *Leopoldshöhe*, whence a branch-line diverges to *St. Ludwig* (p. 283). The train now crosses the *Wiese*, and stops at the station of (39 M.) *Klein-Basel*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Rhine-bridge, and connected with the central station at *Bâle* by a junction-line.

Bâle. — Hotels. *DREI KÖNIGE*, on the Rhine, R. 3-5, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *SCHWEIZERHOF* and *HÔTEL EULER*, at the central station, R. 3 fr.; *HÔTEL NATIONAL*; *JURA*, near the station; *LORENZ*; *HOFFER*; *GOLDENER FALK*; *WILDER MANN*; *STORCH*; *KRONE*; *BELLEVUE*; *SCHIFF*. — At *Klein-Basel*: *HÔTEL KRAPFT*; *KREUZ*, both on the Rhine; *BASELER HOF*, *SCHRIEDER*, near the station.

Bâle, or *Basel*, the capital of the canton *Basel-Stadt* (pop. 61,490), and a busy commercial place, is first mentioned in 374 as *Basilea*. In the middle ages it was a free city of the empire, and in 1501 it became a member of the Swiss Confederation. The **Münster* was erected in the Gothic style in the 14th cent., on the site of an older Romanesque building, of which the W. portal still remains, and was consecrated in 1363. The towers were not completed till 1500. In the interior (sacristan $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) are some very fine pieces of

sculpture (monuments, rood-loft) of the 12th-15th centuries. The Council Hall, so named from the convocation which sat in the cathedral from 1431 to 1448, contains the remains of the celebrated *Basel Dance of Death* (1439). The cloisters date from the 14th and 15th centuries. Extensive view from the *Pfals*, a terrace behind the Münster. The **Museum* (open daily, fee 1 fr.), in the street leading from the Münster to the bridge, is chiefly valuable for its collection of paintings and drawings by *Holbein the Younger* (b. at Augsburg 1497, d. at London 1543), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26 and 1528-32. There are also a number of good works by modern painters (Vautier, Calame, Girardet, etc.). Bâle contains several other interesting buildings, such as the *Rathhaus* of 1508, and the *Spahlenthor*, built in 1400, formerly one of the town-gates. The most important churches after the Münster are the Gothic Church of *St. Martin*, the Church of *St. Leonhard*, and the new Church of *St. Elizabeth*. *For farther details see *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

49. The Black Forest (*Duchy of Baden*).

PEDESTRIAN TOUR of eleven days from Baden. 1st. Ebersteinschloss, Forbach, Schönmünzach (p. 339). — 2nd. Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee, Allerheiligen (p. 343). — 3rd. Oppenau, (drive to) Griesbach, (walk to) Holzwälderhöhe, Rippoldsau, Schapbach (p. 347). — 4th. Wolfach, Triberg (p. 349), Furtwangen. — 5th. Simonswald, Waldkirch, Denzlingen, railway to Freiburg (p. 329). — 6th. Freiburg and Environs (R. 48). — 7th. (Drive to entrance of the) Höllethal, Feldberg (p. 356). — 8th. St. Blasien, Höchenschwand (p. 361), by the Albstrasse to Albbruck. — 9th. Railway to Brennet, Wehr (cavern at Hasel), Todtmoos (p. 360). — 10th. Präg, Schönan, Belchen (p. 366). — 11th. Badenweiler and environs (p. 368).

The maps in the Handbook, on the scale of 1:250,000, will probably be found amply sufficient for the ordinary traveller; they are based on the *Ordnance Maps of Baden* (1:50,000; 1¼ m. per sheet). The new *Ordnance Map*, on a scale of 1:25,000, is not yet completed. Several good special maps have also been published by Herder of Freiburg.

Of all the wooded districts of Germany, none presents so beautiful and varied landscapes as the Black Forest, especially the W. portion, belonging to Baden, the spurs of which decline precipitously towards the plain of the Rhine, whilst the E. slopes are more gradual. The Kinzigthal (p. 347) divides the mountains of the Black Forest into two portions, which are also distinct in regard to their geological formation: *vis.* the LOWER BLACK FOREST to the N., consisting chiefly of variegated sandstone, and culminating in the *Hornisgrinde* (3825 ft.; p. 341); and the UPPER BLACK FOREST to the S., in which granite and gneiss predominate, and of which the *Feldberg* (4921 ft.; p. 356), the *Belchen* (4641 ft.; p. 366), the *Hersogshorn* (4583 ft.), and the *Bärenhalde* (4331 ft.) are the highest mountains. The lower heights are covered with fragrant pine-forests, while the populous valleys are generally fertile and well-cultivated. Numerous mineral springs have given rise to a number of little watering-places, which offer tempting retreats, and good inns are found in various other places. Charges

have risen of late years, so that living, even in the remotest districts, is no longer so remarkably cheap as formerly. (The following is the average scale: B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 m., B. 60 pf. to 1 m., D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.)

The staple commodity is timber, which is floated down the principal streams to the Rhine, where larger rafts are constructed and navigated to Holland. The great timber-merchants, locally called 'Schiffer', have been for centuries formed into the so-called 'Schiffergesellschaften' (p. 324), whose profits are divided in shares termed 'Stämme'. Their extensive forests are known as 'Schifferwald' in contradistinction to the 'Herrschaftliche Wald', or private property. The chief branch of industry in the Black Forest is clock-making, while straw-hats, brushes, and wooden wares are also largely manufactured. In this prosperous district beggars are unknown. To German scholars the charms of the Black Forest will be much enhanced by a perusal of the *Allemannische Gedichte* of Hebel.

The *Black Forest Club*, instituted in 1878, has done much to increase the facilities and pleasures of a tour in this picturesque district by the construction of paths, the erection of finger-posts, etc. The headquarters of the club are at Freiburg (annual subscription 4 m. 80 pf.).

a. From Baden to Gernsbach and Allerheiligen.

Murgthal, Hornisgrinde, Mummelsee.

Comp. the Map, p. 316.

TWO DAYS. 1st. Baden to Gernsbach 6 M., thence to Forbach 10 M. (or from Baden to Forbach direct 12 M., see below), Forbach to Schön Münzsch 7 M.; 2nd. Schön Münzsch to the summit of the *Hornisgrinde* $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., down to the *Mummelsee* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Seebach* 1 hr., *Ottenshöfen* 1 hr., and thence over the hill to *Allerheiligen* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (or from the *Mummelsee* by the *Eckle*, *Wilde See*, and *Ruhstein* to *Allerheiligen*, 4 hrs.). — Carriages may be hired at Gernsbach (see p. 324), Forbach, and Schön Münzsch. — From Gernsbach to ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Schön Münzsch diligence twice daily in summer in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., and to ($27\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Freudenstadt in $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

The **Murgthal* between Gernsbach and Schön Münzsch is wild and beautiful. The slopes are richly clothed with wood. As far as Schön Münzsch the rocks consist of granite, huge blocks of which lie scattered about; beyond it the formation is gneiss, whence the smooth, rounded aspect of the slopes. Variegated sandstone also occurs. The valley then widens and loses much of its peculiar charm. It is seen to the best advantage in descending.

From Baden to Gernsbach and the *Ebersteinburg*, see p. 322. The road in the *Murgthal* gradually ascends at the foot of the hill on which *Schloss Eberstein* stands. The pedestrian coming from Forbach follows the footpath by the last house at *Obertsroth* (Blume), 1 M. from Gernsbach, in order to reach the castle. At (1 M.) *Hilpertsau* the road crosses the *Murg*.

A road traversing picturesque scenery leads hence by *Reichenthal* and the forester's house of *Kallendorn*, and past the (right) *Hohleh* to (21 M.) *Wildbad* (comp. p. 325).

$2\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from Gernsbach) *Weissenbach* (636 ft.; **Grüner Baum*), the modern Gothic church of which contains some good stained-glass and modern altar-pieces. The hamlet of *Au* lies pic-

turesquely on the left bank of the Murg. The valley becomes narrower and wilder; ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Langenbrand* (872 ft.; Ochs); ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gausbach* (*Waldhorn). Near ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Forbach the new road crosses the Murg by a lofty iron bridge.

Forbach (1090 ft.; **Grüner Hof*, near the new bridge; **Krone*, a little farther from the bridge, R. & B. 2 m. 10 pf.; *Hirsch*, *Löwe*, by the old bridge), a thriving village, with a picturesque church on a hill and a vaniline factory, is the finest point in the valley.

The DIRECT ROUTE from Baden to Forbach (12 M.) diverges to the right from the road to the Ebersteinschloss at a finger-post $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond *Oberbeuern* (p. 321); $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Geisbach*, then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schmalbach*, where we take the road to the left; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, the broad path diverges to the right from the road and leads for 1 M. along the E. slope of the hill, passing a meadow. At the end of the meadow we turn to the left; at a cross-way, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther, we ascend the hill in a straight direction; in $\frac{1}{4}$ M. more the main road is reached and is then followed for $\frac{1}{4}$ M.; at the finger-post we turn to the left to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Bermersbach* (Zur Blume). The path now ascends to the right at the second fountain in the village, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther reaches *Forbach*. The first 9 M. are chiefly through wood.

A lonely, but easily-traced forest-path leads from Forbach to the W. to (3 hrs.) *Herrenwies* (*Auerhahn*), a village situated on a bleak and lofty plain surrounded by high mountains. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. distant are the forest-house of *Sand* (Inn) and the **Plattig Hotel*, two favourite summer-resorts. Near Sand is the *Badener Höhe* (3297 ft.), clothed with beautiful woods, whence a carriage-road leads to Baden. From Sand carriage-road to (9 M.) Baden; another through the *Bühlerthal* to railway-stat. *Bühl* (p. 326), a beautiful walk of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; across the *Hundseck* (with guide) to the *Hornisgrinde* and *Mummelsee* (p. 341), 3 hours.

Beyond Forbach the Murgthal, although more secluded, continues grand and beautiful. About halfway to *Schönmünzach* the *Rauenmünzach* falls into the Murg; 1 M. above the confluence the former is augmented by the *Schwarzbach*; below the 'Fallbrücke' is a picturesque waterfall. A new road leads through the valley of the *Schwarzbach* to ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Herrenwies* (see above).

14 M. *Schönmünzach* (1496 ft.; **Glashütte*, or *Post*, R. 1-13/4 m., A. 40, B. 70 pf.; **Waldhorn*; *Schiff*), the first village in *Wurtemberg*, contains a glass-work, employing seventy hands, and is a favourite summer-resort. The *Schönmünzach* falls into the Murg here. To the *Hornisgrinde*, see below. Carriage to the *Eckle* 14, to *Ottenhöfen* 20, to *Allerheiligen* 28 m.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above *Schönmünzach* a path ascends to the right to the *Klarauk* and the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Schloss*, or site of the old castle of *Rauenfels*, which affords a beautiful view of the valley. The footpath leads thence through the valley to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Saw Mill*. Fine view on emerging from the woods. — About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of *Schönmünzach* is a guide-post indicating the way to a swimming-bath. — In the mountains, 3 M. to the W., is the solitary *Schurmes*.

The Murg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond *Schönmünzach*, penetrates a precipitous wall of rock, beyond which the valley loses its wild character. The village of *Schwarzenberg* (Ochs) on the height to the left commands a pleasant view; on the right *Hutzenbach*; then ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schönengründ* (*Hirsch*), whence a road leads to the N. by *Besenfeld* and *Urnagold* to *Ensklösterle* (**Waldhorn*), and through the *Engthal*

to *Wildbad* (p. 325). On this road, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from *Schönengrund*, are situated the scanty remains of the castle of *Königswart*.

The next village in the *Murgthal* is ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Reichenbach* (**Sonne*, also a 'pension'), with a suppressed Benedictine abbey, founded in 1082; the church, a flat-roofed Romanesque basilica with a W. portico, was restored in 1849.

$23\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Baiersbronn* (1913 ft.; *Zum Ochsen*), a considerable village at the confluence of the *Murg* and the *Forbach*.

The road following the course of the latter passes the considerable government-foundries of *Friedrichsthal* and *Christophthal*, and leads to ($\frac{4}{5}$ M.) *Freudenstadt* (*Linde*; *Schwarnsald Hotel*, *König Karl*, at the station, outside the town; beer at the *Rappen*), a loftily-situated town of *Wurtemberg* (6100 inhab.), with a curiously-constructed Protestant church, built in 1801-8. This edifice consists of two naves at right angles to each other, in one of which the male, and in the other the female members of the congregation sit, while the altar and pulpit are placed at the angle. The Romanesque font from the convent of *Alpirsbach* and the skilfully-carved choir-stalls are noteworthy. Near the Roman Catholic church, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, a **View of the Swabian Alb*, *Hohenzollern*, &c., is enjoyed. — Good roads lead from *Freudenstadt* to the W. over the *Kniebis* (p. 344) to *Oppenau*, and to the S. to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Alpirsbach* (p. 347; diligence daily) and *Schiltach* (p. 347). — *Railway to Stuttgart*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

At *Baiersbronn* the valley of the *Murg* turns towards the N.W., and is traversed by a new road, which crosses first the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Forbach* and then the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Murg*. From (3 M.) *Mittelthal* (*Waldhorn*) a road leads S. to the ($\frac{4}{5}$ M.) *Kniebis*, joining the road described at p. 344 near the *Schwedenschanze* (p. 344). About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther up the *Murgthal*, into which numerous brooks are precipitated from the *Kniebis*, is the *Schwan Inn*, near which is the ruin of *Tannenfels*, situated on a precipitous rock in a wild gorge to the right. We then soon reach the first houses of *Oberthal*, whence a road ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the '*Schwan*') diverges on the left to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) large *Bühlbach Glasshouse* (**Inn*).

The road continues to ascend, forming long windings towards the top, to (6 M.) the *Ruhstein* (3018 ft.; *Inn*; to the *Wilde See* and *Allerheiligen*, see p. 341), whence it descends again (commanding several fine views) into the valley of the *Acher*. Lastly it passes the *Wolfsbrunnen Inn*, where there is a finger-post indicating the way to the *Mummelsee* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr., p. 341), and reaches (3 M.) *Seebach*.

TO THE *HORNISGRÜNDE* AND *MUMMELSEE* two roads lead from *Schönmünzach* (see above), the *Baden* road on the left bank of the *Schönmünzach*, and the *Wurtemberg* road on the right. Following the latter, which diverges at the *Schiff Inn*, beyond the bridge, we reach (3 M.) *Zwickgabel* (*Inn*), cross the brook, and ascend to the right along the *Langenbach*, which at *Zwickgabel* unites with the *Schönmünzach*. The road then passes ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Vorder-Langenbach*, and at ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hinter-Langenbach* (*Züfle*) ascends to the left.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on is a way-post, indicating the route to the (4 M.) *Wilde See* and (12 M.) *Allerheiligen*. The road now ascends more rapidly to the (3 M.) *Seipelseckle* or *Eckle*, the angle

of a wood, with a refuge-hut on the saddle of the mountain, where a stone marks the boundary between Wurtemberg and Baden, and a view of the Vosges is obtained. The road to the left descends to *Seebach* (see below), situated on the new road through the Murgthal; a foot-path only leads to the Hornisgrinde. Stone way-post.

THREE PATHS here enter the wood: that most to the right leads to the S.E., and forms the boundary between the above-mentioned states; the second and most trodden, also inclining to the right, leads past the *Drei-Fürstenstein*, bearing the arms of Baden and Wurtemberg, to the summit of the Hornisgrinde. The third path (to the *Mummelsee*), at first little trodden, after a few paces joins a broad track, which gradually ascends the hillside (to the right); the broad, stony path ascending to the right, 10 min. from the Eckle, then leads to the lake in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour.

From the Eckle we may reach Allerheiligen in 4 hrs. by following the boundary-stones towards the S.E., passing the picturesque, isolated *Wilde See* and *Ruhstein* (p. 340), and then descending to the S.W. by the *Melkorekopf*.

The second of the above paths leads to the (1 hr.)***Hornisgrinde** (3825 ft.), the massive tower on the summit of which, 22 ft. in height, may be ascended by a ladder (adjacent is a refuge-hut). The bare and marshy summit commands a very extensive view, which however is frequently shrouded in mist: to the E. the Swabian Alb, the Achalm at Reutlingen, the Rossberg and Hohenzollern, the Hohentwiel, and other peaks of the Hühgau; S. the heights of the Black Forest, the Feldberg, Belchen, Blauen, and beyond them even the Alps (comp. p. 366); S.W. the Kaiserstuhl (p. 334) and Vosges; W. the vast plain of the Rhine; nearly opposite rises the spire of Strassburg, and on a mountain in the foreground the extensive ruins of the Brigittenschloss (p. 327); N. the mountains around Baden, the Yburg and the Mercuriusberg (p. 323).

From the Hornisgrinde a stony path, bearing to the right, descends in windings to the S.E., and after $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. reaches the **Mummelsee** (3385 ft.), a gloomy little lake, surrounded by pine-clad mountains, and popularly believed to be inhabited by water-sprites. By the *Seebach*, the brook issuing from the lake on the S., is a hut which affords shelter in bad weather (refreshments in summer).

From the Mummelsee we descend by a winding footpath to the (20-25 min.) road from the Eckle, which we follow to the right to the (25 min.) Baiersbronn and Ruhstein road (p. 340), reaching it at the inn *Zum Wolfsbrunnen*. About $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on we come to **Hinter-Seebach** (*Zum Adler*, D. 1 m. 80 pf.). A way-post opposite the 'Adler' indicates a path with steps leading to (2 hrs.) Allerheiligen; and others are placed at doubtful points. On reaching the summit, after a stiff climb of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., we keep to the right. The road at first traverses extensive tracts of debris, commanding a view of the valley of the Rhine, and then descends through forest.

The village of **Vorder-Seebach** (lower part 1174 ft.) is upper

1623 ft.; *Krone*; *Hirsch*) lies on the high-road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond *Hinter-Seebach*, and extends along the road for a considerable distance. Then ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hagenbrücke* (to the *Edelfrauengrab*, see below), and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ottenhöfen*.

b. Allerheiligen and Büttenstein Waterfalls.

Comp. Map, p. 316.

TWO DAYS. 1st. From *Achern* to *Griesbach*, 24 M., better by carriage; 2nd. To *Wolfach*, 24 M. — Or the traveller may accomplish this tour in one day as follows: From *Achern* to *Ottenhöfen* by carriage in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (diligence at 9 a.m.); walk to *Allerheiligen* $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., from the inn to the foot of the falls $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; then drive to *Griesbach* $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; walk over the *Holzwälder Höhe* to *Rippoldsau* 2 hrs.; drive (omnibus twice daily) to *Wolfach* $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

From *Oppenau* (p. 344) *Allerheiligen* is reached in 3 hours.

Achern (p. 327) is the starting-point for this tour. The road to *Allerheiligen* leads through the *Kappeler Thal*, a pleasant, green dale watered by the *Acher* (to the left on the hill, the *Brigittenschloss*, p. 327), past the villages of ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberachern* and (3 M.) *Kappelrodeck* (**Ochs*; *Linde*), the latter of which is commanded by the château of *Rodeck*, dating as far back as the 8th cent., and recently altered and restored.

FROM KAPPELRODECK TO ALLERHEILIGEN, 13 M. The interesting but somewhat fatiguing route passes below the château of *Rodeck*, and ascends rapidly through pine-wood, affording a fine view of the *Acherthal* on the one side and the valley of the Rhine, with *Strassburg* and the *Vosges*, on the other. Farther on it skirts the rocks of the *Bürstenstein*, joins the *Allerheiligensteig*, and runs along the saddle to *Allerheiligen* (p. 343).

The road then ascends by the course of the *Acher* to (3 M.) — $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from *Achern*) *Ottenhöfen* (1020 ft.; **Pfug*, R. 1 m. 40, B. 80 pf., D. 2 m.; *Wagen*; **Linde*; all unpretending, and with 'pension'), a prettily-situated village, forming suitable headquarters for a number of pleasant excursions.

FROM OTTENHÖFEN TO ALLERHEILIGEN by the *Edelfrauengrab* and the *Blöchereck* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.), a very attractive walk. In front of the church turn to the left, then follow the footpath immediately to the right, and the road to the left higher up, which diverges from the road to *Allerheiligen* at a point about 300 yds. beyond the church. After 10 min. follow the middle road in a straight direction, traverse the pretty *Gottschlägthal*, cross the brook several times, and finally ascend by steps to the (20 min.) *Edelfrauengrab* ('grave of the noble lady'), a very insignificant grotto to which a romantic legend attaches. The environs are very picturesque, especially the road ascending beyond this point past the numerous pretty cascades. Then (1 hr.) *Blöchereck*, beyond which the wood is traversed, and the new road soon reached (see below); $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Allerheiligen*. — Travellers coming from *Seebach* (see above) may diverge to the left at the *Hagenbrücke*, beyond the *Edelfrauengrab*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. before reaching *Ottenhöfen*.

The carriage-road from *Ottenhöfen* to *Allerheiligen* ascends the *Unterwasser-Thal* towards the S. to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Erbrprinz Inn*. Here the new road describes a wide curve in the valley towards the left, while the old road ascends the steep slope on the right, on the summit of which the roads again unite. Fine retrospective views from the new road; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Neuhaus* a way-post indicates the way to the *Edelfrauengrab* by *Blöchereck* (see above).

From the top of the hill (from which a short-cut descends by steps to the right) the road descends in windings to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Allerheiligen* (1968 ft.), the first glimpse of which is very striking. The ruins of the Premonstratensian abbey, founded by the Duchess Uta of Schauenburg in 1196, secularised in 1802, and partly destroyed by lightning in 1803, occupy almost the entire breadth of the wooded dale. The *Inn* is often full (charges rather high, 'pens.' 6-10 m.); the *Gasthof zum Wasserfall*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lower end of the Falls, on the road to Oppenau, belongs to the same landlord.

Immediately below the monastery is a rugged cleft in the rocks, formed by an earthquake, through which the *Gründenbach* is precipitated into the valley beneath over blocks of granite in seven falls, called the 'Sieben Bütten' (seven cauldrons), or **Büttenstein Falls*, some of them 50 ft. in height. A good path, cut through the rock at places, descends by the falls to the (20 min.) bottom of the valley, 300 ft. below. From the second 'Rondel', or platform, the double fall is best surveyed. The waterfalls, the picturesque accessories of which form their chief attraction, are seen to most advantage in ascending from the valley below. The best way of approaching them is, accordingly, to take the footpath to the 'Louisenruhe, Engelskanzel, and Teufelsstein', which diverges to the right of the barn, opposite the new Logirhaus, and leads through wood to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) road at the foot of the falls; then ascend the path to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Inn*.

FROM ALLERHEILIGEN TO RIPPOLDSAU direct (6 hrs.) over the *Kniebis* (guide unnecessary, way-posts everywhere). The route diverges to the left at a finger-post ('Zur Zufucht') on the way to the falls, a few yards from the inn, and runs through wood for the first hour; farther on, an extensive prospect is enjoyed, embracing the plain of the Rhine, Strassburg, and the *Vosges Mts.*; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. *Refuge* (see below) by the *Schwedenschanze*; 1 hr. *Kniebis*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Rippoldsau* (p. 348). A shorter route thither leads from the *Alexanderschanze*: follow the *Griesbach* road for $\frac{1}{2}$ M., then enter the wood to the left; after 20 min. more, where the path divides, select that descending rapidly to the right.

FROM ALLERHEILIGEN TO OPPENAU, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The carriage-road affords the shortest and best route. As above mentioned, it passes at the foot of the waterfalls, crosses a bridge to the left, and follows the bank of the *Lierbach* (as the *Gründenbach* is now called), high on the slope of the hill. At the *Kreuz Inn*, near Oppenau, the *Kniebis-Strasse* and the road to (3 M.) *Antogast* (see below) diverge to the left.

FROM ALLERHEILIGEN TO SULZBACH (p. 344), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour. We descend by the waterfalls to the road, which we ascend for $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to a stone finger-post on the right, indicating the way over the *Braunberg* to (3 M.) *Sulzbach*.

From *Allerheiligen* to *Oberkirch* (see below), across the *Sohlberg*, in 3 hrs., a pleasant but somewhat steep route (numerous finger-posts).

c. Renchthal Railway. Kniebis Baths.

RAILWAY from Appenweiler to Oppenau, 12 M., in 40-50 min.; fares 1 m. 80, 1 m. 45, 86 pf.

Appenweiler, see p. 327. The train ascends the Renchthal to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zusenhausen*. — $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oberkirch* (**Linde*, 'pension' 4 m.; **Ochs*, with shady garden, 'pens.' 4 m.; *Adler*), situated in an ex-

tremely fertile district on the slope of the hill, at the entrance to the narrower Renchthal. About 1 M. farther down the valley, to the right of the line, is the boldly-situated ruined castle of *Fürsteneck*. About $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the left of Oberkirch lie the ruins of *Schauenburg*, whence a fine view is obtained; *Von Haberer's Gut* is another good point of view. — $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lautenbach* (Schwan, well spoken of, good wine), with an old church containing an interesting screen and stained-glass windows. — 9 M. *Hubacker*, station for *Sulzbach*, a small bath ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N.; 'pension' 5 m.), with a saline spring (70° Fahr.); from Sulzbach to Allerheiligen, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (uphill), see above.

12 M. **Oppenau.** — *Hotels.* *STAHLBAD, *POST or ENGEL, belonging to the same owner, R. L., & A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2, 'pens.' 4-5 m., B. 65 pf.; GOLDENER ADLER, R. 1 m., B. 60, D. 1 m. 60 pf., well spoken of; HIRSCH; BLUME, on the way to the station; FORTUNA, opposite the station, unpretending. — TAUBE, with mineral baths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Oppenau, on the road to Allerheiligen (see below). — HÔTEL ZUM FINKEN, see below. KRAUZ BREWERY, R. 1 m., well spoken of.

Diligence to (5 M.) Petersthal and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Griesbach thrice daily in summer. An *Omnibus* from the Rench Baths meets the trains.

Oppenau, a busy little town, with 2000 inhab., is frequented as a summer-resort. 'Kirschwasser' is largely manufactured here. — A conspicuous belvedere near the town commands an excellent view; it is reached in 20-25 min. by passing the N. side of the church, to the left of the 'Turn-Platz', and after about 350 paces taking the footpath on the left, which at first ascends in steps.

Close by the Oppenau station, the high-road divides, the right (8.) branch being the Renchthal road (see below), and the left (E.) arm leading to the Kniebis. The latter passes through Oppenau. Immediately beyond the Rathhaus the road to (3 M.) *Antogast* (1585 ft.; *Huber), one of the Kniebis Baths, charmingly situated in the pretty *Maisachthal*, and known as early as the 16th cent., diverges to the right; the road in a straight direction leads to Allerheiligen (see above). Footpath to (6 M.) Griesbach (see below).

The Kniebis Road ascends the *Rossbühl* from Oppenau in windings (pleasing retrospects) to the (6 M.) *Schwabenschanze* ('Swabian intrenchment'), an ancient earth-work; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S. is the *Schwedenschanze* (road to Baiersbronn, see p. 340); near it, the inn **Zur Zuflucht*. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther is the grass-grown *Alexanderschanze* (Inn), on the summit of the Kniebis (3192 ft.), where the Renchthal road joins ours (see below). At the inn *Zum Lamm*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther, another road diverges, leading to Rippoldsau (p. 348) by the E. side of the Holzwälder Höhe. The Kniebis road then leads by the Wurtemberg village of *Kniebis* (*Ochs) to ($6\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Freudenstadt* (p. 340).

The road continuing to ascend the valley of the Rench (diligence thrice daily) passes through a small part only of Oppenau, and leads southwards to the 'Kniebis Baths' of Freiersbach, Petersthal, and

Griesbach. Near ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ibach* is the picturesquely-situated *Gasthaus zum Finken* ('pension'). From ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Löcherberg* (*Pflug) a gently-ascending road, affording various fine views, leads through the pleasant valley and across the *Hermersberg* to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberharmersbach* (Sonne; Drei Schweinsköpfe), *Niederharmersbach* (*Adler), and ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Zell* (p. 346).

The next place in the Renchthal is ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Löcherberg) *Bad Freiersbach* (1260 ft.; *Meyer's Hotel*, with baths), with sulphureous springs, situated in a pretty dale, enclosed by lofty hills. (The village of *Freiersbach* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, in the lateral valley of Petersthal.) Then ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

5 M. (from Oppenau) *Petersthal* (1320 ft.; **Bär*; *Schlüssel*; **Stahlbad*, bath 85 pf.; *Müller's Hotel and Baths*, at the upper end of the village, often crowded, D. 2 m. 80 pf., bath 1 m.), the most important of these small watering-places, in a sheltered situation, embellished with well-kept grounds. The four springs contain iron and carbonic-acid gas. The baths, which were known in the 16th cent., are frequented by about 1400 patients annually.

A beautiful route leads hence to the E. through the *Freiersthal* into the *Schapbachthal* (p. 347). We take the road to the left at the *Hôtel zum Bären* in Petersthal, and reach the top of the hill in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Pedestrians may reduce the distance by crossing the stream to the right at a point $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Petersthal, and ascending a steep path through forest in an easterly direction. A few paces farther on we take the narrower path to the right. In 8 min. it passes obliquely across the carriage-road, which it rejoins in 8 min. more. A way-post indicating the road to Schapbach stands on the road-side a few paces farther on. After reaching the culminating point we descend through the picturesque *Wildschapbachthal* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Schapbach (p. 347).

A pleasant footpath leads from Petersthal to *Antogast* in 2 hrs., passing the hamlet of *Döttelbach* on the road-side; at the telegraph-post numbered 458 we ascend through the covered gateway.

The Renchthal now turns to the N.E. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. we reach —

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. (from Oppenau) *Griesbach* (1626 ft.; **Monsch-Jockerst's Baths*, an extensive establishment, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; *Adler*), possessing a chalybeate spring, which has been highly valued for 200 years. Most of the patients (1100 in number) are ladies.

The road through the Renchthal (diligence once daily) now ascends in windings to the *Kniebis*, the summit of which is reached at the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alexanderschanze*. Hence to *Rippoldsau* or *Freudenstadt*, see p. 344.

FOOTPATH FROM GRIESBACH TO RIPPOLDSAU, 2 hours. We follow the road just named for $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Griesbach Baths and quit it at a point where it bends sharply to the left, keeping straight on for a few paces farther and then by a stone finger-post taking the broad track provided with benches which leads to the left through the wood. The path to the *Teufelskanzel* diverges to the right $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther on. About 5 min. below the top is the 'Sophien-Buße', affording a fine retrospect of the Griesbach Valley. The highest part of the route is called the *Holzwalder Höhe* (3005 ft.), where the path for several hundred paces is nearly level. It then descends gradually in long windings, passing after a few paces a flight of steps on the left, used for the timber-traffic, to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Kniebis Road* (p. 344), which leads us to (1 M.) *Rippoldsau* (p. 345).

d. From Offenburg to Constance. Kinzigthal. Rippoldsau.

118 M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (fares 14 m. 40, 9 m. 60, 6 m. 20 pf.; by express 16 m. 40, 11 m. 55 pf.).

The *Schwarzwald Railway*, opened in 1873, is one of the most striking in Germany, both in point of scenery and construction. The most interesting part is that between Hausach and Villingen (pp. 346-360), which was constructed in 1867-73 at a cost of 1,125,000l. Between Hausach and Sommerau, a distance of 28 M., the line ascends no less than 1938 ft. There are 98 tunnels, varying in length from 20 to 1866 yds., 6 large bridges, and 136 smaller bridges. Carriages constructed so as to command a view in all directions (*Aussichtswagen*) are attached to the express-trains between Offenburg and Singen, and may be used by second-class passengers on payment of 1 m. extra; tickets are obtainable at Offenburg, Hausach, Triberg, Villingen, and Singen, or from the guard of the train. The line attracts numerous travellers, and the inns at Hausach, Hornberg, Triberg, and other picturesque points are often full.

Offenburg, see p. 328. — The line traverses the populous and fertile Kinzigthal, a valley enclosed by gently-sloping mountains. 3 M. *Ortenberg* (Krone), above which, on a vine-clad hill, rises the château of **Ortenberg*, occupying the site of an ancient stronghold destroyed by Marshal Créqui in 1668. The grounds of the château are prettily laid out, and the interior is tastefully fitted up.

$6\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Gengenbach* (580 ft.; *Adler*; *Sonne*), with 2600 inhab., an independent town down to the Peace of Lunéville, still exhibits traces of its former importance in its walls, gates, and towers, although most of the buildings have been erected since the destruction of the town by the French in 1689. The handsome old *Benedictine Abbey*, to which the town owes its origin, was also formerly independent of all external jurisdiction.

10 M. *Schönberg*. $11\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Biberach* (Krone; *Sonne*), at the mouth of the *Harmersbach*. On the latter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant, lies the thriving village of *Zell* (*Hirsch*; *Löwe*); the valley there divides into the *Unterharmersbachthal* and the *Nordrachthal*, through both of which are roads leading to the *Renchthal* (p. 344).

FROM BIBERACH TO LAHR (9 M.) a road leads by *Schönberg*, a solitary inn, whence it descends through the *Schutterthal* by *Reichenbach* and *Kuckbach*. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of Biberach, and 2 M. to the N. of the *Schönberg* inn (see above), rises a lofty and precipitous rock, crowned with the ruins of *Hohengeroldseck*, an extensive castle destroyed by Marshal Créqui in 1697, and commanding a complete survey of the Kinzigthal, the *Schutterthal*, and the plain of the Rhine. *Laahr*, see p. 328.

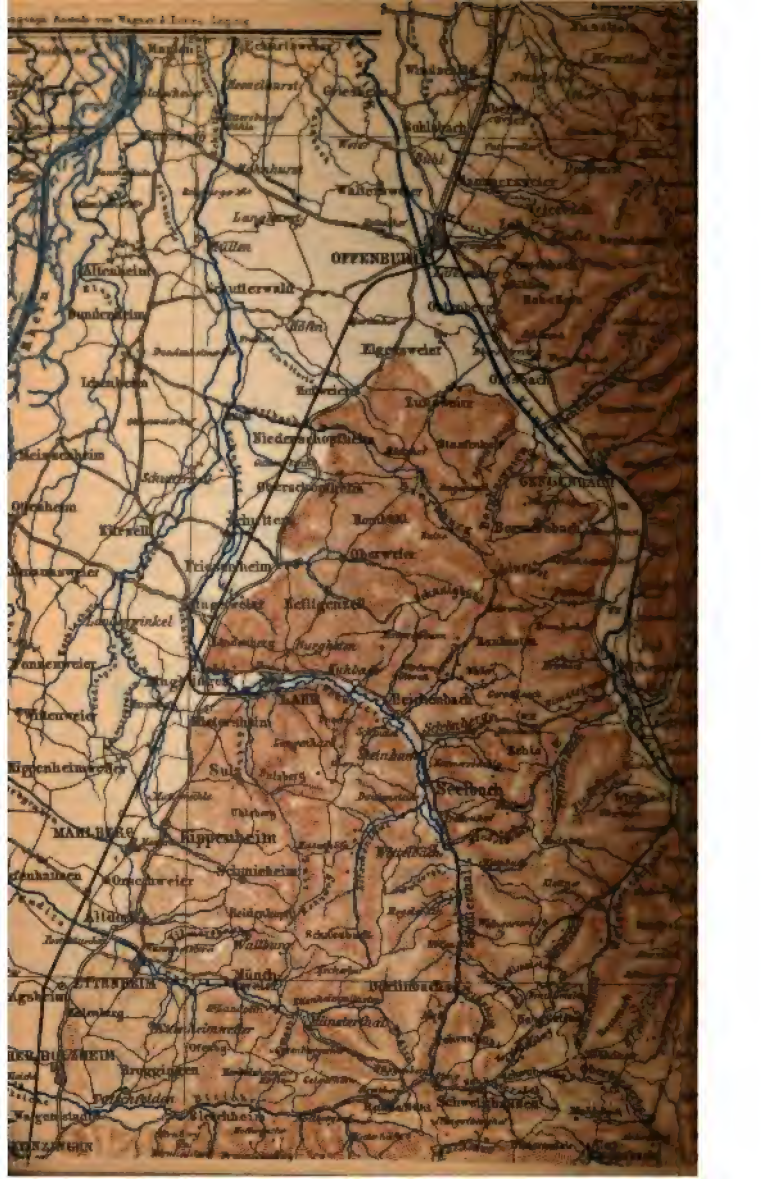
Before ($14\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Steinach* is reached, the line crosses the Kinzig. 17 M. *Haslach* (728 ft.; **Fürstenberg'scher Hof*, 'pens'. 4 m., baths in the garden; *Kreuz*), the chief town of the district, formerly in the principality of Fürstenberg, was destroyed by the French on their retreat after the battle of Höchstädt. In the doorway of the *Church*, which escaped destruction, is a Romanesque relief of the 12th century.

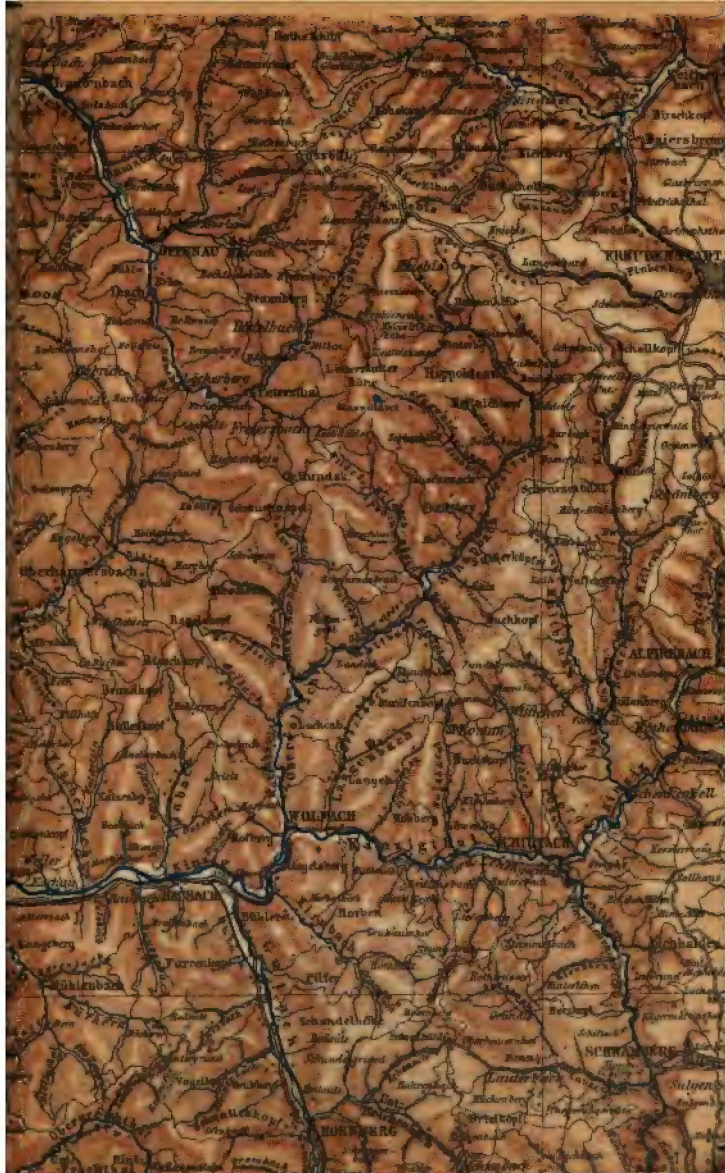
The road leading hence to the S. by *Hofstetten* to (9 M.) *Elzach* (p. 355) traverses beautiful scenery; on the left, halfway, rise the insignificant ruins of the *Heldburg*.

$21\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Hausach* (783 ft.; **Hôtel Schmider*, at the station, R. 2 m., A. 50 pf.; *Krone*) is a small town with 1400 inhab., com-

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manded by the ruins of an old castle of the princes of Fürstenberg, destroyed by the French in 1643.

FROM HAUSACH TO RIPPOLDSAU, $16\frac{3}{4}$ M. Railway to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Wolfach* in 14 min. (fares 40, 30, 20 pf.); thence diligence and omnibus twice daily in 3 hours. — The train ascends the Kinzigthal. $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Kirnbach*.

$3\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Wolfach* (869 ft.; **Salm*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2 m.; **Rother Ochse*; **Engel*; **Krone*; **Adler*), the chief town of the district, with a handsome 'Amtshaus', formerly a château, at the entrance to the town, is situated between abrupt mountains at the confluence of the *Wolfach* and the *Kinzig*. The *Pine-cone Baths* attract a number of visitors.

A railway through the KINZIGTHAL, which higher up is called the *Vordere Lehngericht*, is now in progress; it will lead to Schiltach, Alpirsbach, and Freudenstadt. The road ascends on the right bank of the Kinzig, passing the picturesque chapel of St. Jakob, on the slope to the right. At (3 M.) *Heilmatt* (Zum Engel; Löwe) it crosses to the left bank. Then (6 M.) *Schiltach* (1118 ft.; **Krone*; *Ochs*), an old town situated at the union of the Schiltach and the Kinzig, with a modern church, and a ruined castle on a hill. A good road leads through the *Schiltachthal* ('*Hintere Lehngericht*'), which here opens on the S., to ($6\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Schramberg* (see below; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Wolfach*). — 3 M. *Schenkensell* (*Sonne*; *Ochs*; *Drei Könige*), the next village in the Kinzigthal, carries on an extensive traffic in timber. An arm of the Kinzig here descends from the N., from the *Reinertau*, a picturesque valley, through which a road leads to *Vornthal* (**Linde*), *Berneck* (*Traube*), and ($18\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Freudenstadt* (p. 346). The last village in the Kinzigthal is ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.; $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Wolfach*) *Alpirsbach* (**Löwe*; *Schaan*), which carries on a considerable traffic in timber and straw-hats. The church, a Romanesque building of the 12th cent., contains the tombs of some members of the Hohenzollern family (14-15th cent.); in the porch the tusk of a mammoth has hung from time immemorial. High-road hence through the *Ehlenbogenital* to (12 M.) *Freudenstadt*; another to *Fluorn* and ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberndorf* on the Upper Neckar railway (comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

The road to Rippoldsau quits the Kinzigthal and ascends the valley of the *Wolfach*, which it crosses several times. After about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. it reaches the church of the scattered village of *Oberwolfach* (938 ft.; *Zur Linde*).

At the entrance to (6 M.) *Schapbach* (**Ochs*, at the lower end of the village; *Adler* and *Sonne*, farther up) the *Wildschapbachthal*, through which leads the road to *Petersthal* (p. 345), opens to the left. *Schapbach* is another scattered village, many of the inhabitants of which still wear their picturesque old costume (see below). The curiously-constructed houses have stabling on the ground-floor, the dwelling-rooms above, and a hay-loft under the roof.

Near the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Seebach Inn* the *Seebach*, formed by the discharge of the sequestered *Glaswaldsee*, a lake situated on a hill 4 M. from the road, emerges from a wild side-valley on the left. About 1 M. farther huge granite rocks rise to the right of the road; near them is the waterfall of the *Burbach*, only visible after rain. We next reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the —

Klösterle (*Zum Erbprinzen), formerly a Benedictine priory, with a church with two towers, founded in the 12th cent. by the Benedictines of St. Georgen. It lies $\frac{3}{4}$ M. below Rippoldsau, visitors to the baths of which often lodge here.

FROM THE KLÖSTERLE TO FREUDENSTADT, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M.; footpath through the woods. Passing the church we turn to the right, cross the brook, and take the broad and shady forest-path to the right (stone finger-post). At *Zwieselbach* the path forks, the left arm leading to *Freudenstadt* (p. 340), the right to *Schenkensell* (see above).

Rippoldsau (1856 ft.; **Göringer's Hotel and Bath-house*, often full, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 3, bath $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; visitors' tax 50 pf.), a village with 800 inhab., lies at the S. base of the Kniebis (p. 344), in a very narrow part of the Wolfthal. It is the most frequented and best-organised, but also the most expensive of the Kniebis Baths (1500 visitors annually). The water of the five springs, containing iron, earthy ingredients, and Glauber's salts, is considered beneficial in cases of bowel-complaint. It is exported in bottles (800,000 annually), and the salt is also sold under the name of 'Rippoldsau salts'. The environs afford many pleasant walks.

From Rippoldsau across the Holzwälder Höhe to *Griesbach*, see p. 345; across the Kniebis to *Oppenau*, see p. 344.

The *RAILWAY leaves the Kinzigthal above Hausach, turns to the right at *Am Thurm*, and ascends the picturesque and fertile valley of the *Gutach*. — 23 M. *Gutach* (920 ft.; Löwe).

27 M. **Hornberg** (1265 ft.; **Bär*, R. from 1, 'pens.' 4-5 m.; *Post* or *Löwe*, R. 1 m. 30 pf.; *Krone*), an old town of 2000 inhab., with a *War Monument* near the church. The costume of the peasantry here is interesting. The women wear black petticoats, short-waisted green bodices, and broad-brimmed straw-hats or black caps with projecting flaps at the sides. The hats of the married women are adorned with black rosettes, and those of the girls with red. The men wear black coats with a red lining. The picturesque château, situated on a precipitous hill, was taken in 1703 by Marshal Villars, but soon recovered by the peasantry.

FROM HORNBERG TO ELZACH, $18\frac{1}{2}$ M. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Hornberg our road diverges to the W. from the Hausach road. Near *Landwasser* it reaches the *Prechtthal*, in which it then descends. *Elzach*, see p. 353.

FROM HORNBERG TO SCHRAMBERG, a charming walk of $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. through the *Schönachthal*, by *Lauterbach*. *Schramberg* (**Post*; *Hirsch*), a busy little town, prettily situated on the *Schillach*, is commanded by the lofty ruins of an old castle. Picturesque road thence to (6 M.) *Schillach* (p. 347). The return-route to Hornberg may be made by the **Berneck*, a romantic rocky valley, and (6 M.) *Thennenbronn* (*Krone*); thence passing above *Gersbach* to the *Reichenbachthal*, through which a road descends to (6 M.) Hornberg.

The most curious part of the line is between Hornberg and (18 M.) St. Georgen. For some distance the railway runs parallel with the road, which, like the line itself, is in many places hewn in the rock, and then ascends the narrow wooded Gutachthal. Above the village of *Niederwasser* (1380 ft.), which we observe to

the right, is the 'Niederwasser Kehrtunnel', where the first great curve begins. Tunnels (of which there are 26 between Hornberg and St. Georgen), viaducts, and bridges follow in rapid succession. The gradient varies from 1 : 58 to 1 : 50. — The road from Hornberg to Triberg is very interesting for pedestrians, and affords good views of the remarkable structure of the railway.

35½ M. Triberg. — The station (2022 ft.) lies close to the 'Kreuzbrücke', at the junction of the roads from St. Georgen and Furtwangen, and about ½ M. from the town (2245 ft.), to which omnibuses run. Porter, for luggage under 55 lbs., 50 pf.; to the Schwarzwald and Bellevue hotels 60 pf. — From the station to the market-place ¼ M.; thence to the Falls 10-15 min. more; so that the walk from the station to the Falls and back takes 1½-2 hours.

Hotels. *SCHWARZWALD, in a beautiful situation, ¼ M. from the Falls, with view of the valley, often full in summer, table-d'hôte at 1 p.m. 3, at 5 p.m. 4 m., B. 1 m., R. 2½ m., A. 50 pf.; *LÖWE, in the town, also first-class, R. from 1½ m.; *OCHS, R. 2 m., B. 1 m.; *BELLEVUE, high up, with view; *SONNE, ADLER, ENGEL, WILDER MANN, LILIE, all unpretending. In midsummer the hotels are sometimes uncomfortably crowded. — *Dufner's Restaurant*, opposite the Ochs Hotel, to the right of the main street, with baths.

English Church Service in summer at the Schwarzwald Hotel.

In summer the Falls are illuminated several times a week.

Triberg, which was re-built after the great fire of 1826, lies in the heart of the Black Forest, and is one of the principal centres of the trade in watches and clocks, numerous specimens of which may be seen in the *Industrial Exhibition* (adm. 50 pf.). Pop. 2500.

At the upper end of the town stands a finger-post, the left arm of which indicates the way to the waterfall, past the Schwarzwald Hotel, while the right arm points across the bridge to the Industrial Exhibition. Beyond the Schwarzwald Hotel we take the lower path to the right, and in 5 min. reach a projecting rock, from which the best general view is obtained. The *WATERFALL, formed by the *Fallbach*, is the finest in W. Germany. The stream, which is here of considerable volume, is precipitated from a height of 426 ft., and divided into seven distinct leaps by huge blocks of granite. The frame-work, like that of the Giessbach in Switzerland, is formed by dark pines. The best points are reached by good paths. A pleasant footpath ascends on the right bank, with several fine points of view. Visitors who are pressed for time need not go beyond the (10 min.) bridge. In 20-25 min. more, above the falls, and close to the Inn Zum Wasserfall, we reach the road to Schönwald and Furtwangen (p. 352), by which we return.

The road from Triberg to *Schonach*, from which the Furtwangen road diverges to the left by the *Wallfahrtskirche* (p. 351), a few hundred paces above Triberg, ascends the Unterthal to the N.W. From (3 M.) *Schonach* (2910 ft.; *Lamm*) we may either continue to follow the road to the N.W., and pass through the *Oberthal* into the *Prechtthal* (p. 348), or, turning to the left on leaving Schonach, and passing the (3 M.) *Elschhof*, proceed by a footpath across the *Rohrhardtberg* and through the *Yachtal* to *Elsach* (p. 353), about 10 M. from Schonach.

The train now crosses the Gutach, and in the great 'Triberger Kehrtunnel' turns direct to the N., towards the top of the hill.

Several tunnels and viaducts. For some distance we observe to the left below us the portion of the line which we traversed before reaching Triberg. The train turns to the S., passing through tunnels and over viaducts. Beyond (40 M.) *Nussbach* it again turns to the E. Among the next tunnels is one 1852 yds. in length, which penetrates the hill of (43 M.) *Sommerau* (2730 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. (Many passengers alight here, and travel back direct; behind the station is a restaurant.)

45 M. *St. Georgen* (2660 ft.; *Adler, Hirsch*), a busy watch-manufacturing place, is prettily situated on a height on the left bank of the *Brigach*, a little above the station. The old Benedictine abbey, founded at the end of the 11th cent., was suppressed in 1806. The *Brigach*, which after a course of 21 M. unites with the *Brege* at *Donaueschingen* and forms the *Danube* (see below), rises about 4 M. to the W. of *St. Georgen*.

The line now traverses the plateau, not far from the *Brigach*. — 47½ M. *Peterzell* (*Krone*), and *Königsfeld*, the latter a Moravian settlement with a school. — 51 M. *Kirnach*, whence a diligence runs twice daily to *Vöhrenbach* and *Furtwangen* (p. 352).

54 M. *Villingen* (**Blume* or *Post*; *Lilie*; *Flasche*; beer at the *Falke*), an ancient manufacturing town (6000 inhab.), mentioned as early as the 9th cent., is partly surrounded with walls and gates. The *Romekasturm* is adorned with mural paintings and rhyming inscriptions. Gothic *Münsterkirche* with two towers (of 1420). The *Rathhaus* contains well-preserved rooms in the mediæval style, and a collection of antiquities (40 pf.). The handsome *Altstadthurm* by the (½ M.) cemetery is said to be of Roman origin. Numerous pleasant walks in the environs, e.g. to the *Signal*, with view. At (55½ M.) *Marbach* the line to *Rottweil* diverges to the left.

62½ M. *Donaueschingen* (2263 ft.; **Schütze*; *Brunner*, at the station; *Falke* or *Post*), an ancient town with 3600 inhab., is the residence (since 1723) of the Princes of *Fürstenberg*, who possess a celebrated library and valuable collections. From the station, near which is a salt-bath opened in 1871, we follow the main street, past the new building of the 'Domain Administration', to a bridge, on the other side of which, to the right, is the gate of the princely *Park*. The latter is always open to the public, but the *Palace* is not shown. Near the palace is a round, walled-in basin, with a spring of clear water, which is led by a subterranean channel to the *Brigach* about 100 ft. distant. An inscription styles this spring the '*Source of the Danube*' (2220 ft. above the sea-level; 1780 M. from the sea), but the name *Danube* is usually first applied to the stream formed by the union of the *Brigach* and the *Brege*.

On an eminence behind the church and the palace stands the *Karlsbau*, a building completed in 1868, and containing the art and other collections.

On the ground-floor is the *Geological Collection*. — The first floor contains, on the right, the *Mineralogical Collection*, ethnological curiosities, and Roman, Franconian, and other antiquities found in S.W. Germany; to the left is the *Zoological Cabinet*. — The ART-COLLECTIONS on the second floor consist of pictures and casts, the latter chiefly from the antique. The most important pictures are those of the Swabian and Franconian Schools of the 16th century, which are collected in a room lighted from above. (Catalogue by *Woltmann*). Nos. 41, 42. Wings of an altar-piece, Salutation and SS. Magdalene and Ursula, by *Barth. Zeitblom*; 43-54. The Passion in twelve sections, by *Holbein the Elder* (monogram on the picture of the Resurrection); 69-71. Wings of an altar-piece, Saints, by *Hans Burgkmair*. Altar-pieces by *Barthel Beham*: 73-75. Wings of an altar-piece, of which the central picture is at Mösskirch; 76-80. Madonna with saints and donors; 81-85. St. Anna with other saints; 86. Christ on the cross; 87-90. SS. Afra, Paul, Anthony, and James, a fragment. The numerous pictures by this rare master, some of which belonged to Baron v. Lassberg, render the Fürstenberg collection one of high value, especially to students of early-German art. — Among the modern pictures, which fill several rooms, few are of much merit.

The *Armoury*, which occupies a separate building, embellished with a frieze with hunting-scenes, contains a number of old implements of the chase and a few modern arms.

The *Library* and *Archives* are in separate buildings near the post-office. The library, with which that of Baron von Lassberg was united in 1860, consists of 80,000 vols. and about 1000 MSS., including the finest MS. of the *Nibelungenlied* after those of Munich and St. Gallen, and several others of early-German origin. The same building contains the collections of *Engravings* (Dürer, Mantegna, etc.) and *Coins*. — A large brewery at Donaueschingen belongs to the princely family. — Post-omnibus to Freiburg (p. 329) in 8½ hrs.; to Neustadt (p. 355), twice daily in 4 hours.

The railway now follows the grassy valley of the *Danube*. Stations *Neudingen*, *Geisingen*, (75 M.) *Immendingen* (junction for Tuttlingen and Rottweil, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*), *Engen*, (94 M.) *Singen*, and (113 M.) *Constance* (p. 369).

e. From Triberg to Waldkirch via Furtwangen. Valleys of Simonswald and Els.

38 M. From Triberg to (9½ M.) Furtwangen, diligence twice daily in 2½ hrs.; from Furtwangen to (18½ M.) Waldkirch, diligence once daily in 3½ hrs. (back in 5 hrs.). This is a pleasant route for pedestrians.

Triberg (2245 ft.), see p. 349. The road to Furtwangen first ascends the 'Unterthal' to the W., and at the *Wallfahrtskirche* (2405 ft.), about ½ M. from Triberg, turns to the left, and ascends the hill in long windings to the (2¼ M.) Inn zum Wasserfall (p. 349; the carriage-road in the Unterthal leads to Schonach, see p. 349). Pedestrians had better ascend the path mentioned on p. 349, past the waterfall, by which they regain the road at the Wasserfall Inn, at the top of the hill, in ½ hour. About ½ M. farther is a restaurant (Zur Linde), beyond which we reach the church and village of *Schönwald* (3225 ft.; *Adler; *Hirsch). From

almost every house resound the tapping of hammers and the peculiar grating of files, indicating the abodes of watchmakers.

Pleasant footpath across the *Brücklerain*, and through the *Grisbachthal* (or through the *Nonnenbachthal*), to (2½ hrs.) *Simonswald* (see next page).

Near the last houses of *Schönwald* stands a way-post, pointing on to (5½ M.) *Furtwangen* and back to (3¾ M.) *Triberg*. Pedestrians take the old road, diverging to the right a little before this point is reached, and joining the new road by the inn *Zum Kreuz* (3500 ft.), at the top of the pass, which forms the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. The new road descends gradually and circuitously. Travellers on foot may shorten the distance considerably by taking the broad and precipitous old road, which diverges to the right a few paces beyond the *Kreuz Inn*, and rejoins the new road lower down. — 3 M. *Furtwangen* (2800 ft.; **Sonne, Engel*), on the *Brege*, a prosperous little town with 3500 inhab., where the best clocks and watches in the Black Forest are manufactured. The 'Gewerbehalle', or industrial hall, affords a general view of the industries of the district and contains an interesting collection of old Black Forest clocks, from the end of the 16th cent. onwards. There is also a large training-school for wood-carvers and watchmakers. New church. Pleasant excursion to the *Brend*, an eminence 1½ hr. to the N.W., commanding a fine view. — High-road hence to the E. by *Vöhrenbach* (Ochs) to (12 M.) *Villingen* (see p. 350).

The new *Road to *Simonswald* and *Waldkirch* ascends from *Furtwangen* to the S.W., describing several curves. Pedestrians may avoid these by following a narrow road to the left about ¾ M. beyond *Furtwangen*, which rejoins the highway at the top of the hill (3310 ft.), near the *Stadt Freiburg* inn. The road again crosses the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine, and soon reaches (4½ M. from *Furtwangen*) *Gütenbach* (2840 ft.; **Zur Hochburg*, D. 2 m., also 'pension'), another busy, watch-making place, with a picturesque church.

The road, which is partly hewn in the solid rock, continues towards the W. A path on the left diverges to the deep ravine of the *Wilde Gutach* and to the *Zweribach Fall* (see below). The road then turns to the N. and descends in long windings, affording numerous beautiful views; the finest is that of the **Fall of the Zweribach*, issuing from the *Hohe Kandel*, beyond the *Gutachthal* (not seen to such advantage from any nearer point). About 5 M. from *Gutach* is the inn **Zum Engel*, at the junction of the road with the old *Kilpenstrasse*, which also comes from *Furtwangen* and will repay walkers.

As we descend the picturesque **Simonswald Valley* the attractions of the road increase. The costume of the inhabitants is peculiar. The villages of *Ober-* and *Unter-Simonswald* consist of numerous scattered houses. On the right, by the church of *Ober-*

Simonswald, 1 M. from the Engel inn, is a finger-post, indicating the way through the Grisbachthal to Schönwald and Triberg (p. 351). About 3 M. farther on lies the inn *Zur Krone* (1160 ft.), near the prettily-situated church of Unter-Simonswald. The hill to the right is the *Hörnleberg* (2970 ft.). Near (4 M.) *Bleybach* (1000 ft.; Löwe), a village on the right, the valley opens into the broad and smiling *Elzthal*, in which, 6 M. higher up, lies the old town of *Elsach* (Post). A new road leads from the latter by *Hofstetten* to *Haslach* in the Kinzigthal and another to *Hornberg* (comp. pp. 346-348). — The road to Waldkirch descends the Elzthal, at first following the right bank of the brook, which is crossed at Bleybach. The villages of *Gutach*, *Kollnau*, where the Elz is again crossed, and (3½ M.) *Waldkirch* are almost contiguous.

Waldkirch (902 ft.; **Löwe* or *Post*, R. 1 m. 20 pf.; *Rebstock*, R. 1 m.; **St. Margarethen*, also a 'pension', pleasantly situated), a busy and prettily-situated little town of 3500 inhab., with glass and stone-polishing works, is connected with the Baden Railway by a branch-line. The station lies a little to the N. of the town, at the foot of the *Schlossberg* (1185 ft.), which is crowned with the ruin of *Kastelburg*, and may be ascended in 20 minutes. The visitor may also ascend (S.) the *Hohe Kandel* (4078 ft.; extensive view) in 2½-3 hours. Diligence to (8½ M.) *Elzsch*, twice daily.

Railway (4½ M.; fares 80, 60, 40 pf.) in 15 min. from *Waldkirch* viâ *Buchholz* (near the pleasant little baths of *Suggenthal*, *Pension 4½-5 m.) to *Denzlingen* (p. 329).

f. From Freiburg to St. Blasien. Höllethal. Feldberg.

Comp. Map, p. 358.

FIVE DAYS (including the following Route g.). 1st. From *Freiburg* to the post-station of *Falkenstein* (9 M.), a drive of 1½ hr., walk through the *Höllethal* to (7½ M.) *Hintersarten* (p. 355), ascend the *Feldberg* in 3½ hrs. — 2nd. Descend to *Todinau* (p. 358) 2 hrs., through the *Wiesenthal* to (12 M.) *Zell* (p. 358), railway to *Schopfheim*. — 3rd. Railway to *Lörrach* (p. 359; *Schloss Rötteln* or *Tältinger Höhe*), return to *Schopfheim*, thence in the evening to (4½ M.) *Wehr* (p. 360). — 4th. Through the *Wehrthal* to (12 M.) *Todmoos* (p. 360), thence to *St. Blasien* (p. 361) in 3 hrs. — 5th. To *Höchenschwand* (p. 361) in 1¼ hr., *Niedermühle* 2¼ hrs., thence by the *Albstrasse* to (10 M.) *Albbruck* (p. 362). (An interesting addition to this tour may be made by visiting the picturesque little Rhenish towns of *Laufenburg* and *Säckingen*, see R. 50.)

DILIGENCES. From *Freiburg* to *Altenweg* and *Neustadt* (p. 355), thrice daily; between *Altenweg* and *Schluchsee*, once daily; *Neustadt*, *Lenzkirch*, *Schluchsee*, and *St. Blasien* (p. 361), once daily; *Neustadt* and *Donaueschingen*, twice daily.

TARIFF FOR CARRIAGES (with two horses) at *Freiburg*. Through the *Höllethal* to the *Hirschsprung* 10 m., to the *Stern Inn* 15, to the *Titisee* 20, to *Neustadt* 25, to *Donaueschingen* 40 m.; *Höllethal*, *Titisee*, and *Schluchsee*, 82 m.; the same, and on to *St. Blasien*, including *Höchenschwand*, 42 m.; *Höllethal*, *Bärenthal*, *Feldberg*, *Menzenschwand*, *St. Blasien*, and *Albbruck*, 75 m.

Freiburg (see p. 329) is quitted by the *Schwabenthor*. The broad valley of the *Dreisam*, ascending into the mountains from *Freiburg*,

is not at first sufficiently attractive for the pedestrian. — 3 M. *Ebnet*, with an old château, on the right bank of the Dreisam. 3 M. *Zarten*, with traces of the Roman castle *Tarundunum*.

A road here diverges to the right to *Todtnau* (p. 356). From ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Kirchaarten* (Krone) the upper part of the valley of the Dreisam derives its appellation. At (3 M.) *Oberried* (*Hirsch; Adler*), at the mouth of the *Zastlerthal* (p. 357), a wood is entered; 8 M. farther the *St. Wilhelmsthal* (p. 357) diverges to the left. '*Am Nothschrei*' ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) is the culminating point (3306 ft.) of the route (whence the *Feldberg* can be ascended in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); here the road quits the wood and descends through the upper *Wiesenthal* by *Muggenbrunn* (*Grüner Baum*; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther, finger-post on the left indicating the way to *Todtnauberg*, p. 358) and *Astersteig* to ($\frac{5}{4}$ M.) *Todtnau* (p. 356). Between *Astersteig* and *Todtnau* a footpath diverges to the *Todtnauberg Waterfall* (see p. 358).

From ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Burg* (Zur Brandenburg) a good road diverges to the left to *St. Märgen*.

The road leads viâ (1 M.) *Buchenbach* (on the left the ruined castle of *Wisneck*), and ascends the *Wagensteigthal* to (5 M.) the loftily-situated village of *St. Märgen* (2919 ft.; *Hirsch; Krone*, 'pension' $\frac{1}{4}$ m.). The ascent of the *Thurner* (3320 ft.; Inn) is a pleasant walk. Picturesque route hence through the *Wildgutachthal* to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gälenbach* (p. 352). *St. Märgen* and *Waldau* (3156 ft.; **Fraube*), 6 M. to the E., are favourite summer-quarters on account of their attractive and healthful situation.

The road now enters a more mountainous region, the first part of which is called the *Himmelreich* ('kingdom of heaven'), from the contrast it presents to the wild ravine of the *Hölle* ('hell') beyond. At the entrance to the latter the ruin of *Falkenstein* stands on the hill to the left; on the right are small iron-works. — 10 M. (from *Freiburg*) *Falkensteig* (Zwei Tauben, well spoken of), a diligence-station. Beyond this point walking is recommended.

The **Höllenspass* proper, a grand defile with towering and overhanging rocks, is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length. The wildest and most beautiful point is at the **Hirschsprung*, an imposing and precipitous rock, partly overgrown with firs and underwood. The road winding through the defile was constructed by the Austrian government in 1770, and was shortly afterwards traversed by the Archduchess Marie Antoinette when on her way to France to marry the Dauphin, the future Louis XVI. The pass also witnessed the celebrated retreat of Moreau, Oct. 1796, when pursued by the Archduke Charles.

The *Höllenthal* now expands. On the roadside, 4 M. from *Falkensteig*, lies the rustic inn **Zum Adler*. We then pass the *Chapel of St. Oswald*, and reach (1 M.) the —

14 M. *Stern Inn* (2354 ft., R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., B. 80 pf., 'pens.' 6 m.), a diligence-station, with baths, and several dependencies. It is about 7 M. from *Burg*, and not quite 6 M. from the *Titisee*. — Thence to the summit of the *Feldberg*, see p. 356.

Opposite the inn, to the N., opens the *Ravennathal*, a wild ravine with a fine cascade, traversed by a good path. By this path the windings of the road may be cut off, and the road rejoined (15-20 min.) at one of its finest points, which the diligence from the *Stern* takes fully $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to reach. [A pleasant route from the *Stern* to *Oberhöllsteig* (see below) is as follows: keep to the high-road for $\frac{1}{2}$ M.; beyond the bridge, where it makes a sharp curve to the left, take the road to the right, which

ascends the picturesque *Löffelthal* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the first houses of *Hinterzarten*; then to the left to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Oberhöllsteig*.]

From the inn the road ascends the *Höllenstein* in bold windings, affording many beautiful retrospects. It reaches the top of the hill at ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberhöllsteig*, a little beyond which is the rustic inn **Weisses Rössle* (2884 ft.; 'pens.' $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 m.). A road branches off to the right here to the *Bärenthal*, *Feldberg*, and *Altglashütte*; on this road, about 1 M. from the *Weisses Rössle*, is the village of *Hinterzarten*, a favourite summer-resort (2938 ft.; Adler, Schuler's Pension, unpretending, 4 m. per day; rustic lodgings).

From the *Weisses Rössle* a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. along the high-road brings us to —

18 M. *Altenweg* (Bär), a post-station, beyond which the road divides, that to the left leading to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Neustadt*, (12 M.) *Löffingen*, (20 M.) *Hüfingen*, and ($23\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Donaueschingen* (p. 350).

The road to the right next leads to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Titi-See* (2784 ft.; **Eigner's Inn*, 'pens.' $4\frac{1}{2}$ m.), a lake abounding in fish, and fed by the *Seebach* (p. 356). Route to the *Feldberg*, see p. 356. — About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the *Titi-See*, on the old road to *Lenzkirch*, now disused on account of its steepness, lies *Saig* (**Ochs*, with 'pension'). A little to the S.W. of the *Titisee* is *Erlenbrugg* (Schwan).

The new road to *Lenzkirch*, *Schluchsee* (one-horse carr. 5-6m.), and *St. Blasien* crosses the *Gutach*, the outlet of the *Titi-See*, and, leaving the steep old road to *Lenzkirch* (see above) to the left, skirts the S. bank of the lake, and ascends the pine-clad hill in windings, commanding beautiful retrospective views. At the *Rothenkreuz*, on the top of the hill, the high-road to ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Altenweg*) *Lenzkirch* diverges to the left (uniting with the old road at *Mühlingen*, farther on). *Lenzkirch*, a village with 1800 inhab., busied in straw-plaiting and watch-making, consists of two portions, *Oberlenzkirch* (2656 ft.; Post, *Wilder Mann*) and *Unterlenzkirch*. In *Oberlenzkirch* the road forks, the left branch leading to *Bonndorf* and *Schaffhausen*, the right to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schluchsee*.

The direct *Schluchsee* road leads from the *Rothenkreuz* by *Falkau* to (6 M.) *Altglashütte* (Löwe), loftily situated (3228 ft.) on the E. slope of the *Bärhalde*. It then descends, and at (3 M.) *Unter-Aha* (Sonne) turns to the E. to the (3 M.) *Schluchsee*, the N. bank of which it skirts. The diligence diverges to the left from the new road on the bank, and ascends to the village of —

$22\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schluchsee* (2958 ft.; **Stern*; *Schiff*), $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake, prettily and healthily situated in the midst of pine-forest, and much frequented as a summer-resort. The lake, 2 M. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. broad, is well stocked with fish (boats for hire). On the bank is a bath-establishment, with warm baths.

The **Faulenfirst*, to which a shady forest-path leads from the *Schluchsee* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., commands a good survey of the Alps (comp. p. 361). The excursion may also be extended as follows: descend by the E. side of the *Faulenfirst* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Rothhaus*, a brewery founded by the abbots of *St. Blasien*, now crown-property (Inn opposite, with view of the Alps). *Roth-*

haus lies on the road from Seebrugg (see below) to Bonndorf. We follow this road for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in the direction of Bonndorf, and then diverge to the right by a new road, leading into the wooded *Erlenbachthal*, which, after about 4 M., unites with the *Steinachthal*, a little above the three ruined '*Roggenbacher Schlösser*'. We then ascend the *Steinachthal* to the *Steinachmühle* ('pension' 4-5 m.), and return by the road to (4 M.) Rothaus and (5 M.) Schluchsee.

From Schluchsee the road descends to the lake (where there is a finger-post, pointing to Schluchsee and Lenzkirch), and skirts its bank. Beyond ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Seebrugg*, consisting of a few scattered houses with an inn, it crosses the *Schwarzach*, the brook by which the lake is drained. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther a finger-post indicates a path to the right, leading by *Blasiwald* (3940 ft.) to St. Blasien (6 M.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. shorter than by the road). The high-road now enters the *Schwarzhalde*, a deep and romantic valley, which it follows nearly to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Häusern* (p. 361). A little beyond the village it divides (comp. p. 361), the branch to the left leading to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Höchenschwand* (p. 361), that on the right to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) —

31 M. *St. Blasien* (p. 361).

The FELDBERG may be ascended from the *Höllenthal*, direct from the *Stern Inn* (p. 354), but it is preferable to follow the high-road to *Hinterzarten* or to the *Titi-See*, and begin the ascent thence.

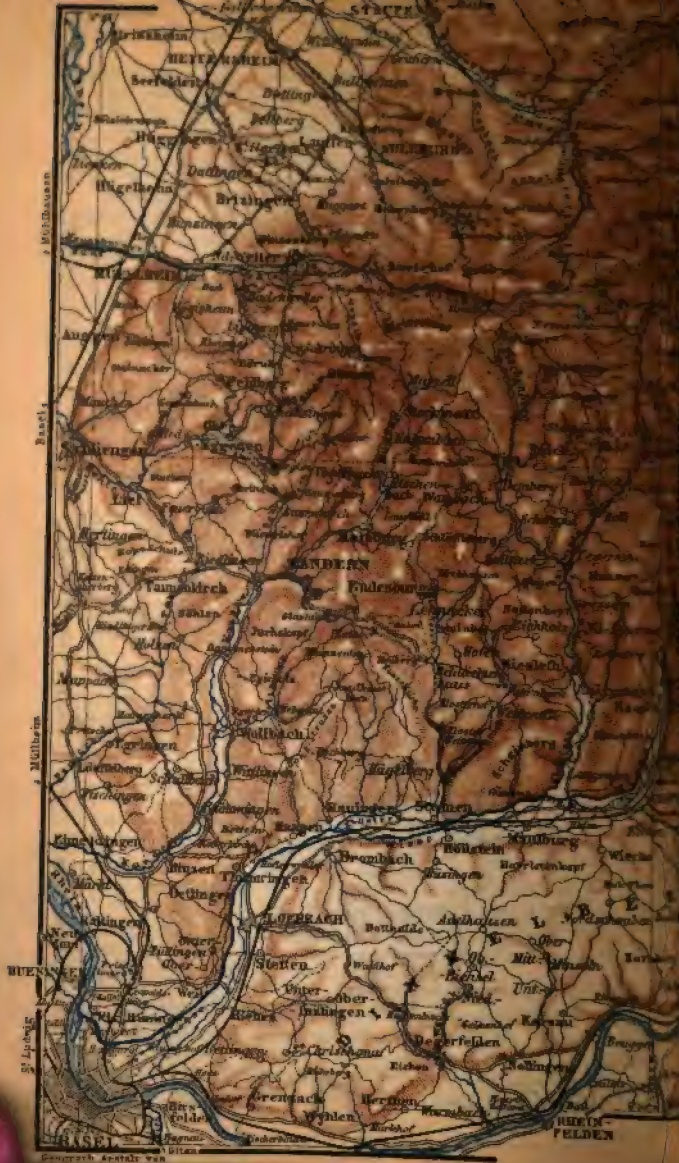
FROM THE STERN INN ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide, 4 m., not indispensable). The path turns to the right just above the inn, crosses the brook, ascends through the wood, and traverses green meadows, passing (25 min.) the five farms which form the parish of *Albersbach*. After 25 min. more it passes the *Gaspels Hof*; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the hamlet *Auf dem Rinken*; 25 min. *Baldenweger Viehhütte*; 20 min. the saddle of the hill, where we turn to the left; 35 min. *Feldberg Inn*. We then turn to the right and reach the top in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour.

FROM HINTERZARTEN AND FROM THE TITI-SEE ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — The road mentioned at p. 355 leads from *Hinterzarten* by *Erlenbrugg* (Schwan, unpretending, 'pension' 4 m.), a small group of houses, into the *Bärenthal*, which it ascends between the scattered houses named after the valley to the ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Adler Inn* (good wine). Pedestrians starting from the *Titi-See Inn* (p. 355) may take the following route: by boat (1-2 pers. 40, each additional pers. 30 pf.; boat not always to be had) in 35 min. to the upper (W.) end of the lake, a considerable saving. Here mount a few hundred paces to the road on the N.W. bank of the lake, traverse the *Brüderhalde*, and ascend the valley; at a ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) saw-mill cross the *Seebach* (the discharge of the *Feldbergsee*); then through the wood, passing between the houses of *Bärenthal*, to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Adler* (see above). Beyond the inn the road continues to ascend, commanding for some distance a fine survey of the *Bärenthal* and the *Titi-See*, and then enters beautiful pine-forest (the property of Prince *Fürstenberg*) with very picturesque rock-scenery. About 3 M. above the *Adler* a path diverges to the right to the **Feldbergsee* (3644 ft.; whence a steep zigzag footpath ascends to the *Feldberg Inn* in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The road soon quits the wood; 1 M. *Menzenchwander Hütte*; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Feldberg Inn* (see above).

The **Feldberg* (4901 ft.; 1004 ft. lower than the *Rigi-Kulm*) is the highest mountain in the Black Forest, and, with the exception of the Bavarian Alps and the *Schneekoppe* in the *Riesengebirge* (5138 ft.), also the highest in Germany. It commands a magnificent and extensive view of the surrounding mountains and valleys, the Swabian Mts., Rhine Valley, and Alps. Keys of the

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Friedrich-Louisen Thurm on the top are kept at the Inn, and at the Todtnauer, the St. Wilhelmer, and the Menzenschwander Hütte.

Retracing our steps from the tower towards the E., we reach (1½ hr.) Seebuck (4757 ft.), a spot furnished with benches, commanding a less extensive but more picturesque *View than the p. Far below, enclosed by precipitous pine-clad mountains, and by waterfalls, lies the gloomy little *Feldbergsee* (p. 356); beyond the Bärenthal with its numerous chalets, watered by the See-; in the background the W. part of the *Titt-Sees*. About ¼ hr. now the Seebuck is situated the **Feldberg Gasthof* (4182 ft.; R. 'pens.' 5½-6 m.). The *Todtnauer Hütte* (4380 ft.; refresh-its and beds) on the S. side, ½ hr. only from the tower, also rds a fine view, especially of the Wiesenthal (see below).

ASCENT OF THE FELDBERG FROM OBERRIED (p. 354) THROUGH THE WILHELMSTHAL (5 hrs.). We follow the Todtnau road for 3 M. to a r-post, indicating the way to the left to the picturesque, wooded, and y *St. Wilhelmsthal*. The broad track crosses the brook four times; and the last bridge (2 hrs.) is a way-post, where the footpath to the left be followed; 12 min., ascend to the left, at first gradually, afterwards in d zigzags; ¾ hr., the wood is quitted (way-post); again ascend to the to the (35 min.) *St. Wilhelmer Hütte* (refreshments, key of the Feldberg er), from which the summit is attained in 20 min. more.

FROM OBERRIED THROUGH THE ZASTLERthal (3¼ hrs.). The road is itted at Oberried, and the *Zastlerthal*, a narrower and wilder valley than s *St. Wilhelmsthal*, is ascended. In 2¼ hrs. we reach *Auf dem Rinken*, d in 1 hr. more the top, by the route first described (p. 356).

FROM TODTNAU (see below; 3½ hrs.). We ascend the *Brandenberger al*, on the left bank of the *Wiese*. At the first house of (1½ hr.) *Fahl* (p. 356) we cross the bridge, and 30 paces farther we ascend to the right by e way-post through fine wood. We then either proceed by the (1½ hr.) *Todtnauer Hütte*, mentioned above, to the (½ hr.) tower, or follow the aft bank of the *Wiese* direct to the (1¾ hr.) *Feldberg Inn*. — The scent from *Todtnauberg* (p. 358; guide desirable) occupies 3 hrs.; the oute unites at the *Todtnauer Hütte* with that above described. — From he *Nothschrei* to the top of the Feldberg in 2½ hrs., see p. 354.

FROM MENZENSCHWAND (p. 361; 2 hrs.). This route is also easily found. It ascends by the *Alb*, crossing it several times, and finally leading along the left bank.

FROM ST. BLASIEN (p. 361; 3½ hrs.). About 1 M. above St. Blasien a road diverges to the right from the high-road, ascends the *Albthal*, and, mounting the *Böteberg*, leads to *Muchenland* (3786 ft.) in 1¼ hour. It then runs along the hill through the woods, passing a clearing (with a bench), where an imposing view is obtained of the *Schluchsee* far below. The road then gradually descends to *Aeule* (3379 ft.; Rössele). A path, which cuts off the long windings of the road, ascends close to the Rössele, and in ¼ hr. reaches the top of the pass between the valley of *Aeule* and that of *Menzenschwand*. After regaining the road we reach a finger-post ('*Waldweg*'), where we take a road to the right, which soon contracts into a footpath (views of the profound *Albthal*), and at length joins the road leading through the Bärenthal to the Feldberg. From the top of the pass above *Aeule* to the *Feldberg Inn*, 1¾ hour.

FROM SCHLUCHSEE (p. 355). The new road by *Unter* and *Ober-Aha* and *Altglashütte* unites in the Bärenthal with the road from *Hintersarten*, described at p. 358. Walkers may quit the road at *Unter-Aha* (p. 355; 3 M. from *Schluchsee*) for the path indicated by a finger-post to the left.

g. Wiesenthal, Wehrathal, Albthal. Schlüchtthal.

Comp. the Map.

Plan of Tour, see p. 353. — DILIGENCE between Todtnau and Zell (12½ M.), twice daily; Brennet, Wehr, and Schopfheim (9½ M.), twice daily; Albrück and St. Blasien (16 M.), twice daily; Waldshut and St. Blasien (15 M.), once daily; St. Blasien and Bernau (6 M.; p. 361), once daily. *Comp.* p. 353.

The valleys of the *Wiese*, the *Wehra*, and the *Alb*, are three of the finest in the Black Forest. The latter two at some points are worthy of comparison with the wildest Alpine ravines, while the beauties of the Wiesenthal are of a softer character.

***Wiesenthal.** The source of the *Wiese* is on the S. slope of the Seebuck, not far from the Feldberger Hof. Starting thence, our route follows its left bank, and passes *Fahl* (2840 ft.; Adler), a hamlet near which the *Rothwiese* (rising near the Todtnauer Hütte) forms a picturesque waterfall, and where the above-mentioned route to the Feldberg diverges. The pleasant *Brandenberger Thal*, enlivened with a few solitary habitations, is next traversed to Todtnau (3 hrs. from the Feldberghaus, 2½ hrs. from the Todtnauer Hütte).

Todtnau (2129 ft.; **Ochs*; *Rössle*; one-horse carr. to Schönau 3¼ m., Zell 6½-7 m., Todtnauberg 10-12 m.) is a thriving little town in a picturesque situation, almost entirely rebuilt since a destructive fire in 1876. A new road ascends by the *Todtnau Waterfall*, formed by the *Bergerbach* descending from Todtnauberg in several leaps, altogether 300 ft. in height, to *Todtnauberg* (Stern; Engel; route to the top of the Feldberg, see p. 357), from which we may return to Todtnau by *Aftersteg* (p. 354; a circuit of 9 M.).

The road leads from Todtnau down the left bank of the *Wiese*. An open carriage is recommended for this part of the route (diligence, see above). 1½ M. *Schlechnau*; ¾ M. *Geschwänd* (*Rösle*), where a road to the left leads by *Präg* to St. Blasien (p. 361), or to Todtmoos (p. 360). The road here crosses the *Prägbach*, and then the *Wiese* near (1½ M.) *Utzenfeld* (*Eiche*), where the Münsterthal road (p. 366) descends from the Wiedenereck. Passing through *Schönenbuchen*, we next reach (1½ M.) *Schönau* (1778 ft.; **Sonne*; *Löwe*), a busy little town, prettily situated. Ascent of the *Belchen*, see p. 366.

Beyond Schönau the road winds through picturesque rocky ravines. From (¾ M.) *Weinbach* (*Zum Engel*), with its extensive cotton-factory, a carriage-road leads W. through the *Böllenthal*, by *Oberböllen*, *Neuenweg*, and *Oberheubronn* (p. 366), to Oberweiler and Müllheim. From (4½ M.) *Mambach* a picturesque route leads to the E. through the *Angenbach-Thal* by *Rohmatt* to Todtmoos (p. 360). Our road next reaches (1 M.) *Atzenbach* (*Adler*) and (1½ M.) —

Zell (1460 ft.; *Löwe*; *Krone*) 'im Wiesenthal', a prosperous manufacturing place. The **Zeller Blauen* (3519 ft.; 1½ hr.), towards the N., commands a magnificent distant view. — Zell is

the starting-point of the railway which descends the Wiesenthal to Bâle.

FROM ZILL TO BÂLE, 18 M., railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (fares 2 m. 70, 2 m., 1 m. 35 pf.). — 2 M. *Hausen* (Zur Linde), on the right bank of the stream, where Hebel (b. at Bâle 1760, d. 1826), the poet of the Black Forest, spent his early years. The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley are Roman Catholics, those below Hansen Protestants. A *Statue of Hebel* was erected in front of the church in 1860. Opposite to it, to the right, on the S. side of the village, is the house of the poet's parents, indicated by an inscription. — $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Fahrnau*.

$4\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Schopfheim* (1230 ft.; **Pflug*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ m.; **Drei Könige*) is a small town of some importance (2700 inhab.), with considerable manufactories of cotton, paper, and earthenware. The *Hebelshöhe*, with a temple and bronze bust of the poet Hebel, is a pleasant spot with grounds, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway-station.

The *Eichemer See*, 2 M. to the E. of Schopfheim, is a hollow which is periodically filled with water; it is often dry for years together, and is then cultivated like the surrounding country.

High-road from Schopfheim to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Wehr* in the Wehrthal (p. 360); diligence by Wehr to ($9\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brennet* (p. 360) twice daily in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hour.

The valley continues to widen. The stream is employed in the irrigation of the land and for the supply of numerous mills and factories. 6 M. *Maulburg*; 8 M. *Steinen*. To the right near (11 M.) *Haagen*, on a wooded eminence, rises **Schloss Rötteln*, one of the largest in the Duchy, commanding a fine view, once the residence of the Margraves of Hochberg, afterwards that of the Margraves of Baden. It was taken by Bernhard of Weimar in 1638, dismantled and blown up by the French in 1678, and restored in 1867. *Inn at *Röttlerweiler*, at the foot of the castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Lörrach.

13 M. *Lörrach* (971 ft.; **Hirsch*, or *Post*), the most important place in the valley, with 6800 inhab., contains extensive shawl, cloth, and other factories. — Post-omnibus to (10 M.) *Kandern*, once daily (see p. 365).

Beyond (14 M.) *Stetten* the line enters the Swiss canton of Bâle. From (15 M.) *Riehen* we may ascend in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the hamlet of *Obertüllingen* (Inn zur Schönen Aussicht), situated on a hill which commands a magnificent view of the Baden Oberland and the mountains of Alsace and Switzerland. On a wooded hill to the left is the church of *St. Chrischona*, formerly a resort of pilgrims, now a Protestant missionary institution.

18 M. *Bâle*, see p. 336.

**Wehrthal*. The traveller who desires to descend from the Feldberg to the Rhine by the *Wehrthal* should proceed to *Gschwänd* (p. 358), ascend the course of the *Prägbach* towards the E. by the road leading through the Bernau to St. Blasien (comp. p. 361), and before (3 M.) *Präg* (*Hirsch*) is reached diverge by a steep and

stony road to the right to Todtmoos. *Herrenschwand*, situated on a wooded height, remains on the right; then descend, the latter half of the way by a better road, to (6 M.) *Verder-Todtmoos* (2693 ft.; *Adler*, R. 1½, D. 2 m., well spoken of; *Löwe*), a village in the Wehrathal, with a loftily-situated church, much resorted to by pilgrims from the S. portion of the Black Forest and from Switzerland. A variety of curious costumes may be observed here on Sundays and festivals. The *Wehra* rises on the *Hochkopf*, 3 M. to the N. of Todtmoos; and is rapidly filled by numerous affluents. The picturesque new road leads from Todtmoos to the W. to *Mambach* in the *Wiesenthal* (p. 358); another to the S. goes to *Herrischried*, etc. (see p. 367).

To *St. Blasien* (10½ M.). The road ascends in windings to the E., affording fine retrospective views; a magnificent survey of the Alps is enjoyed before the culminating point is attained. The descent is by *Mutterslehen* (*Hirsch*), and through the *Steinachtal*. *St. Blasien*, see below.

The next village in the Wehrathal is (3 M.) *Todtmoos-Au* (Inn), commonly called the *Au*, whence the *Wehra-Strasse*, a good road constructed chiefly for the transport of timber in 1848-50, descends to (9 M.) *Wehr*. It was almost entirely destroyed by an inundation in 1850, but has been restored. This portion of the *Wehrathal* is a magnificent rocky ravine, the most striking of all the valleys in the Black Forest, and hardly surpassed in picturesqueness and variety by the most famous in Switzerland. The bold pine-crowned cliffs enclosing the valley are clothed with luxuriant vegetation, broken here and there by imposing masses of barren rock. At the bottom of the valley the rivulet dashes impetuously over the blocks of granite which obstruct its narrow channel, frequently leaving but little space for the road. The most striking point is about half-way, at a bridge which carries the road to the left bank of the *Wehra*. On a precipitous cliff to the left at the outlet of the valley rises the ruin of *Bärenfels*.

9 M. *Wehr* (1207 ft.; *Krone*; **Brugger*), an industrial village with 2700 inhab., is commanded by the ruined castle of *Werrach*.

In a grassy dale which opens near the N.W. houses of Wehr is situated the *Erdmännleinhöhle*, a stalactite cavern, 1½ M. from Wehr, and ½ M. from the village of *Hasel* (1921 ft.; *Zur Erdmännleinhöhle*). The cavern is also interesting to the zoologist on account of its white flies and blind white spiders. The innkeeper at Hasel keeps the key (fee for 1 pers. 1½ m., 2 pers. 2 m.). — A good road leads direct from Hasel to *Schopfheim* (p. 359), travellers bound for which need not return to Wehr.

Beyond *Oefingen*, 4 M. to the S. of Wehr (diligence, p. 358), the road reaches stat. *Brennet*, on the *Bäle-Waldshut railway* (p. 367).

ALBTHAL. Another very interesting route is that from the *Feldberg* to *St. Blasien*, and through the *Albthal* to the railway. From the *Feldberg* down to (1½ hr.) *Menzenschwand*, see p. 357.

Menzenschwand consists of *Hinter-Menzenschwand* (4431 ft.; *Hirsch*) and *Vorder-Menzenschwand* (4254 ft.; **Adler*). About 6 M. farther down the Albthal (good road) lies —

St. Blasien. — **Hotels.** **HÔTEL ST. BLASIEN**, in the abbey-buildings, with a dependency called 'Friedrich-und-Luisen-Ruh', R. from 1½, B. 1, D. 3, board for a long stay from 5 m. (R. extra); ***KRONE**, R. from 1 m. 30, B. 80 pf., D. 2½ m. — **CARRIAGE** to Albbruck or Waldshut 20 m., to Brennet through the Wehrthal 25-30 m. — **DILIGENCES**, see pp. 358, 359.

St. Blasien, a village with 1100 inhab., was once celebrated for its wealthy and learned Benedictine abbey, founded in the middle of the 10th cent. and secularised in 1805, and is now frequently resorted to as summer-quarters owing to its healthy situation, which affords an agreeable mixture of mountain and forest air. The possessions of the abbey extended over the whole of the S. part of the Black Forest; in 1611 it attained the freedom of the Empire, and in 1746 its abbot was raised to the dignity of a prince of the Empire. The magnificent library was seriously injured by a fire in 1786, and the volumes that escaped were removed to Heidelberg. The buildings are now used partly as an hotel and partly as a cotton-mill. The church, built in 1786, after the model of the Pantheon, was almost entirely burned down in 1874, but has been restored. The *Calvarienberg* and *Sandboden* (¾ hr.), with fine views, the *Tusculum* waterfall (10 min.), the *Windberg Falls* (½ hr.), and other points in the environs afford pleasant walks. The *Chasse* of St. Blasien contains numerous roe-deer and winged game, and good trout-fishing may be enjoyed in the Alb and the *Steinach*.

To **SCHLUCHSEE** (9 M.), see p. 355; diligence, p. 358. The shorter route by *Blasiwald* is indicated by a finger-post 4 min. below the *Krone* Inn, on the left of the Albthal road.

FROM **FREIBURG** TO ST. BLASIEN, see pp. 353-356; FROM **TODTMOOS**, see p. 360. — FROM THE **WISSENTHAL**. A road leads from *Gschwend* (p. 358) to (12 M.) St. Blasien by *Präg*, where the road to Todtmoos diverges to the right; sequestered valleys are traversed to the top of the pass (3200 ft.); the road then descends through the *Bernau*, a grassy valley with several hamlets, to St. Blasien. From the diligence-station *Bernau* (*Adler*) a diligence plies daily to (6 M.) St. Blasien. The road unites with that from *Menzenschwand* at a bridge over the *Albbach*, 3 M. from St. Blasien.

From St. Blasien to (16 M.) Albbruck, diligence twice daily (p. 358). As far as (6 M.) *Immeneich* (p. 362) the valley is uninteresting. The traveller should therefore follow the *Schluchsee* road diverging about ¾ M. from St. Blasien, and then, before reaching the scattered village of (1½ M.) *Häusern* (*Adler*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), take the road to the right, which leads to (1½ M.) *Höchenschwand*. Pedestrians should follow the 'Alte Strasse', indicated by the finger-post.

Höchenschwand (3328 ft.; **Hôtel Höchenschwand*, D. 2½-3, 'pens.' 6-8 m.; *Hirsch*, *Krone*, unpretending), one of the highest villages in Baden, where straw-plaiting is extensively carried on, has lately come into notice as a health-resort. From the **Belvedere*, 5 min. from the village, a magnificent view is enjoyed, comprising the *Algäu* and *Vorarlberg Mts.*, and the entire chain of the Alps. The sunset are often superb. Key and panorama at the hotel.

To regain the Albthal, the direct footpath, descending rapidly to *Immeneich* (Adler), may be taken. The better route, however, is by a carriage-road, commanding views of the Alps, by ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Frohnswand* and (1 M.) *Tiefenhäusern*. About $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on our way (easily overlooked) diverges to the right from the high-road, and we next reach ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Brunadern* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Niedermühle* (Inn), on the Albthal road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Immeneich.

From this point downwards the **Albthal* becomes narrower and wilder. The road, completed in 1859, passes between perpendicular rocks, high above the impetuous brook, and affording occasional views of the grand and rocky ravine. The most imposing part of the route is beyond *Tiefenstein* (Krone, much frequented; restaurant near the bridge), situated on the right bank, about 5 M. below *Niedermühle*. Beyond *Tiefenstein* five tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. About 2 M. farther on we pass the new **Hôtel Zum Hohensfels*, charmingly situated high above the river. Near (2 M.) *Albbruck* (p. 368), on the Bâle-Waldshut Railway, the valley opens into that of the Rhine.

ROAD FROM SCHLUCHSEE TO THIENGEN. This new road affords another interesting route to the valley of the Rhine towards the S. — *Seebrugg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Schluchsee, see p. 356. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of Seebrugg (and about $\frac{3}{4}$ M. short of Rothhaus) our route diverges to the right from the Bonndorf road, and enters the wooded valley of the *Mettmabach*. Soon leaving this valley, it then leads by (3 M.) *Schönebach* and ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Staufen* to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Brenden* (see below). Pedestrians should follow the Mettmathal as far as the *Klausenmühle* and *Haidenmühle*. Below the latter they cross the Mettma to the right, follow the valley a little farther, and then ascend through wood to *Brenden* (*Inn, 'Brendener Seppel'). On the high plateau of Brenden we obtain a superb **View* of the lower Swiss mountains and the whole Alpine chain. The road next leads from Brenden to (3 M.) *Berau* (Rössle), commanding a good view the whole way. A footpath descends direct from Berau into the Schlüchtthal (see below). The road descends in numerous windings, passing a pavilion with a view of the valley, to the *Witsnauer Mühle* (Inn), beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Schlücht* (into which the Mettmabach falls higher up) and the *Schwarza*. The banks of the upper part of the Schwarza are still in their natural wildness, undisturbed by footpaths.

A very interesting walk ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) may be taken from the Mühle, by a road constructed in 1880, up the **Schlüchtthal*, which vies in picturesque beauty with the Wehrathal and the Albthal. On each side are lofty and partly-wooded rocks. At one place the stream occupies the whole width of the valley, so that at its junction with the *Mettma* a passage for the new road had to be hewn through the rocks. Travellers coming from the S. may either ascend to the left from Berau, or follow the *Schlücht* to *Uehlingen* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from the Witsnauer Mühle; Post), on the road leading from Thiengen to Rothhaus and Schluchsee and to Bonndorf.

Beyond the Witznauer Mühle the road leads by *Gutenburg*, with a castle of that name, and the small baths of *Bruckhaus* (*Pension) to (5 M.) the railway-station of *Thiengen* (see p. 368).

h. Badenweiler and Environs.

Bürgeln, Blauen, Belchen, Münsterthal.

Comp. Map, p. 358.

Arrival. At the railway-station of MÜLLHEIM a *post-omnibus* (90 pf.; box 40-50 pf.) and *carriages* (5½ m. incl. gratuity, box 40-80 pf.) are in waiting to convey travellers (in 1½ hr.) to Badenweiler. As the omnibus has no supplementary carriages a seat should be secured at once. At Niederweiler a shorter route to Badenweiler (for pedestrians) diverges to the right (1¼-1½ hr.).

Hotels at Badenweiler. *RÖMERRAD, R. from 2 m., L. 70, A. 40, B. 75 pf., D. 3 m., with handsome 'dépendance'; *HÔTEL SOMMER, R. & A. 3 m. 20, L. 50, B. 1 m. 10 pf., D. 3 m.; both these hotels have baths. SOMMER, unpretending. — Pensions: ENGLER; HÜGLER; SAUPE; SUTTER; *TRAUTWEIN, unpretending. — Restaurant at the *Trinkhalle*; beer at *Meissburger's*. — *Private Apartments* (easily obtained) 5-25 m. per week.

At Oberweiler, less expensive than Badenweiler: *PENSION VENEDEY; *OCHS, with garden; WILDER MANN, the last two with baths; BLUME. — At Niederweiler, on the road to Müllheim: LÖWE and SCHWAN, unpretending.

Visitors' Tax at Badenweiler 2 m. per week, or 20 m. for the season. Baths at the Marmorbad 1½ m., per dozen tickets 15 m.; at the Freibad 1 m., tickets per dozen 8-10 m. Gentlemen use the Freibad from 6-9 a.m. and the Marmorbad 9-12, ladies vice versâ. Visitors admitted to the baths 12-1, 20 pf., at other times 50 pf.

English Church Service during the season.

Carriage Tariff at Badenweiler. By time: first hour 3½ m., each additional hour 2½ m., with gratuity of 40 pf. per hour. To the top of the *Blauen*, one-horse 9 m. 80 pf., two-horse for 2-3 pers. 14, for 4-5 pers. 19 m., gratuity 1½ m.; to *Bürgeln* 7 m. 40 pf., two-horse 10½ or 12 m., gratuity 1 m.; to *Kanders*, 8 m. 40 pf., two-horse 12 m., gratuity 1 m.; to *Schönau* 15 m. 40 pf., two-horse 22 or 28 m., gratuity 2 m. — **DONKEY** to the station 1 m. 70 pf., *Blauen* 3 m., *Belchen* 7 m., *Sophienruhe* 70 pf.; per ½ day 2 m. 75, whole day 5 m. 15 pf. — **HORSE** in each case ¼ m. more.

Badenweiler (1385 ft. above the sea, 680 ft. above the Rhine), a village with 600 Protestant inhab., lies among the W. spurs of the Black Forest, on a buttress of the *Blauen*, and commands an unimpeded view across the valley of the Rhine to the Vosges. The thermal springs (77°-80°), which are almost destitute of mineral ingredients, were known to the Romans. Badenweiler, however, owes its present prosperity to its fine air, beautiful situation, and important whey-cure. It is patronised by 3500 visitors annually.

The *Conversationshaus* contains concert, ball, and reading-rooms, and a restaurant. Music 6-8 a.m., and 3-5 p.m.

Adjoining the *Conversationshaus* is a large PARK, with numerous benches in pleasant situations and a *Trinkhalle* or covered promenade erected in 1882. It occupies the slope of a hill crowned with the ruins of the *Castle*, which was originally built by the Romans to protect the baths, and came into the hands of the Dukes of *Zähringen* in the 11th century. Fine prospect from the ivy-clad walls.

A little below the *Trinkhalle*, to the E., rises the handsome new **Bath House*, with a portico, 108 ft. long and 69 ft. broad, built by *Leonhard* of Carlsruhe, and completed in 1875. The arrangement

of the interior somewhat resembles that of the ancient Roman baths, all the rooms being vaulted and lighted from above. The principal room contains the Marmorbad, behind which is the open Freibad.

The ancient *Roman Baths (keys procured at the hothouse on the W. side of the Cursaal, fee 50 pf.), in the Park on the N.W. side of the Cursaal, discovered in 1784, are among the finest in existence. Length 106 yds., breadth 33 yds.; the walls, partitions, pavements, and steps are all well-preserved.

The structure is divided into two corresponding parts, the larger of which, to the W., was reserved for the men, that to the E. for the women. On each side there is a vestibule (*atrium*), used for walking and gymnastic exercises, whence a passage, adjoined on the S. by the dressing-room (*apodyterium*) and on the N. by the vapour or hot-air bath (*caldarium*), led to the two cold-baths (*frigidaria*), each measuring 33 by 21 ft. Beyond these are the warm baths (*tepidaria*), 28½ by 24½ ft. Smaller rooms served as anointing-rooms (*unctoria*), and for other purposes. The baths were probably constructed in the 2nd cent. of our era.

In the valley of the *Klemmbach* to the N. of Badenweiler, through which the road from Müllheim ascends, are situated the villages of Niederweiler (968 ft.) and Oberweiler (1115 ft.; hotels, see p. 363), both of which are favourite watering-places. The latter is frequented in spring and autumn as being more sheltered and quieter than Badenweiler. Farther up lies Schweighof (1263 ft.; **Sonne*), 2 M. from Badenweiler, much resorted to by visitors.

About 2¼ M. to the N.W. of Schweighof rises the ruin of *Neuenfels* (1875 ft.), commanding a fine view of Badenweiler, the Black Forest, and the valley of the Rhine. The direct route from Badenweiler to Neuenfels is somewhat shorter. The *Brudermattfelsen*, 8 M. to the N.E. of Schweighof (numerous way-posts), also commands an excellent view.

In the neighbourhood of Badenweiler are numerous picturesque and well-kept forest-paths leading to beautiful points of view, which will be easily found with the aid of the following directions.

Proceeding from the Römerbad to the right, through the shady garden of the castle (open to the public), we reach (5 min.) the corner of a wood on the Kandern road, where a finger-post indicates the ascent to the *Sophienruhe*: 2 min., at a cross-way, continue to ascend in a straight direction; at the (7 min.) 'Rondel' turn to the left; 7 min., turn to the left again, then descend slightly to the left; 3 min., the **Sophienruhe*, an open space on the outskirts of the wood, 200 ft. above the village, commanding a more picturesque view than the old castle, which with Badenweiler itself forms a beautiful foreground.

On the way back, 2 min. from the *Sophienruhe*, a broad path ascends to the left through wood, crossing the road, to (5 min.) the road to the Blauen and to the (¼ hr.) **Alte Mann*, a rocky height, accessible by bridges and steps, about 160 ft. higher than the *Sophienruhe*; view similar, beautiful wooded foreground. An unimpeded view of Badenweiler is obtained from a rock farther to the S., to which a path, passing to the right of the hut, leads at about the same level.

We may then return to Badenweiler by the *Schubergsfelsen* or b. Haus Baden. The *Schubergsfelsen*, another point of view, is reached in 10 min. by a path which gradually ascends to the N. of the hut. Farther on, the path crosses the road to the Blauen and leads through the narrow, pine-clad *Vogelbachthal*. From the *Alte Mann* a path descends in windings in ¼ hr. to *Haus Baden* (*Inn), formerly a miners' tavern. Badenweiler, to which there is a carriage-road, lies 1 M. to the N. of *Vögisheim* (*Krone), a village on the slope of the hill, reached from

Badenweiler by a shady path in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., is another pleasant object for a walk. *Auggen*, see p. 386.

FROM BADENWEILER TO BÜRGELEN ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The best route is by the Kandern road to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schrögen*. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther on, a path diverges to the right beyond the 'Alpenansicht' (Inn), an open spot in the wood, commanding a fine view of the Bernese Alps.

**Schloss Bürgeln* (2182 ft.; **Inn*) was formerly a château of the wealthy Benedictine abbey of St. Blasien (p. 361), and was founded in the 12th century. The stag which figures in the arms of St. Blasien still serves as a weather-cock. The present building, adorned with numerous stucco-ornaments and figures of the patrons of St. Blasien, dates from 1762. The church is used for Roman Catholic worship; the curé lives next door.

Bürgeln commands a striking and uninterrupted view, resembling that from the *Blauen*, at the S. base of which it lies, though less extensive. To the E. are seen the mountains enclosing the *Wiesenthal* (p. 358); S.E. the snow-clad Alps from the *Scheerhorn* to the *Jungfrau* (see below), with the *Jura* in front of them; in the foreground well-wooded heights, on the principal of which *Kandern* lies; farther back are *Bâle*, *Hünigen*, *Mülhausen*, and the *Vooges*.

FROM BÜRGELEN TO THE BLAUE. An easy road, not to be mistaken, with windings which may be avoided by pedestrians, leads to the top in 2 hrs. (see way-posts).

About $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Bürgeln lies *Kandern* (1161 ft.; *Ochs*; *Blume*), a busy little town with 1500 inhab., to reach which a pleasant detour of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. may be made viâ *Käsacker*, *Vogelbach*, and the ruins of *Sausenberg* (2182 ft.; key at *Vogelbach*), destroyed by the French in 1678. A new path leads from *Kandern* to the *Isteiner Klotz* (p. 336). — From *Kandern* to (10 M.) *Lörrach*, diligence twice daily, see p. 359; to ($5\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schliengen* (p. 336), diligence twice daily.

The **Blauen* (3832 ft.), one of the highest points of the Black Forest, and the nearest to the Rhine, at the N. base of which *Badenweiler* lies, is easily ascended in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The carriage-road, diverging to the left from the *Kandern* road at the back of *Badenweiler*, cannot be missed. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the top is a spring of excellent water, indicated by a finger-post. Apparent short-cuts must be avoided. On the summit are an inn, and a wooden tower which commands an unimpeded view of the Alps from *Glärnisch* to the *Matterhorn* and *Mont Blanc*, the *Jura*, the plain of the Rhine, the *Vooges*, and the Black Forest. Direct route to the *Belchen*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 hours.

The *Belchen* and *Münsterthal* require a whole day. To the summit of the former in 5 hrs., down to *Neumühl* 2 hrs., thence to *Krotzingen* (p. 336) $6\frac{1}{2}$ M., a drive of 1 hr. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ m.). The route from *Badenweiler* to the summit of the *Belchen* is amply supplied with way-posts. Horse or donkey, see p. 363.

✓ FROM BADENWEILER TO THE BELCHEN (5 hrs.). A good road leads to the E. to (2 M.) *Schweighof* (p. 364), where the *Badenweiler* and *Oberweiler* roads meet. We then proceed straight on through forest-scenery, following the course of the rapid *Klemmbach*, to the (4 M.) *Sirnitz*, a forester's house (Inn) in a green dale. The broad road now ascends to the left along the N. slope, and reaches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) a depression where the *Belchen* becomes visible. Then descend; to the right are the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) huts of *Ober-Neudronn*, where finger-posts indicate the routes to *Bad Sulzbach* and, a

few steps farther on, to the Münsterthal (Staufen); $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther is another post indicating the route to the Belchen, to the left; after about 120 paces, ascend in a straight direction. Beyond the first height the path skirts the wood to the left in order to reach the opposite slope, avoiding the valley by a long circuit. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path enters the wood; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., finger-post 'to the Belchenhaus'; 10 min., an open eminence with a hut; 25 min., last saddle; 20 min., the *Belchenrasthaus*, an unpretending but comfortable inn with 12 beds (R. & B. $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.); 10 min. summit. [In the reverse direction we keep to the right at the Easthaus, at first ascending slightly along the slope of the hill, and then descending in zigzags; 50 min. wood; 20 min. end of the wood. In 25 min. more we reach the road leading to the lower Münsterthal, from which the (4 min.) road to Mühlheim and Badenweiler by the Sirnitz diverges to the left.]

The *Belchen (4641 ft.), perhaps the finest point of view in the Black Forest, commands a most picturesque and uninterrupted survey of the surrounding valleys, especially the attractive Münsterthal towards the W., the Wiesenthal to the S., and the Rhine Valley stretching far into the distance to the W. In clear weather a magnificent distant prospect is enjoyed. Four mountain-chains are visible: to the E. the Black Forest with its numerous peaks, W. the Vosges, S. the Jura, and the snow-clad Alps.

ASCENT OF THE BELCHEN FROM SCHÖNAU in the Wiesenthal ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.). Guide unnecessary (numerous finger-posts). A road ascends to the right by the inn Zur Sonne (p. 368); after 8 min., turn to the right by a cross; 15 min. *Schöneberg*; a little farther on, in a straight direction, is a bare eminence from which the Alps are visible. A steep path ascends thence through wood to the crest, where we proceed to the right, eventually over grass, to the Belchenhaus (see above).

FROM THE BELCHEN TO THE MÜNSTERTHAL (zigzag descent from the Belchenhaus, 3 hrs.). After 35 min. we reach a broader path ('Auf der Krinn') leading from the Münsterthal to Schönau, which we follow to the left; 40 min. farther the first houses are reached. We continue to descend the valley, passing numerous farm-houses; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Neumühl* (Krone), where our path joins the road from Staufen to Neuenweg and Schopfheim, which we follow to the right. At (20 min.) the hamlet of *Wasen* (see below) the Staufen-Schopfheim road unites with the Ober-Münsterthal road. From this point, down the valley of the *Neumagen-Bach*, to Staufen 3 M.

The Münsterthal, a picturesque, grassy valley, watered by the *Neumagen-Bach*, enclosed by wooded hills, and enlivened by several groups of houses, is narrow at the upper end, but gradually widens. At the mouth of the valley, 3 M. from *Krotsingen* (railway stat., p. 336; omnibus several times daily, up in 45, down in 35 min., 40 pf.), lies the ancient little town of Staufen (*Badischer Hof*; *Kreuz*, well spoken of), overshadowed by the ruined *Staufenburg*, the seat of a powerful race which became extinct in 1602. *Rathhaus* of the 16th century. The vineyards on the hill yield good 'Burghalder' wine. — At the hamlet of *Wasen*, 3 M. above Staufen, the valley divides into the *Unter-Münsterthal* to the right, and the *Ober-Münsterthal* to the left. The route to the Belchen described above leads through the former. Ascending the *Ober-Münsterthal* to the N.E., towards the *Schau-ins-Land*, we pass the ancient monastery of *St. Trudpert*, and reach ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the inn *Am Spielweg*. A good new road ascends hence in long windings towards the S., through wild and romantic scenery. After 2 M. the **Scharfenstein*, a precipitous rock of porphyry, crowned by the scanty remains of a robbers' castle, rises on the left, the finest point on the route. The road then reaches ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the culminating point of the *Wiedenerock* (3395 ft.), and descends thence in numerous windings (commanding a fine view of the Alps) by the village of *Wieden* (Hirsch) to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ulsenfeld* in the *Wiesenthal* (p. 368).

50. From Bâle by Schaffhausen to Constance.

90 M. RAILWAY in $4\frac{1}{4}$ -5 hrs. (fares 11 m. 60, 7 m. 70 pf., 5 m.). Views on the right. Comp. Map, p. 358.

Bâle, see p. 336. The line traverses the fertile plain of the Rhine, which here flows in a channel of considerable depth. $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Grenzach*, where excellent 'Markgräfler' (p. 336) is produced. 5 M. *Wyhlen*; $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Herthen*. The line now approaches the Rhine, which dashes impetuously over rocks and stones, forming the *Höllenhaken* and other rapids. Salmon are caught here in large quantities. The opposite Swiss bank is precipitous and wooded. — $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Bei Rheinfelden* (*Bellevue, with salt-baths; Railway Hotel).

The Swiss town of Rheinfelden (886 ft.; **Hôtel Dietschy*, with the *Krone* as dépendance, gardens on the Rhine, and baths; **Rheinsöolbad*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above the town; **Schützen*; *Schiff*, all with salt-baths). was in ancient times strongly fortified and repeatedly besieged. In 1638 it was captured by Duke Bernard of Weimar; in 1687 it was unsuccessfully bombarded by the French under Marshal Créqui; and in 1744 it was taken by Marshal Bellisle and razed to the ground. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. Within the last 20 or 30 years numerous visitors (about 1500 annually) have been attracted to Rheinfelden by its strong saline spring, containing 30 per cent of common salt, and by the protection its situation affords against the cold N. winds.

The line intersects the vineyards and gardens of (12 M.) *Beuggen* (909 ft.), formerly a lodge of the Teutonic Order, used since 1817 as a seminary for teachers and reformatory for children. — 15 M. *Niederschwörstadt*. — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Brennet* (*Zum Wehrthal*; *Kreuz*), the station for the **Wehrastrasse* (see p. 360).

$20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Säckingen* (958 ft.; *Schütze*; *Löwe* or *Badgasthof*; Beer at the *Schwarze Wallfisch*), a manufacturing town with 3500 inhab., possesses an old abbey-church with two towers, restored in the 17th cent., which contains the remains of St. Fridolin, the apostle of this district. The abbey, subsequently a nunnery, was secularised in the early part of the present century.

The château on the Rhine, alluded to in Scheffel's 'Trompeter von Säckingen', is now private property. The river here is crossed by a bridge. — Excursion to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schwarzssee* or *Scheffelsee*, to the N. of the station, on the road to Herrischried (see below).

To the left of the railway stands the new church of *Ober-Säckingen*. — 24 M. *Murg* (1025 ft.; *Zum Murgthal*), situated at the mouth of the stream of that name. A new road ascends the picturesque valley of the Murg to ($6\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Hottingen* (*Sonne*), about half-way to which, on a hill to the left, rises the *Harpolinger Schloss*. Beyond Hottingen the road leads to (3 M.) *Herrischried* and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther) *Vorder-Todtmoos* (p. 360).

Opposite ($26\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Klein-Laufenburg* (*Post, unpretending) is the Swiss town of *Laufenburg* (*Rheinsöolbad*, with salt-baths and a terrace on the river; beer at the *Pfau*, with **View*), picturesquely placed on the left bank, with its ancient castle, below which the Rhine dashes impetuously over its narrow and rocky bed. These rapids have more than once been successfully navigated, but the experiment is of course extremely perilous.

The eighth Lord Montagu, the last of his family, perished here in 1783, and by a singular coincidence his ancestral mansion of Cowdray House in Sussex was burned down almost on the same day, and has never been rebuilt. Below the cataract, salmon are caught in considerable numbers. Down to 1808 Klein-Laufenburg and Gross-Laufenburg formed a single Austrian town, but the former now belongs to Baden, the latter to Switzerland. *View of Gross-Laufenburg from the Schlossberg.

The line passes through a tunnel, and beyond (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Albert-Hauenstein* crosses a lofty viaduct.

30 M. *Albbruck* (1017 ft.; **Zum Albthal*), at the mouth of the **Albthal* (p. 362). — 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Dogern*.

35 M. *Waldshut* (*Schaetzle*, near the station; *Hôtel Blum*; *Rebstock*, in the town), the most important of these small towns on the Rhine, with 2500 inhab., lies at a considerable height above the river. Railway to *Turgi* (*Zürich*) and *Winterthur*, see *Baedeker's Switzerland*. — Quitting Waldshut, the train passes through a tunnel, and skirts the hills to the left. 38 M. *Thiengen* (Krone; to *Witznau* and *Schluchsee*, see p. 362).

41 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Oberlauchringen*, where the *Wutach* is crossed.

FROM OBERLAUCHRINGEN TO WEIZEN, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., railway in 52 min. (fares 1 m. 70, 1 m. 20, 75 pf.). — The line ascends the valley of the *Wutach*. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Horsheim*; 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Oftringen*; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Untereggingen*; 8 M. *Ebersingen*. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Stühlingen* (*Hirsch*; *Adler*), an ancient town, commanded by a castle, affording fine views. Pleasant excursions thence to *Schleitheim*, *Unterhallau*, etc. Excavations in an old Roman camp near *Schleitheim* have brought to light a number of interesting antiquities. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Weizen*.

The train crosses the *Wutach*. The ruined castle of *Küssenberg*, on a wooded eminence to the right, is now passed. — 45 M. *Griessen*. Beyond (48 M.) *Erzingen*, the train enters Swiss territory. 49 M. *Wilchingen*; 51 M. *Neunkirch*; 55 M. *Beringen*.

57 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Neuhausen* (**Schweizerhof*; *Bellevue*; **Hôtel Rheinfall*, unpretending), station for the Falls of the Rhine.

The 'Falls of the Rhine', one of the finest cascades in Europe, locally called the 'Laufen', descend in three leaps over a ledge of rock of unequal height. The breadth of the river above the falls is about 126 yds. The height of the unbroken fall is 62 ft. near the left bank and 49 ft. by the right. If the rapids above and below are taken into consideration the whole fall is nearly 100 ft. high. The river is fullest in June and July, owing to the melting of the snow. On a wooded rock high above the falls, on the left bank, is the picturesquely-situated SCHLOSS LAUFEN ('Inn), the garden of which affords the best points of view, viz, the *Pavilion*, the *Käseli*, and in particular the *Fischetz*, a gallery projecting over the roaring cataract (adm. 1 fr. each; no gratuity). — From the NEUHAUSEN STATION we descend through the pleasure-grounds to the *Schlösschen Wörth* (restaurant; ferry 50 c.) which commands a superb view of the falls. We then visit the different points of view at *Schloss Laufen*, and return by the *Rheinfallbrücke* to *Neuhausen*, or proceed ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to the Swiss station of *Dachsen* (**Hôtel Witzig*). Comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

59 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schaffhausen* (1296 ft.; **Krone*, in the town, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Riese*, **Rheinischer Hof*, **Hôtel Müller*, all near the station; **Post*; *Schwan*, *Tanne*, *Schiff*, unpretending; *Rail. Restaurant*), a picturesque old town with 11,800 inhab., on the right bank of the Rhine, the capital of the Swiss canton of the same name, was formerly a free imperial city, and still retains many of its ancient characteristics.

The early-Romanesque *Münster*, a basilica supported by columns, was built in 1052-1101, and has lately been restored. The massive tower of *Schloss Munoith* dates from the 12th and 16th centuries (view from the top). The *Fäsenstaub Promenade* affords a beautiful view of the Rhine and the Alps. Comp. *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

62 M. *Herblingen*; 65 M. *Thayingen*. The train now re-enters Baden. 68 M. *Gottmadingen*. 72 M. *Singen* (**Krone*, R., S., & B. 3½ m.; **Höhgauer Hof*), the junction of the Black Forest Railway (R. 49e) and of the Upper Neckar line (see *Baedeker's S. Germany*).

About 2 M. to the N.W., on an isolated basaltic rock, rises the fortress of **Hohentwiel* (2267 ft.), an 'enclave' of Wurtemberg within the Bavarian dominions, which was bravely and successfully defended by the Wurtemberg commandant Wiederhold in the Thirty Years' War. The grand ruins command a fine prospect of the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps as far as Mont Blanc. A guide and the keys of the tower are procured at the farm (Inn), half-way up.

75½ M. *Rickelshausen*. — 78 M. *Radolfzell* (**Schiff*; *Krone*), an ancient town, with walls, gates, and a handsome Gothic church dating from 1436, is situated on the *Untersee*. Near it, on the lake, are the villa of *Seehalde* and the *Metttau*, both belonging to the poet Victor von Scheffel. The line intersects the tongue of land between the *Untersee* and the *Ueberlinger-See*. 80 M. *Markelfingen*; 83¾ M. *Allensbach*; 87 M. *Reichenau*.

In the middle of the *Untersee* lies the island of *Reichenau*, in the dominions of Baden, ¾ M. long, ½ M. wide, connected with the E. bank by an embankment, ¼ M. in length. The Benedictine abbey erected on the island was secularised in 1799. The church, consecrated as early as 806, contains the remains of Charles the Fat, great-grandson of Charlemagne, dethroned in 867. The building now serves as a parish-church for the village of *Mittelzell*, or *Münster* (*Krone*). The tower and nave belong to the original structure. The church, once richly endowed, fell to decay in the 14th century. With the exception of some relics in the sacristy, it now exhibits few traces of antiquity.

The train crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge and stops at —

90 M. *Constance*. — *Hotels*. **KONSTANZER HOF*, on the N. bank of the lake, with a large garden, baths, etc., R. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3½, 'pens.' from 5½ m.; **INSEL HÔTEL*, in the old Dominican monastery, with a garden, R. & L. 3-4 m., A. 70 pf., B. 1 m. 20 pf.; both these have a view of the lake; **HECHT*, R. 2, D. 3 m.; *HÔTEL HALM*, opposite the station, R. and A. 2½, B. 1 m.; *BADISCHER HOF*; *KRONE*, *SCHIFF*, and *FALKE*, second-class. **Franck's Hôtel Garni*, R. 1 m. 20, B. 50 pf., suitable for single gentlemen.

Constance (1335 ft.), with 13,400 inhab., a free town of the Empire down to 1548, lies at the N.W. end of the Lake of Constance, at the efflux of the Rhine. The *Cathedral*, with its interesting sculptures and rich treasury, the *Stadt-Kanzlei* (frescoes outside), the old *Kaufhaus* with the Council Chamber (also adorned with frescoes), and the *Rosgarten Museum* are the chief attractions. Pleasant excursion to the island of *Mainau* (1½ hr.), formerly the seat of a commandery of the Teutonic Order and now a summer residence of the Grand Duke of Baden. For fuller details see *Baedeker's S. Germany*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

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